"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Snow, brisk northwest winds today; Thursday, fair; continued cold.

VOL. LX...NO. 19,310. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1910.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. { Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. { TWO CENTS.

TIDE HAS TURNED TOWARD LIBERALS

They Captured Four Seats Yesterday, the Laborites Three, the Unionists One.

FEW VOTES FOR SOCIALISTS

None of Their London Candidates Polled Over 500—Government Majority of 106 Now Expected.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—At the close of today's polling the complexion of the House of Commons stood as follows:

GOVERNMENT COALITION.	
Liberals	106
Laborites	20
Nationalists	26
Total	152
OPPOSITION.	
Unionists	147

A situation has been developed almost unprecedented in the closeness of the race between the Government coalition parties and the Unionists. The pendulum swung toward the Government to-day, and the result of three days' voting, in which 299 seats have been filled, gives the coalition one more member than it had in the last Parliament from the same constituencies. Up to last night the Unionists had a clear gain of five.

The returns to-night showed that the Unionists had regained St. Helens from the Laborites. This borough, with the exception of the last election, had been Unionist since 1906. The Liberals gained Southwark (West,) Burnley, and Coventry, and the Laborites gained Woolwich and Whitehaven, all from the Unionists, while this morning's returns from Sunderland showed that the Liberal candidate, Hamar Greenwood, and the Laborite, Goldstone, had replaced the two Unionists there.

The turning of the tide toward Liberalism is a surprise and a great disappointment for the Unionists, who counted upon capturing half a dozen seats to-day. The greatest surprise was in Coventry, because that is the seat of motor manufacturing, and the protectionists had put great stress on their plea that tariff reform would prevent the growing competition from American machines.

The Liberals hardly expected to win Burnley, because the Socialist, Hyndman, was in the field, and hoped to take part of the Labor vote.

The Southwark contest was one of the most interesting, E. A. Strauss, Liberal, winning by only twelve votes. The battle in Woolwich was one of the hardest. In this constituency Will Crooks, the well-known workingman leader, who was turned out in the last election, recaptured his old seat by a majority of 236.

The Unionists concentrated their heavy fire on Battersea, but John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, again surprised them, increasing his majority from 555 at the last election to 1,292. The Socialist, Shaw, whom Mr. Burns's enemies among the workmen put up in the expectation that he would divide the vote, polled a mere handful. Mr. Burns dashed around the constituency all day in an automobile. Sir John Harrington, the Unionist candidate, and his wife, followed suit in another. Mr. Burns said to his friends: "Don't be taken in by the blandishments of fine ladies who visit the mean streets only when they want something."

Almost everywhere fewer ballots were cast than at the last general election. More Liberals than Unionists stayed away from the polls. Excepting the districts which changed their party representation, the Unionists made relative gains in eighteen, the Liberals in twelve. The Socialist candidates in London did poorly, none commanding 500 votes.

An impressive lesson of the campaign is how strongly British voters are wedded to their parties, how slow they are to break away though the parties change their platforms radically.

The newspapers appear exercised over their surprisingly small influence, for most all the most important among them and those with the largest circulation championed the Unionist cause, yet they were unable to make material inroads in the Liberal and Labor lines.

The Liberal papers are, of course, enthusiastic over to-day's results and predict that the Government will return to power with an increased majority. The Daily News to-morrow will ask whether Mr. Balfour will retain the leadership of his party after thrice leading it to defeat, and will declare that no British statesman since popular representation was established has such a record.

There has been little cessation of the platform efforts. Mr. Balfour spoke to-night at Chester, devoting himself to the home rule question and challenging the Liberal leaders to explain what their home rule policy is. He also defended the principle of the referendum.

The election results announced to-day were as follows:

Whitehaven—T. Richardson, Labor; majority 194. Labor gain. This was a Unionist gain at the last election; majority 836.

Sunderland—T. Hamar Greenwood ,Liberal; majority 1,697. Liberal gain. Frank Goldstone, Labor; majority 991. Labor gain.

St. Helens—R. Swift, Unionist; majority 284. Unionist gain. Later majority at last election 765.

Durham—J. W. Hills, Unionist; majority 456. No change.

Edinburgh (Central)—C. E. Price, Liberal; majority 1,824. No change.

Lambeth (North)—Major Houghton Gastrell, Unionist; majority 329. No change.

Strand—Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long, Unionist; majority 3,005. No change.

Barrow-in-Furness—C. Duncan, Labor; majority 523. No change.

Newcastle-on-Tyne—E. Shortt, Liberal; majority 3,684. No change. W. Hudson, Labor; majority 3,522. No change.

Kidderminster — Capt. E. Knight, Unionist; majority 185. No change.

Deptford—C. W. Bowerman, Labor; majority 859. No change.

Lambeth (Brixton)—D. Dalziel, Unionist; majority 1,069. No change.

Aberdeen (North)—D. V. Pirie, Liberal; majority 1,736. No change.

Southwark (West)—E. A. Strauss, Liberal; majority 12. Liberal gain. This was a Unionist gain at the last election; majority 164.

Burnley—P. Morrell, Liberal; majority over C. A. Arbuthnot, Unionist, 175; over H. M. Hyndman, Socialist, 2,367. Liberal gain. This was a Unionist gain at last election; majority 95.

Bethnal Green (S. W.)—E. H. Pickersgill, Liberal; majority 628. No change.

Bethnal Green (N. E.)—Sir E. A. Cornwall, Liberal, majority 1,151. No change.

Southwark (Rotherithe)—H. Carr-Gomm, Liberal; majority 1,014. No change.

Coventry—D. M. Mason, Liberal; majority 523. Liberal gain. This was a Unionist gain at the last election; majority 216.

Warwick and Leamington—E. M. Pollock, Unionist; majority 725. No change.

Edinburgh (West)—J. A. Clyde, Unionist; majority 700. No change.

Canterbury—F. Bennett Goldney, Independent Unionist; majority over John Howard, official Unionist candidate, [illegible] over W. J. Fisher, Liberal, 1,912. Unionist gain. For [illegible] to this election, [illegible] by J. Hennikor- [illegible] Postage fame.

[illegible] Gibson, Liberal; [illegible]

[illegible] Boyton, Unionist; ma- [illegible]

[illegible] Sir S. E. Scott, Unionist; [illegible] change.

[illegible] Right Hon. John Burns, Lib-

Continued on Page 3.

CHIEF CROKER IN DANGER.

Cries Warning to Firemen Just Before Roof of Blazing Building Falls.

A fire which started in the broom factory of Bradley & Smith at 251 Pearl Street last night wrecked the interior of the building before it was put out. At one time, when the side wall collapsed, the lives of Chief Croker and a dozen firemen were endangered.

When the firemen reached the building, which is a seven-story affair, occupeid entirely by the broom factory and warerooms, the flames had eaten their way to the fourth floor and presently were shooting through the roof. The Second Avenue elevated road passes one side of the building and the current on the third rail had to be shut off to allow the firemen to place their ladders on the structure so as to fight the fire to better advantage.

After the fire had been subdued on the top floor Chief Croker and a detachment of men mounted the roof with several lines of hose. Suddenly the Chief felt the end of the roof sag, and he gave the order to jump. The men had hardly reached a safe place when the part of the roof on which they had been standing fell with a crash.

After almost an hour's work the blaze was subdued. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

James A. Bradley, the senior partner of the concern, is the founder of Asbury Park and the newer Bradley Beach, where he still retains large interests. The building is an old one. It has been occupied by the broom factory since 1868.

The blaze was watched by a huge crowd in spite of the storm. Passengers in the long line of elevated trains which were stalled for about three quarters of an hour were also unwilling spectators.

COMPOSER COLEMAN SUICIDE

Despondent After Death of His Wife and Loss of Fortune.

Through one of his calling cards, on the back of which was written "suicide," the manner of the death of Charles Jerome Coleman, a one-time millionaire and well-known musical director and composer, formerly of Boston, in his room at Hillcrest, a boarding house at 115 Paulison Avenue, Passaic, N. J., became known yesterday. His body was found on Monday morning, after others living in the house had detected an odor of escaping gas and traced it to Mr. Coleman's room.

Dr. Howard L. Maps, who lives next door to the Hillcrest, was called, and helped force open the door, but could give no assistance. Mr. Coleman lay dead on his bed, with a gas jet pouring forth its fumes near by. The physician said Mr. Coleman had been dead two or three hours.

County Physician Armstrong was at once notified, and, after finding the card in Mr. Coleman's pocket, he issued a death certificate that the composer had committed suicide by inhaling gas. Every effort was made in the house to keep the cause of death secret and to create the impression that Mr. Coleman had died of apoplexy.

Mr. Coleman left no explanation for his act, but it is believed that it was brought on by brooding over heavy losses, financial and otherwise, that had in recent years befallen him. The financial losses are said to have amounted to $3,000,000 in the last few years, leaving him in greatly reduced circumstances. His wife, too, died two years ago, and friends say he never recovered from his grief.

Mr. Coleman had risen to a state of affluence from very poor beginnings through his musical gifts. Starting a poor boy at Harvard, he made his way through his college course, and was for many years thereafter the university organist. Later, he was for several years the leader of a symphony society in Boston, and from there came to New York, where he opened a vocal studio in East Eighteenth Street. He was the author of several musical productions which proved great successes financially and supplied him with the greater part of his fortune. Later, however, he was deprived of some of his royalties and suffered further heavy losses in speculation.

That Mr. Coleman's death was premeditated was shown by the fact that he recently asked Dr. Maps, according to the physician's statement, what was the easiest way of ending one's life. Dr. Maps says he answered evasively, not because he had an inkling that Mr. Coleman was contemplating suicide but because he considered it bad policy to tell any one the easiest way to die.

Mr. Coleman had lived in Passaic four years, and was the organizer and first director of the Passaic Glee Club. He leaves two sons, George and Charles Jerome, Jr., the former of whom lives in Philadelphia and the latter in Cincinnati.

RESCUED ONCE, DIES IN FIRE.

Neighbors Save an Old Man from Freezing, Then He Burns to Death.

Saved from being frozen to death in the snow last night by his neighbors, Frederick Schumacher, 60 years old, was burned to death a short time later in his little shack in the rear of 188 Clinton Place, Newark.

Schumacher was returning to his home after visiting the saloon of Gustave Schweibert when he fell in the snow and was unable to get up. He was assisted to his hut by neighbors. Later Mrs. Louis Taffer discovered that the hut was afire. She summoned her husband and Gottlieb Hobiar. They forced the door and a sheet of flame burst forth.

They tried to put the fire out by shoveling snow into the shack, but their efforts proved fruitless. An alarm was sent in for the firemen, and when the blaze was extinguished the charred body of Schumacher was found in a bed. The police think the man accidentally overturned an oil stove which he used for heating his hut.

BAG OF GEMS LOST FROM AUTO

Wife of Hotel Manager Asks Police to Find It—Worth $1,160, She Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 6.—Mrs. William H. Mendel, wife of the proprietor of a hotel in New York City, has lost a handbag containing $1,160 in jewels and money. She reported to the police that she was in an automobile with her husband and stopped at the Bay State Hotel for luncheon. At that time, she said, she had the handbag, but it was missing after their departure for Marlboro.

In the bag, she said, was a gold bracelet marked "W. H. M.," with twenty-two diamonds; a wreath brooch, with diamonds and pearls; a diamond sunburst, a garnet and diamond brooch, a sapphire and diamond ring, a diamond stud, a twenty-dollar gold piece, a railroad book from New York to Mount Vernon, N. Y., in her name; a pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses and leather bill case containing about $100.

A large reward for the lost bag and its contents has been offered by Mr. Mendel, but no trace of it has been found.

Knoll's Restaurant de Luxe, 14-18 Park Pl. Excellent service; fine cuisine; music.—Adv.

H. J. DUVEEN GONE; PROMISES TO RETURN

Art Dealer, Under $75,000 Bail for Customs Fraud Charge, Is Now in Europe.

$5,000,000 IN DUTIES DUE

Government Alleges It Was Cheated Out of This Sum by Undervaluations—Prosecutor Not Worried.

Henry J. Duveen of Duveen Brothers, the Fifth Avenue art firm, who was indicted by the October Federal Grand Jury in connection with alleged customs frauds and who after his arrest on Oct. 13 has been at liberty under $75,000 bail, is in Europe. Mr. Duveen, with his wife, a valet, and maid, sailed from New York on the Mauretania last Wednesday. According to his attorneys, Corbitt & Stern of 60 Wall Street, Mr. Duveen booked passage under his own name, but the Cunard officials deny this. They said yesterday that they had no record of Mr. Duveen or his party sailing.

It was also learned yesterday that the Government's investigation shows that the total amount of the loss in duties on the Duveen undervaluations will reach $5,000,000.

Mr. Duveen left this country although the case against him is still pending in the Federal courts with the knowledge of the United States District Attorney's office. When asked yesterday if he knew that Mr. Duveen had gone to Europe, Assistant District Attorney William S. Wemple, who has charge of the prosecution of both Henry Duveen and his nephew Benjamin, who is under $50,000 bail on the same charge of defrauding the United States customs, said that he knew all about it and wasn't worrying over Mr. Duveen's absence. He said he expected the art dealer would be back in New York in time for his trial, the date of which has not yet been decided upon.

Mr. Duveen's attorneys declared that their client did not leave the country secretly, that he has no intention of remaining abroad, and that, in fact, he was expected to return to this country on Jan. 8. It was necessary for him to go to Europe at this time, they said, and before leaving the District Attorney's office had been informed that he was going to take the trip.

Has Been in Ill Health.

The art dealer has been in ill health since his arrest and subsequent release under heavy bail. He has been living at the St. Regis and attending to the business of the firm at 302 Fifth Avenue with his nephew. Three other nephews, Joel J., Joseph A., and Louis Duveen, who look out for the interests of the firm's branches in London and Paris, are liable to arrest if they appear in this country, for a warrant against them was issued by United States Commissioner Shields at the same time the warrants were issued against Henry and Benjamin Duveen. That at least one of these nephews is coming to this country soon was learned yesterday. The New York attorneys of the firm have been negotiating with the Federal authorities to allow this nephew to enter the port and not be molested in order that he may attend to important matters in connection with the firm.

At the St. Regis yesterday all information regarding the movements of Henry Duveen, excepting that he had left there a week ago, was refused. The clerk said he did not know where Mr. and Mrs. Duveen had gone. They had given up their apartments there, he said, and he didn't know if they were going to return or not.

"There is no reason to make any fuss about Mr. Duveen having gone to Europe," said Lawyer Walter Stern of Corbitt & Stern. "The business of the firm requires that Mr. Duveen go abroad frequently, at least four or five times a year. There is no law which requires that permission must be granted by the Government to allow a person under indictment to leave the jurisdiction of the Government.

Told the District Attorney.

"When it became necessary for Mr. Duveen to go abroad I informed Assistant District Attorney Wemple that he was going and no objection was made. He went simply on business matters and will return here early in January. I believe he sails from Europe on Jan. 8. He is not in very good health, but his illness is not at all serious and will not interfere with his returning here on schedule time. No date for the trial has yet been set, but before it occurs Mr. Duveen will have time to go to Europe and back a half dozen times. There is absolutely no significance in his going away at this time."

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Duveen's nephew Benjamin, also under indictment, expects to go to Europe himself before long. His attorney said he would not take the trip, however, until his uncle returns, as the business of the firm would not allow both being absent at the same time.

Assistant District Attorney Wemple did not attach any importance to the fact that Mr. Duveen had left the jurisdiction of the courts while under indictment and heavy bail.

"Oh, I guess he will be on hand all right," said Mr. Wemple, referring to the approaching trial.

Lawyer Stern was asked why the Cunard people made a mystery of the departure of Mr. Duveen. He replied that there was no occasion for their doing so as he had engaged the passage for his client himself under Mr. Duveen's own name. He said his client took his wife, maid, and valet with him, although he had gone on a business trip, because he was in such poor health.

Collector William Loeb, Jr., who helped in the arrest of the Duveens and the raid upon their Fifth Avenue store, said yesterday that Mr. Duveen's departure was news to him. He said he didn't know anything about what had happened after the arrests had been made for everything had been turned over to the United States District Attorney and taken out of his hands. He said he had no comment to make upon the new developments.

Customs Frauds, $5,000,000.

The Duveen arrests and raid on Oct. 13 were one of the sensations of the year. In importance it was exceeded only by the sugar customs frauds. The art firm was one of the largest in the world. When the case comes to trial many wealthy customers of the firm are ex- [illegible] Dr. Rock- [illegible] Henry C.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE TIMES

Will include a beautiful pictorial section in colors, which will be one of the finest ever issued by a newspaper. Be sure to get

Next Sunday's Times.

ROOSEVELT SEEKS PEACE WITH BALDWIN

Governor-Elect Said to Have Returned Some of His Letters Unopened.

PUBLIC APOLOGY DEMANDED

Roosevelt's Visit to New Haven May Be the Occasion of Serving Papers on Him in Slander Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—Peace proposals have been made by Col. Theodore Roosevelt to Gov.-elect Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, whom he attacked during the recent campaign, but they have not yet been accepted. It is said here that Judge Baldwin demands a public apology from the ex-President and that some of Col. Roosevelt's letters have been returned unopened. The controversy started when Col. Roosevelt criticised Judge Baldwin as being hostile to labor in his decisions, and ignored the Judge's denials and demands for a retraction.

It is not at all likely that Judge Baldwin will attend the Chamber of Commerce banquet here next week, at which Col. Roosevelt will be the guest of honor. The latest rumor current in the affair is that Col. Roosevelt will run into a Sheriff's arms when he reaches here. Judge Baldwin has threatened to sue the ex-President for slander, and his friends say that the coming visit of Col. Roosevelt will furnish the logical opportunity for serving the papers.

Col. Isaac M. Ullman, President of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, is making vigorous efforts to effect a reconciliation, and in response to his overtures to both parties Col. Roosevelt resumed his correspondence with Judge Baldwin. The last letter Col. Roosevelt sent proved to be a carbon copy signed by his secretary. This offended Judge Baldwin's dignity, and he is said to have reached the conclusion that he did not care to attend the Chamber of Commerce banquet and sit upon the same platform with the author of the attack and of the letter.

Gov.-elect Baldwin's mind was not changed by the statement from Col. Roosevelt yesterday that he was coming here to give detailed explanation for the reyerses to the Republican Party. One of Judge Baldwin's closest political friends said to-night:

"There is no reason why the Governor-elect should attend the banquet if Roosevelt is coming up here to hold a political rally or to explain the troubles of the Republicans. In fact, good taste seems to dictate that the only course for him to pursue is to remain away."

After reading the New Haven dispatches at his office yesterday afternoon Col. Roosevelt said:

"Judge Baldwin has written to me and I have answered the correspondence. The correspondence is not yet completed, and therefore there is nothing more to say at this time."

This statement implies a denial of the report that Judge Baldwin has returned several letters that Col. Roosevelt had written him since Nov. 8.

Col. Roosevelt would not discuss the nature of his correspondence with Judge Baldwin, but the fact that such a correspondence is in progress was taken to indicate that friends are striving for a mutually satisfactory understanding.

STRANGE ANIMAL KILLED.

None in White's Pond Can Name It—Raided Sties and Folds for Months.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 6.—An animal which has been terrorizing residents of White's Pond for several months, carrying off young sheep and pigs and making itself generally disagreeable, has been killed. Although hunted for months it remained for C. M. Wisner of White's Pond to land the prize and the $50 reward that was offered for it, dead or alive. Mr. Wisner shot the animal in a swamp two miles from his home.

Following the shooting the animal was inspected by many people, including Game Warden Coy, but none could name it. It was about seven feet long, and had a small brown tail, with a black streak down the back. Some believed it to be a lynx, and others that it is an animal that escaped from a circus menagerie that visited the vicinity early last Summer.

Mr. Wisner will have the animal mounted and placed on exhibition. Hundreds of New York people who spent the Summer in Chenango County heard the cries of the beast at night and were terrified by it.

HERE'S A NEW GRETNA GREEN

Justice Will Marry Couples Free, with Candy and Auto Ride Thrown In.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 6.—A free wedding, a pound of candy for the bride with a kiss if desired, and an automobile trip about the Village of Fairfield are some of the inducements held out by Justice of the Peace John E. Boyle to men and maids who are making up their minds to commit matrimony.

Boyle, who is a druggist, has built a bower of evergreens in his store, where he proposes to officiate at weddings and elopements, which, he believes, will make Fairfield the Gretna Green of America, thanks to Connecticut's indulgent marriage laws.

"All they've got to do," said Mr. Boyle, "is to let me know on what train they'll arrive. I'll meet them at the station, take them in my machine to the Town Hall, and then to the store. While a phonograph plays the bridal chorus from 'Lohengrin' I'll perform the ceromony. Then I'll give the bride a pound of candy and take the happy pair for a trip as a start for their wedding tour.

"This offer holds good from now on. I think that New York couples will appreciate this chance now that New Jersey's marriage laws require a two-weeks' residence in that State. Let them all come to Fairfield and get the right start for their wedded life."

SEABOARD AIR LINE RY. VIA PA. R. R. Shortest, Quickest Florida Route and direct route to Atlanta and Southwest. Electric lighted sleepers and observation cars. Lv. N. Y. 1.05 p.m. Arr. [illegible] p.m. daily.

LA FOLLETTE REFUSES TO TALK WITH TAFT

President Asks for a Conference on Judges and Senator Sends a Cool Letter.

JUDGESHIPS IN A MUDDLE

Democrats Want One Supreme Court Place and Insurgents Oppose Choice of Men Too Conservative.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Announcement was made at the White House to-day that the President had invited Senator La Follette to discuss with him certain men whom he had in mind as fit for selection for the Supreme bench, and the Wisconsin Senator had declined to do so.

The President has of late been endeavoring to ascertain the attitude of various progressive Senators as to certain men he has desired to consider in connection with the Supreme Bench. Those most prominently discussed were Judge Swayze and Judge Gummere of New Jersey, whose opinions on all questions affecting trusts have been read and analyzed during the last week with great care by the President's closest advisers. When Senator La Follette arrived in Washington Sunday evening he found at his home a note from the President's secretary asking him to meet the President for the purpose of discussing the judicial appointments. The Wisconsin Senator sent to the President the following letter:

Dec. 5, 1910.

Dear Mr. President: I have a letter from your Secretary, Mr. Norton, stating that you would like to discuss with me certain judicial appointments.

The one suggestion I would offer is that, in view of present conditions, only such men should be selected as will be certain to construe the Constitution and the law with due regard to the interest of the people, eliminating from consideration those whose legislative or judicial record show them biased toward special interests, or whose legal connection would tend to prejudice their minds in favor of such interests.

I may properly add that I shall support your Administration whenever I can do so consistently, and I shall oppose your recommendations only when I find it necessary so to do in accordance with my convictions of public duty. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

Mr. La Follette took this position because he did not wish to be drawn into such a consideration of the candidates whom the President had in mind as would lead to any compromise or in any manner affect his position before the Senate when the nominations should come before that body. The President has not renewed the invitation.

An odd situation is presented in the suspense occasioned by President Taft's delay in signifying his choice for the vacancies on the Supreme bench. The Democrats, it is understood, have made it plain that they expect at least one of the appointments, though a minority member of the Judiciary Committee to-day expressed doubt of any such distribution. At the same time the insurgents, while not actually insisting that one of their complexion be elevated to the bench, are taking steps to prevent the overturning of progressive legislation by Justices too conservatively minded. With this in view protests were made against the name of Judge Pollock of Kansas, and his name is thought to have been withdrawn. At the same time they have advocated Judge Hook, though whether his name is seriously under consideration or not cannot be stated to-night.

N. Y. C. TRAINS CLASH.

Passengers from Here and Two Firemen Hurt at Ogdensburg.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A number of passengers on a New York Central train from New York were cut and bruised this afternoon when the train crashed into an empty passenger train in front of the local station. The second train had come in over the Rome branch of the New York Central and discharged its passengers and was waiting to be switched to the main line when the New York train on the Utica branch rushed around a curve two hours late and crashed into it head-on, driving the Rome engine 100 feet back into the yard and off the track.

Fireman Coswell of Carthage, on the incoming train, was caught and seriously crushed between his engine and tender when he tried to jump. Fireman Lapoint of Ogdensburg, on the Rome train, had both legs broken, and is in a critical condition. Both engineers stuck to their cars and escaped unhurt. The trains were badly damaged.

The passengers' injuries are not serious.

CAN'T SUE ON SUNDAY ADVS

Court Deducts Part of Claim in the Suit of The Milwaukee Sentinel.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 6.—In the suit instituted by The Milwaukee Sentinel to recover on an advertising contract with the Meiselbach Manufacturing Company, the Supreme Court modified the judgment of the lower court by deducting the amount of certain Sunday advertising amounting to $170. The judgment of the lower court so modified was affirmed. The court said:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that Sunday newspapers are published throughout the country, and they contain in their columns much advertising matter, and it seems a harsh rule that such publications made on Sunday cannot be recovered for, although much of the work in preparing the matter for publication is done on secular days However, in the case before us we are not dealing with a situation of an agreement made on a secular day for work to be done generally, nor a case of an agreement made on Sunday for work afterward done on a secular day and supported by a subsequent promise. In the case at bar, the respondent placed it squarely upon the right to recover for what the services performed on Sunday were reasonably worth. The statutes forbid 'labor, business or work, except work only of necessity or charity.'"

HOLLANDER ON WAY HOME.

Fugitive Wanted for Customs Frauds Leaves Naples with Three Detectives.

NAPLES, Dec. 6.—Alexander Hollander, wanted by the Federal authorities at New York in connection with alleged Custom House frauds, left here to-day aboard the steamship Cincinnati in charge of three American detectives. Extradition proceedings were taken against him on the charge of forgery.

Hollander, who was President of the customs brokerage corporation of Alexander Hollander & Co. of 82 Wall Street disappeared from New York last January. He was arrested at Naples, under the name of James Bonhomme on July 20.

DEWEY'S "BRUT-CUVEE" CHAMPAGNE "The Wine for those who Know Wine." H. T. DEWEY & SONS CO., 128 Fulton St., N.Y.

GRAMME OF RADIUM $75,000

Sir Ernest Cassel Presents It to the English Radium Institute.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—The English Radium Institute has concluded the purchase of a gramme of radium from the mines of the Austrian Ministry of Public Works.

The price paid is £15,000, ($75,000.) The money has been provided by Sir Ernest Cassel, who thus places an unusually large quantity of the metal at the disposal of the English Institute for medical purposes.

Half the amount is to be delivered in January and the remainder, which is being accumulated, in three months' time.

A gramme is 1-450th of a pound avoirdupois.

At the price paid by Sir Ernest Cassel the value of radium is now about $34,000,000 a pound.

At the rate of production spoken of it would take 225 years to obtain a pound of radium.

RUSSIA INVITES HAMMOND.

Government Wants to Interest American Capital in Mines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—John Hays Hammond has arrived in Berlin en route to St. Petersburg.

The Russian Government has invited him to look over the mining situation in European Russia with a view eventually of interesting foreign, especially American, capital.

THORNTON CHOSEN SENATOR

Elected by Both Louisiana Houses to Succeed McEnery.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 6.—Judge John R. Thornton of Alexandria was elected United States Senator to-day by the Louisiana General Assembly, sitting in separate bodies, to succeed the late Samuel D. McEnery. The Legislature will meet in joint session to-morrow to declare the result.

Judge Thornton is a native of Louisiana and for a number of years a District Judge in the State. In an address before the Legislature in support of his candidacy for the Senate he took a positive stand in advocacy of a protective tariff on sugar and rice.

MINT WORKING OVERTIME.

Demand for New Coins for the Holidays Keeps Employes Busy.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—To make up the shortage of small coins which has been felt throughout the country, the 350 employes of the Mint are working day and night. Last months' figures show that holiday giving figures largely in the increased coinage.

The Mint in November coined $3,225,000 in double eagles, $1,290,000 in eagles, $390,000 in half eagles, and $175,000 in quarter eagles, a total of $5,080,000 in gold. Dimes coined amounted to $215,000, five-cent pieces to $267,000, and cents to $108,400. Total coinage was $5,670,000.

TO CUT COST OF LIVING.

Chicago May Lower the Water Rate, as She Has More Money Than Needed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—More than $500,000 will be stricken from the aggregate "cost of living" in Chicago in 1911, if a recommendation presented to the City Council last night by Commissioner of Public Works Mullaney, for Mayor Busse, that 10 per cent. be stricken off all water bills, is concurred in by the Aldermen.

In his report Commissioner Mullaney said that there was a surplus of $870,000 in the water fund, which is increasing daily, and that with all proposed improvements the city well can afford to reduce the cost and still show a profit. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee for immediate action.

BEEF AND PORK DEARER.

Packers Raise Price One and Two Cents a Pound, Respectively.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 6.—The prices of fresh beef and pork in all parts of the country are to be advanced immediately. The big packers to-day raised the prices of both 1 cent a pound, and retailers will make a corresponding increase. Yesterday 1 cent was added to the price of pork, so that prices on this commodity have increased 2 cents in as many days. Packers say the prices on all fresh meats will continue to advance for the present.

At the South Omaha live stock market hogs to-day jumped from 15 to 30 cents per 100 pounds, and cattle have been advancing steadily for a week.

RATHER STARVE THAN WORK

Girl Stays In Bed and Refuses to Do the Family Chores.

DENVER, Dec. 6.—According to a complaint filed by her parents in the Juvenile Court here yesterday, sixteen-year-old May Starkweather, although in perfect health, prefers starving to getting out of bed.

Two days ago, the parents say, May, who had been required to do the housework, went on a strike, refusing to leave her bed. When she asked for food and was told she would have to get up and get it, she replied that "she would starve first," the complaint alleges. To date she has been making her threat good.

WAR ON TWO-CENT FARE.

Illinois and Iowa Roads Preparing Attack on Validity of Law.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Plans on the part of leading railroads for a concerted attack upon the validity of the two-cent fare law, both in Illinois and Iowa, are nearing completion.

Statistical experts have been at work for some time gathering data relative to railroad earnings and the return on invested capital, and as soon as their computations have been assembled a committee will convene and map out a course of action.

It is not yet determined whether the Legislatures in each State will be asked to repeal the two-cent statute or whether an appeal for redress will be made to the courts. The broad ground to be taken will probably be that the two-cent rate is confiscatory.

It is said that the Illinois Central Road has gone so far as to undertake a physical valuation of its property in order to obtain needed figures.

Genuine pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist, at Spencer's, 21 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

ONE NEW SUBWAY IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS

Line from Times Square to Pennsylvania Station to be First Interborough Extension.

PROPOSALS SUIT THE MAYOR

J. P. Morgan & Co. Understood to be the Financial Backers of the Interborough's Bid.

The entry of representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co. into the board of the Interborough, the commencement of work on the subway extensions of that company within thirty days after city officials approve its plans, a shuttle service from Times Square to the Pennsylvania Station within eighteen months of the acceptance of the plan—these were features of the Interborough's new subway bid which came out in the course of yesterday's developments.

Meantime Mayor Gaynor came out with a statement declaring strongly for a single subway system. Other officials, both members of the City Government and of the Public Service Commission, were disinclined to go beyond the point of welcoming the Interborough bid as a further evidence of the possibilities of subway development when the field is kept open for all bidders.

A canvass of the sentiment among members of the Board of Estimate, who would not be quoted, indicated the general prevalence of the idea that the city was now confronted by two proposals, each attractive enough to be generally acceptable provided concurrence were given in the principle it represented.

The McAdoo proposal is frankly based on the theory of competition, the Interborough's on that of a regulated monopoly. Members of the Board of Estimate expressed the view that the city was now in a position to make the choice without many of the complications that have hitherto been presented.

The Mayor's Views.

Following is the Mayor's statement:

"It is not necessary that I should say anything. I hope some people have now learned that it is better to be thinking and doing than saying. I extend my compliments to Chairman Willcox for his hard work and patience.

"I see that some people are still calling for a new independent subway system. Why they want two systems is beyond understanding. That would only mean an extra fare to transfer from one system to the other. What we want is one system, city owned and controlled, with a single fare over all of it, and that is what some of us have been working for, and it seems now to be well in sight. Some of us worked long years ago to get legislation for a single fare on the surface roads, yet here are people who want to abandon that great principle on our subways. What a strange world we live in—by which I mean, what strange people are in it!"

William G. McAdoo had no comment to add on the Interborough offer, but at the offices of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad the understanding was gained that something further would be heard from the McAdoo interests in the near future, either by way of an offer supplementing Mr. McAdoo's original bid on the operation of a modified form of the Triborough Subway, or a discussion of the Interborough's proposal and his own from the standpoint of competition for which he has declared himself. President Bights of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company saw reporters at his office in the forenoon and amplified several details of the proposal his company had made.

Banking Side of It.

When asked about the financing of the Interborough's extensions, assuming that the city accepted the company's offer, Mr. Shonts said that the relations of the Interborough with certain bankers were well enough understood. He did not use the name of the Morgan firm himself, but raised no objection to questions based on the assumption that J. P. Morgan & Co. would underwrite all the bonds to be issued for both the elevated and the Subway extensions.

Mr. Shonts was asked further when the representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co. would enter the Directorate of the Interborough. He said that the arrangement would be made to have representatives of the company's bankers—still without using the Morgan name—as soon as the Interborough and Public Service Commission got the agreement covering the elevated extensions and third tracking into definite shape. He said that the Interborough and the commission had agreed on all the substantial issues involved in the third tracking and elevated extensions, and it remained only for the lawyers to polish off one or two of the details.

It has been generally understood that the Morgan representatives who will go into the Interborough's board in connection with the new financing will be George F. Baker, Jr., President of the First National Bank; Frank Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, and either J. P. Morgan, Jr., or H. P. Davison. It was Mr. Davison who conducted on behalf of the Interborough the negotiations leading to the agreement to third-track the elevated lines, build extensions of the Ninth Avenue and Third Avenue lines in the Bronx, build a spur from the Second Avenue elevated line over to the Queensboro Bridge, and provide for the acquisition of the Belmont tunnel by the city.

When Mr. Shonts was asked further about Subway prospects in case the Interborough's offer were accepted, he said that the plans of his engineers were so complete that work could be begun within thirty days from the signing of a contract. To a question directed at his idea of the length of time required to thrash out the questions involved in such contracts as the Interborough's plans contemplate, he would offer no prediction and pointed to the negotiations over the elevated extensions, which were taken up definitely last Summer and are just now approaching the stage where the final agreements will shortly be sent to the Board of Estimate.

In this connection Mr. Shonts said that the financing of the elevated extensions was a necessary precedent to the Subway bid. He would not predict on what basis the Interborough would be able to sell its bonds to be issued for construction and equipment beyond saying that their precedence over the city bonds issued for construction would not, in his opinion, enable the company to raise the required money as cheaply as the city raised its share of the cost. He recognized that there would be a distinct gain as compared with a situation in which the company's bonds were junior to the city's in respect of their lien on the Subway's income.

Times Square to Pennsylvania Station in Eighteen Months.

From the time when work on the Subway extensions might be begun, Mr. Shonts estimated that within eighteen months a shuttle service could be working under Seventh Avenue from Times Square to the Pennsylvania Station, to relieve the situation at that point. In answer to another question, he said that the drawings of his engineers showed a subway cross-section enough higher than the present Subway to allow for the usual

ting being used and the usual amount of ballast under the tracks—these two matters being squeezed down by lack of headroom in the present tube—but did not otherwise contemplate an enlargement of the subway cross-section.

One of the reporters asked Mr. Shonts what he thought of the prospect of the city's being able to force the Interborough to do as the city wanted it to do in the matter of operating extensions and the like under the form of contract proposed by that company. He replied, with reference to the indeterminate form of lease:

"From this time on I wouldn't give a snap of my fingers for any lease which the city may grant. The city has a right at any time after ten years to tear us limb from limb, to take the cream of the traffic on the upper east side and the lower west side and create a new competing system of its own by paying us what we have put into construction and equipment, plus 15 per cent., scaling down as the expiration of our lease approaches.

Wants City Representation.

"Now, the only hope for us that I can see is to give such good service that the city will not want to do this. Some one asked me this morning if I would consent to have a representative of the city on our board. I said that I would be very glad to do so, for we want to play this game with all our cards on the table. That is why we agreed to let the Public Service Commission supervise the letting of the construction, which we did not have to do under the law in constructing the new lines as extras under the present lease. It was why we consented to have the present lease shortened if a legal means can be found to do that. My own opinion is that it may require some legislation, but I assume that there will be no difficulty in obtaining it if the commission and ourselves are in agreement in the matter."

In Wall Street the impression prevails that a pretty definite outline of the plans for financing the Interborough's proposed extensions has been agreed upon between the company and J. P. Morgan & Co. and the banks that are acting in the matter. Formal announcement, however, naturally is postponed until the company has a definite proposal for which it wants to issue the bonds. The general idea is that the company will undertake to increase to $150,000,000 the present mortgage, under which about $35,000,000 bonds have been issued, and then use these bonds as needed to secure notes issued from time to time to raise the new money involved in the extension plans.

Scope of the Agreement.

The agreement covers, in addition to the acquisition by the city and operation of the Belmont tunnel, which is already in part before the Board of Estimate, an extension of the Ninth Avenue elevated line across the Harlem River at Macomb's Dam Bridge and up Jerome Avenue to Woodlawn Avenue; an extension of the Third Avenue elevated line from the intersection of Webster Avenue with its present road out Webster Avenue, Gun Hill Road, and White Plains Road to 241st Street; a spur to connect the Second Avenue elevated line with the Queensboro Bridge and the operation of trains over that bridge, and a new four-track connection bringing the Second and Third Avenue lines both into City Hall station at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance.

As to the third-tracking, the company is to complete this work on the Second, Third, and Ninth Avenue elevated lines. All these extensions the Interborough is to make with its own money, their estimated cost being in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. For the elevated extensions the Interborough will get an eighty-five-year franchise and pay as rental 2 per cent. of the gross receipts at the stations on the extensions, this rental basis, however, being adjustable at the end of seventy-five years, and every twenty years thereafter.

For the third-tracking the company gets a perpetual franchise like that of the present elevated road, but the agreement provides that if at any future time the city should take over the elevated roads through the cancellation of the franchise it would not have to pay anythnig as representing the company's outlay for the third-tracking. The rental basis for these third tracks has not been announced as yet in detail. In general it is based on an estimate of the increased gross receipts attributable to the third tracks, having in mind the present taxation of the Manhattan Elevated system.

CITIZENS' SUBWAY COMMITTEE.

The first session of the new Citizens' Committee of Thirty on Rapid Transit Extension met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday and effected a permanent organization by the election of ex-Mayor Seth Low, Chairman, and Sereno S. Pratt, Secretary. Twenty-one of the thirty members were present. They were Seth Low, Abraham Abraham, Irving T. Bush, John D. Crimmins, Robert E. Dowling, Homer Folks, Francis L. Hine, Augustus H. Hand, Darwin P. Kingsley, Edgar J. Levey, William H. McCord, Alfred E. Marling, William H. Porter, Frederick Potter, Samuel Rea, Franklin Remington, Isaac N. Seligman, J. Harvey Smedley, Charles Sooysmith, Frank A. Vanderlip, and William J. Wilgus.

Chairman Low was authorized to appoint sub-committees on finance, engineering, traffic distribution, and legal matters.

TAFT ASKS NO MORE BUSINESS LAWS NOW

Message Recommends That Congress Halt Until Present Statutes Are Vigorously Tried.

FEW LISTEN TO ITS READING

Document of 30,000 Words Largely Skipped In Both Houses—Tariff Plan Pleases the Insurgents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the longest message that has been sent to Congress in many a day President Taft to-day announced the practical abandonment of the unenacted portion of the great legislative programme with which he began his administration. He declared that the time has come to "stop for a while and witness the effect of the vigorous execution of the laws on the statute books."

It is a message obviously aimed at giving reassurance to business, and it was promptly recognized at the capitol as being "eminently conservative." It contains a large number of recommendations in the aggregate, but with the exception of that for making permanent the Tariff Commission and for tariff revision, schedule by schedule, none of them bears with special importance on business affairs.

Curiously enough the message is regarded as satisfactory by both factions of Republicans. The progressives find more than compensation for the abandonment of the effort for Federal incorporation, control of stock and bond issues, and other similar propositions in the emphatic indorsement of their favorite Tariff Commission idea and the declaration in favor of an appropriation to enable the Inter-State Commerce Commission to undertake physical valuation of railways. The regulars are happy over the "conservatism" of the message, and are willing to concede the wisdom of following the tariff recommendations.

The President calls attention to the fact that the inter-State commerce law, as amended at the last session, does not contain all the features he had recommended, specifying the prohibition of the purchase of stocks in a railroad by a parallel and competing road, the legalization of temporary rate agreements, and the control of stock and bond issues. Then he says: "I do not press the consideration of any of these objects upon Congress at this session." Later he says he does not recommend any amendment of either the inter-State commerce law or the anti-trust law. He declares that there has been a great improvement in business methods and standards, and the great body of our business men now have an earnest desire to obey the law.

Few Words for Federal Charters.

In a four-line paragraph he renews his recommendation of last year for the enactment of a Federal incorporation measure, by the very brevity of his attention to the subject emphasizing its comparative unimportance now.

In discussing the Panama Canal he makes one recommendation which attracted a good deal of attention among Senators and Representatives. It is that railroad companies shall be prohibited from owning or controlling steamships in the canal trade.

In his discussion of foreign relations there is a recommendation that did not attract much attention to-day, but which is likely to receive much more before the Winter is over. It is a renewal of the recommendation in his inaugural address that Congress shall at once confer upon the Federal courts jurisdiction to punish as a crime violations of the treaty rights of aliens. Such power as this would have helped in the adjustment of the recent lynching of Antonio Rodriguez, the Mexican, in Texas, but its special importance lies in its application to the anti-Japanese troubles in the Pacific Coast States.

A paragraph is devoted to the expedition of Commander Peary, and high praise is given the explorer. After mentioning the fact that foreign and domestic scientific bodies had made proper acknowledgment of his services, he urged that Congress take fitting steps to reward him. This renews the fight that was made last year to have Mr. Peary retired with the rank of Rear Admiral.

The message is over 30,000 words in length, taking up eighty-five printed pages, not counting an appendix seventeen pages long containing the President's address at St. Paul on Sept. 5. The reading of such a document would ordinarily be the work of many hours, but in both houses the trained clerks, after going steadily through the text for an hour, began to touch only the high places, and the official reading of the entire document lasted only an hour and a half.

Measured by the attention paid the message in the House, it was not of very soul-stirring importance. The Roosevelt messages have not crowded the hall to its fullest capacity, but they drew fairly well, half the members, at least, keeping their seats even on dull occasions. When, at 12:30 to-day, the reading began, such a din ensued that two or three members appealed to the chair to secure order, so they could hear. This had the effect of making it possible for three minutes to hear the opening passages of the document, and then members began leaving the Chamber, until in a short time there were hardly a dozen left, and of these but one or two were not engaged in conversation. Among them were Representatives Weeks of Massachusetts and Mann of Illinois, who sat for half an hour discussing the possibilities of banking legislation in the next Congress. From this time on until 3:15 o'clock, when the reading concluded, there were never over twenty-five members present.

While the massage was read in an hour and a half in the Senate, it took two hours and three-quarters to read it in the House. The explanation lies in the fact that it has long been the practice in the Senate to expedite the reading of lengthy documents by liberal skipping. The Senators showed hardly more interest than the Representatives.

Varying Views on Tariff.

Few of the members of either house would comment extensively on the document.

"As insurgents or progressives," said Mr. Norris of Nebraska, who led in the memorable struggle over the rules at the last session, "I can say at once that the position the President takes on the tariff suits us. We are all strong for a Tariff Commission that shall enable the country to have a scientific arrangement of duties. The scientific management which has been of late suggested for railroads illustrates what we should have in tariff legislation. I am informed on good authority that the Tariff Board has accomplished a vast amount of work and there is much thorough and valuable data on which Congress may act to reduce the glaring incongruities of the present Tariff act. As the President says, we are not to expect an immediate report from the board. The task given to them was a large one. The idea of a tariff board or commission was a new one, and the beginning of things requires time and labor. I think the President shows a sane and wise attitude toward the question that promises wholesome results."

"What is the use of waiting?" asked Representative Sulzer of New York when asked his opinion of the President's recommendation as to the tariff. "The Tariff Board is not likely to tell us anything as to the excessive burdens imposed by the last tariff which we do not already thoroughly understand. We are just as well able to go ahead now and act to relieve the people of the unjust burdens that weigh them down as we shall ever be. I shall introduce to-morrow a bill to put meats, cattle, and vegetables on the free list. The President says in his message that what the farmer produces has in the last ten years gone up 72 per cent. and what he buys has advanced but 12 per cent. If that is so we should have no trouble in reducing the cost of living, so far as meats and vegetables are concerned. Later I shall introduce separate bills to reduce the duties materially on cotton goods and woolens, and then to put coal, lumber, and wood pulp on the free list."

"I have not read the message," said Champ Clark, "and I am going to read it to-night if it takes all night. I do not want to say what I think of the President's recommendations after such slight knowledge of the message as I now have. I am not sure that so much is to be gained as the President says from the Tariff Board. I am not inclined to think that Congress would take a much different view of a permanent tariff commission than it did before. The thing went through then by a squeak. There seems to be a belief that such a commission should have the power to modify duties after the full ascertainment of facts, but that cannot be done under the Constitution, which makes it necessary that a tariff bill should originate in the House. It is true that not a few Democrats want to get busy on the tariff this session, and I hear that some new bills are likely to be introduced. As a matter of fact, there are bills enough already upstairs if any one wants bills on the tariff. But I do not think we are going to try to do anything until after we have had a few conferences on the subject."

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TELLS STRANGE TALE OF TWEED'S FLIGHT

Greenwich Man Says He Escaped on Train to Coscob, Where Couple Awaited Him.

YOUNG AGENT TOUCHED HIM

Angry Because Train Stopped, He Ran Into Boss—Tug Took the Fugitive Down the Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Dec. 6.—After a silence of more than thirty years, Judge Frederick A. Hubbard of this town has published in a local paper a story which he believes explains the method by which Boss William M. Tweed got away from New York after his escape from Ludlow Street Jail on Dec. 4, 1875. Although Tweed was captured afterward in Spain and was brought back to spend his remaining days in jail, many details of his escape have never been told. In his narrative Judge Hubbard says:

"On the 9th day of June, 1870, one Isaac Mosher sold twenty-four acres of land and a fine house northwest of Cos Cob village to Lydia G. McMullen, the wife of William McMullen. The price paid was $12,300. The house is still standing, but has since the days of Tweed been enlarged and known as the Ardendale Sanitarium. Tweed introduced Mrs. McMullen as his favorite niece, and it was understood that Mr. and Mrs. McMullen were to a certain extent dependent upon him.

"At that period the Cos Cob station agent was a young man, now a well-known resident of the borough. He had considerable to do with handling the freight and express packages for the McMullen house, to his pecuniary advantage, and after the family moved in he continued to be a great favorite with them.

"On his home trip from the Duane Street office in New York Mr. Tweed did not always leave the train at Greenwich, but as he held in high esteem his nephew and niece, it is not strange that occasionally he was invited to pass the night at their practically new house in Coscob, and that he duly accepted. The young station agent began to notice that the 9:15 train at Coscob would frequently stop 1,000 feet west of the station, down by Lyman Mead's bars, and then crawl up to the station.

"Frank Hermance was the conductor of that train. Well, it was the duty of the young station agent to report any such irregularity. Finally he told Mr. Hermance that he would be obliged to report him if it occurred again, but Frank only smiled and gave the station agent a friendly wave as he started his train."

Judge Hubbard goes into details of Tweed's arrest and various troubles until his escape from the jail and the immediate offer of a reward of $50,000 for him. He then goes on with a story which he relates, he says, with the consent of the station agent.

"The Coscob agent," he said, "had just laid aside an evening paper telling of the escape of Tweed and advertising the $50,000 reward when the 9:15 train again made its mysterious stop at Lyman Mead's bars. The agent was angry. Seizing a lantern he ran down the track. As he passed out of the glare of the headlight and approached the baggage car he saw the side door slide open. At that moment a woman from behind smashed his lantern.

"Bewildered, he stepped forward in the darkness and put his hand on the great hulk of William M. Tweed. There was a man with him, and a woman followed, leaping across the ditch by the side of the track and up the bank through Lyman Mead's Bars, here a carriage was in waiting. Tweed got in. His great bulk of 300 pounds could scarcely squeeze between the jambs of the door. But it was surely Tweed, and George W. Hoffman was on the box. After Tweed's death Hoffman came to Greenwich, apparently possessed of considerable money. I saw much of Hoffman, and on more than one occasion he admitted that Tweed came up on the 9:15 on the night in question, occupying the baggage car. Hoffman never told me how he got Tweed into the car at Forty-second Street, but at that time there was ample opportunity to walk unseen down what had once been Fourth Avenue, on the south side of the track, and slip into the baggage car.

"From Cos Cob the carriage with Tweed in it was driven to the McMullen House, where his last meal in Greenwich was eaten. Thence he was driven across to Tarrytown, where a tug chartered by Hoffman was waiting. This tug took Mr. Tweed down to the lower bay and an outgoing freight steamer was boarded bound for Cuba. In the Port of Havana Tweed was transferred to another steamer bound for Spain and was subsequently captured at Vigo and sent back to the Ludlow Street Jail, where he died."

Mrs. McMullen, who lived in New York City before her marriage and removal to Connecticut, is still alive at the age of 68. She occupies a little house in Adam's Four Corners, midway between Greenwich and Stamford. Mr. McMullen died years ago.

PEACE IN AVIATION CAMP.

R. J. Collier Unanimously Chosen Chairman of the National Council.

With the election of Robert J. Collier as Chairman of the National Council of the Aero Club last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, the practical control of aeronautics in this country remains with the Aero Club of America. The threatened fight of the Western delegates to the convention did not at any time give promise of any real strength, and what little was shown was nipped in the bud by the voluntary action of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club in instructing their delegates to use every effort to harmonize any conflicting elements.

The importance of the control of aviation sought by the Western delegates, and certain of the Eastern also, is explained by the fact that the National Council, after Jan. 1, 1911, will have absolute jurisdiction over aviation meetings. The National Council will assign meets for the United States, but the Aero Club of America will remain the official representative of the International Aeronautical Federation, thus maintaining its position as the leading aviation club in this country.

There were three candidates for the office of Chairman of the National Council—Robert J. Collier, Cortlandt Field Bishop, and Clifford B. Harmon. Mr. Collier was the unanimous choice of the Nominating Committee, twenty-five of the twenty-six delegates present voting for him, the odd delegate refraining from voting.

The Executive Committee will at once organize and will report upon a title for the council, conditions of representation in council, question of incorporation, and the title of officers. These four questions were referred to the committee with instructions to formulate their suggestions and to transmit them to the members of the council within sixty days, and their recommendations will come up for decision before a special meeting of the council the first Tuesday in April.

The members of the Executive Committee are Robert J. Collier, Aero Club of America; Allan A. Ryan, Aero Club of America; A. T. Atherhold, Pennsylvania Aero Club; Cortlandt F. Bishop, New England Aero Club; J. K. Duffy, Aero Club of New Jersey; Dr. J. C. Eberhart, Dayton Aero Club; Clifford B. Harmon, Pasadena (Cal.) Aero Club; Col. J. H. Joyce, Baltimore Aero Club; A. B. Lambert, St. Louis Aero Club; G. M. Meyer, Kansas City Aero Club; James E. Plew, Chicago Aero Club; G. A. Richardson, Intercollegiate Aeronautical Association; J. M. Satterfield, Buffalo Aero Club, and Dr. A. F. Zahm, Washington Aero Club.

Employes to Dine Col. Knox.

About sixty heads of departments and old employes of the Knox Hat Manufacturing Company will give Col. E. M. Knox, President of the company, a dinner at Delmonico's to-night at 7:30 o'clock. The old employes are the men in the different factories who have been in the employ of Mr. Knox for from fifteen to twenty-five years, and who have been loyal to his interests through three or four strikes.

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NEWARK FIRE DEATHS CHARGED TO VICTIM

Factory Owner Says His Forewoman Was Responsible for the Great Loss of Life.

SHE TRIED TO SAVE OTHERS

One Witness Thinks a Locked Door Was the Real Obstacle to Escape from the Factory.

Coroner Steiner began his official inquiry before a jury yesterday to determine the cause of the disaster in the factory building at High and Orange Streets, Newark, on Nov. 26, as a result of which twenty-five of the women and girls employed by the Wolf Muslin Undergarment Company lost their lives. Several witnesses were called, among them W. Irving Wolf of Far Rockaway, Vice President of the Wolf Company.

When questioned by the Prosecutor, Wolf said that Miss Anna Haag, forewoman of the factory, who was killed in the fire, was in charge of the plant and was entirely responsible for its proper physical condition and the comfort of the employes. He said that she had reported to him every time there was an inspection by Health or Building Inspectors, but that she had never made known to him any request of the inspectors for alterations. It was part of her business, he said, to take the inspectors through the plant and ascertain if the conditions were satisfactory.

The witness said he knew little or nothing about the physical condition of the building, but that Miss Haag was under strict orders to report promptly to some member of the firm any request made by the inspectors. He admitted that there had never been any fire drill, and that the door at the foot of the stairs leading from his plant to the third floor was sometimes kept locked.

Eugene McQuat, Superintendent of the Anchor Lamp Factory, where the fire started, was a witness.

"I found the door at the foot of the stairway leading to the top floor locked," he said, "and I pounded on it. Finally the door was opened by Miss Haag, who at once rushed back up stairs." A few moments later, he said, escape from the Wolf factory by the stairs was cut off. He said he believed that all the employes in the Wolf factory could have escaped if the door had not been locked.

"In your judgment, if there had been a fire escape at the south end of the building, could not all have got out?" asked Prosecutor Mott.

"I think they could," replied the witness.

The death of Carrie Robrecht, one of the employes in the Wolf factory, was made the basis of the inquiry, and County Physician McKenzie said that it had been caused by her jumping from a window.

TIDE HAS TURNED TOWARD LIBERALS

Continued from Page 1.

eral, (President of the Local Government Board:) majority over Sir John Harrington, Unionist, 1,292; over Shaw, Socialist, 7,349. Mr. Burns's majority over the Unionist candidate at last election was 555. No change.

Lambeth (Kensington)—S. Collins, Liberal; majority over Col. Lucas, Unionist, 153; over Victor Grayson, Socialist, 3,157. No change.

Chelsea—S. J. G. Hoare, Unionist; majority 1,719. No change.

Fulham—W. Hayes Fisher, Unionist; majority 1,726. No change.

Hackney (South)—Horatio Bottomley, Liberal; majority over Unionist 1,825; over Labor 3,122. No change.

Clapham—G. D. Faber, Unionist; majority 1,921. No change.

Southwark (Bermondsey)—H. J. Glanville, Liberal; majority, 1,216. No change.

Woolwich—Will Crooks, Labor; majority, 236. Labor gain. This was a Unionist gain at the last election; majority, 295.

Hackney (North)—Raymond Greene, Unionist; majority, 1,074. No change.

Lambeth (Norwood)—Sir H. S. Samuel, Unionist; majority, 2,026. No change.

Hampstead—J. S. Fletcher, Unionist; majority, 2,476. No change.

Hackney (Central)—Sir A. Spicer, Liberal; majority, 490. No change.

Edinburgh (South)—C. H. Lyell, Liberal; majority, 1,590. No change.

Brighton (two seats)—Capt. G. C. Tyron, Unionist, and the Hon. W. F. Rice, Unionist; aggregate majority, 8,115. No change.

Aberdeen (South)—G. B. Esslemont, Liberal; majority, 1,885. No change.

The result of the Cork City election, which also took place to-day and which will result in the return of two members, will be announced to-morrow morning.

John Sharp Higham of the Sowerby division of Yorkshire, was the only Liberal returned unopposed to-day.

The Nationalists rechosen without contest were:

M. J. Flavin for the North Division of Kerry.
Sir Walter R. Nugent, South Division of Westmeath.
Patrick J. Power, East Division of Waterford County.
Philip O'Doherty, North Division of Donegal.
John Dillon, East Division of Mayo.
Joseph Nolan, South Division of Louth.
Thomas F. Smyth, South Division of Leitrim.
Samuel Young, East Division of Cavan.
William H. K. Redmond, East Division of Clare.
E. P. O'Kelly, East Division of Wicklow.

The Unionists returned unopposed were:

Charles C. Craig, South Division of Antrim.
Walter V. Faber, Andover Division of Hampshire.
William Keeswick, Epsom Division of Surrey.
Norman Carlyle Craig, Isle of Thanet Division of Kent.
William H. Walker, Widnes Division of Lancashire.
Sir Charles A. Cripps, Wycombe Division of Buckinghamshire.
Stanley Baldwin, Bowdley Division of Worcestershire.
Rowland Hunt, Ludlow Division of Shropshire.
William Moore, North Division of Armagh.
James William Lowther, (Speaker of the House of Commons,) Penrith Division of Cumberland.
W. R. Campion, Lewes Division of Sussex.
Ernest Gardner, Wokingham Division of Berkshire.

The betting on the Stock Exchange before the election was that the coalition majority would drop to 65. As the elections progressed the betting favored 80, then 90. It is now conceded that the Government will have 106 majority.

CORK, Dec. 6.—Polling took place here to-day and feeling ran so high that it was not considered safe to announce the result of the poll to-night. It will be announced to-morrow afternoon.

Both sides are so confident of victory that it is believed the figures will be very close.

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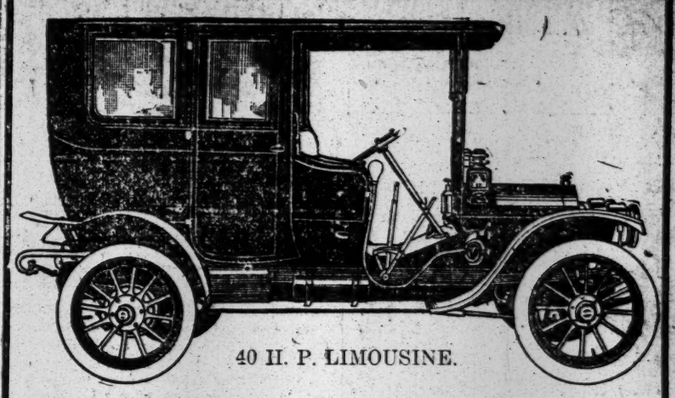

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Home of The Vanderbilt Cup
Tel. 5300 Columbus
(Licensed under Selden Patent)

H. J. DUVEEN GONE; PROMISES TO RETURN

Continued from Page 1.

Frick, Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, and George J. Gould. At the time of their arrest United States Attorney Wise said he had reason to believe that the art dealers undervalued not only goods brought in on their own account, but those in which they acted as commissioners for their rich patrons as well.

Examination of the records of the Custom House concerning the importations by Duveen Brothers, which has been in progress since the arrest of the firm members here and which was completed yesterday, show that the total amount of alleged undervaluations on art importations approximates $5,000,000. This is not the value of the merchandise imported, but the actual amount of duties out of which the Government is alleged to have been defrauded by means of the use of "Consular invoices," which it is alleged did not give the true value of the shipments. These invoices, which cover a period of years, have been compared with the "private invoices" of the firm now in the possession of the Government, which give the actual value of the articles imported.

Anxious to Settle the Case.

It was said yesterday that the Duveen Brothers are anxious to mae a settlement of the amount of duties due and that negotiations are now pending and that the terms of the compromise, which were suggested by John B. Stanchfield of counsel for the company, include the abandonment of the criminal charges against the members of the firm. The case will have to be taken up at Washington before any settlement can be made.

One reason why Henry Duveen went to England, it was said yesterday, is that he is anxious to raise sufficient money for a bond of $500,000 to obtain the release of the stock of his Fifth Avenue are store, which is valued at $1,000,000.

It was said yesterday by a friend of Henry Duveen that he was not worrying so much about the criminal charge against him as he was about the civil suit which the United States Government had begun against the firm.

Mr. Duveen was arrested as he was leaving the Lusitania in October. When he was taken before United States Commissioner Shields the Assistant District Attorney asked that he be held in $100,000 bail, but this was later reduced to $75,000.

No Restriction on Chicago Buildings.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The proposed restriction to 200 feet (sixteen stories) in the height of future Chicago buildings was defeated in the city council last night, that body unanimously reversing the action it took last Thursday in committee of the whole on the new building code. This leaves the maximum height of buildings at 260 feet, as in the past, unless the council takes some action before the old ordnance expires.

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CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Silk Velvet Bag, long silk cord, silver mounted

This year's display of articles particularly suitable for Christmas gifts, compellingly enhances the Reed & Barton Co. reputation for originality and refinement. There are innumerable articles in Sterling Silver, Goldware, Jewelry, Silver Deposit Ware and Leather which can be seen nowhere else.

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Yuletide Holidays "Across the Sea"

Recall old times, visit old places old friends, or new ones. Christmas in Europe is delightful, and a better way of passing the Merry Holiday Season could not be conceived. Booking should be made now by one of the Christmas sailings of the

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The famous, luxurious, express steamship "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," sails Dec. 13, for London, Paris and Bremen. The "Friederich der Grosse" sails on Dec. 8, direct to Bremen. On Dec. 10, the magnificent twin-screw steamship "Prinzess Irene," sails for the Mediterranean and arrives at all ports in time for the holidays.

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A trial will convince that W. L. Douglas shoes are the best in the world.

Greater New York Stores:

TRAFFIC TIED UP BY SEVERE STORM

Over Four Inches of Snow Has Fallen and Still More Is to Come.

MANY PERSONS INJURED

Contractors Having Difficulty in Obtaining Sufficient Men and Teams to Remove the Snow.

Four and one-half inches of snow at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with every indication that it will be six inches by this morning, was what the first snowstorm of this Winter did to New York. With the snow came a brisk northeast gale that at noon yesterday was whistling around the corners at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour and a temperature that hovered around the 26-degree mark most of the day. The above combination caused great suffering among the poor, many persons were injured, vehicular traffic was difficult, surface car schedules were rendered useless, and when the Street Cleaning Department told the snow contractors to get busy and clean the streets it was discovered that neither men, horses, nor wagons were to be had.

The amount of snow removed from the streets yesterday was so small that at the end of the day it was stated by the snow officials of the Street Cleaning Department that practically no headway had been made. When before noon the fall was officially proclaimed as three inches, the depth at which its removal passes into the hands of the contractors, the expectation was that at least 3,000 men and between 1,000 and 1,500 wagons would be at work. But when the day's work was summed up it was found that there had been less than 300 wagons and not more than 600 men at work.

Before the snow reached a depth of three inches, Commissioner Edwards issued a statement. At that time the contractors had given a rosy promise of effective work the moment the job became theirs, the John J. Shea Contracting Company and Indelli, Conforti & Serritella, who have the contracts for removing the snow in the upper part of the city, saying at that time that they were in working shape. These two firms have the contracts for Manhattan north of Twelfth Street, and quickly realized that not only men but wagons were about the scarcest things in all New York so far as snow removal was concerned. Last night, however, the situation improved, and both these firms expect to have a full force of men and wagons at work early this morning.

The situation below Twelfth Street was somewhat better. There M. De Marco has the contract. The comparatively small number of men he was able to get together made some, but not much, headway. Up in the Bronx the contract for the removal, which was held by Wilkinson & O'Connell, has been abandoned and the Department is doing the work. There were 240 men and about 100 wagons at work there yesterday and they made good progress on the more important thoroughfares. To-day the force will be greatly increased and the Bronx situation is expected to be in hand by noon.

While the contractors were unable to get out a full force of men and wagons the department managed to get out an emergency man for every regular sweeper on duty in Manhattan. There were 1,700 sweepers at work yesterday, and each of them had an ablebodied helper. The result was that this part of the snow problem was handled with splendid results all over this borough. The same was true in other boroughs.

This year the Commissioner of Weights and Measures has a part in the snow programme, and Acting Commissioner Tighe is responsible for the measurement and classification of all vehicles employed in the snow removal. Yesterday Mr. Tighe sent inspectors to the different stables to which the trucks will have to report for classification and affixing of serial numbers. In this way it is hoped to greatly reduce chances of graft. The city is paying 41 cents a cubic yard in Manhattan and 43.7 cents in Brooklyn.

Weatherman Promises More Snow.

Last night the street cleaning people were wondering what the conditions would be when time to begin work came this morning. The Weather Bureau informed them that it was expected to continue snowing during the night and today, but the indications were that the weather would clear to-morrow and a wave of extreme cold would grip the city. This probably means that the snow will freeze, making its removal all the more difficult. Yesterday it was soft and mushy and easy to shovel.

There was considerable congestion of vehicles and street car traffic. The Metropolitan placed all the blame for the delays on the shoulders of truckmen and taxicab drivers. One of the worst surface car tie-ups of the day followed the stalling of a taxicab in West Forty-second Street, between Sixth and Fifth Avenues, during the afternoon rush hour. Last night it was said that the Metropolitan was operating its cars on an average delay of about ten minutes. There was no such thing as a schedule during the rush hours, and the result was that the Subway and the elevated systems were packed and jammed all through the late afternoon hours.

There was also some delay at times on the elevated systems, but in only one or two cases were the delays of consequence. The worst was in the early morning rush hour and was due to a car in a Ninth Avenue train jumping the track while the train was being switched to the southbound track at 135th Street and Eighth Avenue.

The situation so far as it affected the railroads was not so bad as might have been expected when the area of the storm was taken into consideration. On the New York Central some of the Western trains were reported from half an hour to an hour late, but the other trains were running practically on time. Similar reports came from the other railroads. The heavy storm that swept over Ohio was blamed for the delays in the arrival of the Western trains.

Many Persons Suffer Injuries.

There were many accidents caused by the snow. In most of the cases the injuries were due to the unfortunates slipping and falling. Frieda Jacobwitz, an old woman living at 256 Broome Street, slipped on the pavement at Division and Montgomery Streets and broke her right arm; Emma Sylva of 2 Minetta Lane was crossing Columbus Circle yesterday afternoon when she was blown to the ground by a gust of wind, breaking an arm; Flora Kirschman, a young woman of 58 West 116th Street, fell at Broadway and Ninth Street, and her right ankle was broken; Mary Turner, another young woman, fell down the elevated stairs at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street and suffered a fractured ankle.

At the new Municipal Lodging House Supt. Yorke said last night that the place was "packed and jammed," as he put it, with homeless men and women. He said that the record of 820 for one night, made a week ago last Saturday night, would probably be broken before the night was over, and this despite the fact that 50 guests had gone away in response to a request from the snow contractors for night laborers.

Woman With Infant Homeless.

Some of the cases were pitiful, one of the most pathetic being that of a young woman, Ida Goldman, who with her infant child, appeared at the lodging house late in the afternoon. She was on the verge of collapse, and Assistant Superintendent Leslie assigned her to one of the private rooms provided for extreme cases. The woman, who is only 20 years old, said that she came to New York with her husband from Montreal several months ago. Her husband, she said, secured a good position as a cabinet maker, and they went to live in a little apartment at 235 East 117th Street. Six weeks ago the husband developed hasty consumption, and he is now in the Metropolitan Hospital in the last stages of the disease. Some time ago Mrs. Goldman gave up her apartment and went to live in a furnished room, and being unable to pay rent went to the Charities Department, which arranged to send her back to Canada, where she has relatives. Yesterday she gave up her room and started to walk downtown. For five hours she struggled through the storm, and finally began to give way. A stranger guided her to the lodging house.

In the Borough of Richmond the storm played havoc with the rapid transit system, and everything on wheels ran behind time, the result being that numberless New York business men living on Staten Island were late getting to work yesterday. In Stapleton William Bradley, a laborer of 483 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from exposure and his condition is said to be very serious.

LITTLE DELAY IN BROOKLYN.

B. R. T. Keeps Cars Running—Steamer Sailings Held Up.

Over in Brooklyn the storm did not seriously hamper traffic or even cause late dinners. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company put thirty-six plows and seventy car sweepers at work at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and kept them busy all day. Trolley cars were running on scheduled time in the city, and in the remote parts of the borough there was hardly any delay in traffic.

At the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza there was considerable confusion and disorder among passengers bound for Manhattan, caused by a block of two of the cars of the Interborough Company. This road felt the effects of the storm more than the lines of the Brooklyn company did. The snow packed the slot between the tracks, and the cars had difficulty in making headway. A car of the Desbrosses Street line was stopped by the snow which clogged the slot as it was turning Loop 1. It was started after fifteen minutes' delay. When it did reach the station there was a mob of passengers waiting to board it. A few minutes later a similar delay occurred that caused a delay of twenty minutes. The second accident blocked traffic on the Interborough lines leading to Brooklyn, and a string of cars soon reached the Brooklyn tower on the eastbound track.

Along the Brooklyn water front the storm was regarded as the worst in years. Vessels booked to leave port yesterday delayed their departure because of delays in handling freight. Loaded wagons were stalled all along the line of the water front piers. The Gordon Castle of the Union Castle Steamship Line, carrying the largest consignment of mules since the days of the Boer war, was to have sailed at noon yesterday for South African ports, but the trip had to be postponed on account of the storm.

STEAMERS DELAYED BY GALE.

High Winds and Blinding Snow Interfere with Shipping.

The storm yesterday, combined with the gale that was raging along the Atlantic Coast at the rate of from fifty to sixty miles an hour, with an increase to over eighty miles' velocity during squalls, delayed the inbound and outbound ships for several hours. Capt. F. M. Watson of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Thames, in port from the West Indies, said that his vessel encountered the gale at 9 P. M. on Monday night, when she was off Barnegat. "The snow was so thick," said the Captain, "that we could not see the foremast from the bridge. I had to reduce speed to three knots, which was just steering way, and managed to reach the Scotland Lightship, just forty miles from Barnegat, at 4 o'clock this morning."

The Thames did not arrive at her pier until 3:45 yesterday afternoon. Since the snowstorm commenced on Monday night Capt. Watson was on the bridge until she docked.

The tank steamer Standard, belonging to the Standard Oil Company, from Shields, was unable to dock at Constable Hook, as was the tank steamer Phoebus, from Hamburg. The Seneca, laden with case oil for Hamburg, and the Cearense, with general cargo for Para, were unable to leave yesterday in the storm. The Ward liner Bayamo, from Tampico, which should have arrived here yesterday, will not get in until to-day.

NO NEW EQUITABLE BOARD.

Election to Go Over from To-day's Meeting, as Will Mutualization Plan.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will be held to-day, but if information had in authoritative quarters yesterday is borne out there will be no developments of any importance at the meeting. It may even be that the election of Directors will be allowed to go over until a later date.

It was definitely learned that it is not proposed by J. P. Morgan, who is the holder of the majority stock of the society, to make any announcement at to-day's meeting regarding the appointment of new voting trustees to take the place of those who relinquished control of the stock on June 15 last at the expiration of the first five-year period of the voting trust established by T. F. Ryan after his purchase of the majority stock from James Hazen Hyde in 1905.

The report was circulated yesterday that the Morgan plan for the mutualization of the Equitable Life would be announced at the meeting, but this, it was learned, will not be done to-day. The long delay in naming new trustees for the stock is not taken in the financial district as an indication that the purpose to mutualize the society has been given up by Mr. Morgan. On the contrary, it is understood that this proposal is still being considered with the purpose of working out a practicable plan. It is known that Justice Hughes, while Governor, and Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss gave much study to the matter. The latter in his last annual report referring to the proposed mutualization of the Equitable Life said:

> The matter is still in conference between Mr. Morgan and his associates on the one hand and the department on the other. While the legal problems are somewhat difficult and legislation may ultimately become necessary, the department feels sure that a plan which can have its approval, in that it will forever protect the policyholders of this great company, will ultimately be formulated.

Meanwhile J. P. Morgan can, if he chooses, name all the Directors of the society and direct its management.

CORPORATION TAX BLANKS.

Confusion Noticed Last Year Avoided by Additions to the Form.

The Internal Revenue Department sent out yesterday to corporations doing business in this city the blanks on which they are to make returns of their net receipts for the current year, the returns to figure as a basis for assessing the corporation tax provided for under the act approved Aug. 5, 1909.

The Government's experience with the blanks furnished last year demonstrated that they were deficient in several minor details, chiefly with reference to data concerning interest payments. Additions to the form make this clear, and are expected to prevent confusion such as resulted last season.

Item 4, which previously called for a statement of all maintenance expenses, now specifies that all expenses "exclusive of interest payments" are wanted, a separate item for "interest" having been provided.

In order to have the seals of officers who swear to the accuracy of the statements in a uniform position a blank space for that purpose has been provided and marked by brackets. The returns called for must be in the hands of the Internal Revenue Collector before March 1, 1911.

SARATOGANS TO DINE DIX.

Governor-Elect and His Wife to be the Guests of the Saratoga Society.

A reception and dinner to Governor-elect John A. Dix and Mrs. Dix will be given by the Saratoga County Society of this city at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Saturday evening, Dec. 17. Many persons prominent in the social life of Saratoga, Washington, and Warren Counties will be present, besides former residents of these counties who now live in New York. The plan is to make it a neighborly testimonial to Gov. Dix and his wife. The affair will be entirely non-partisan.

Among the New Yorkers who are members of the society are Judge J. S. L'Amoreaux, the Rev. Dr. Alexander, Warren Curtis, William H. Porter, and C. K. G. Billings. Those from Saratoga County who will attend include Mr. and Mrs. Franklin W. Lawrence, Senator and Mrs. Edgar T. Brackett, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas W. Mable, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Butler; from Washington County, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield A. Huppuch and Judge and Mrs. C. C. Van Kirk; from Warren County, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Kellogg and George Foster Peabody.

INVESTIGATING MEAT THEFTS.

Grand Jury Has Ward's Island Steward and Katzenstein Before It.

The Grand Jury yesterday started its investigation of the meat thefts at the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane at Ward's Island. Simon Katzenstein, who is now under indictment in connection with the thefts, will be tried promptly, as it is expected more evidence will be found upon which the Grand Jury can act.

Among the witnesses examined yesterday were Frederick A. Wheeler, steward for the Manhattan State Hospital; Henry and Milton Katzenstein, sons of Simon Katzenstein, and Inspectors Marks and Dobbins of Commissioner Fosdick's staff.

COUNTY COMMITTEES MOVING

Republican Going Into Cheaper Quarters and Democratic Spending More.

The Republican County Committee will move on Jan. 1 from the quarters it has occupied in the Metropolitan Building since that building was opened. Economy is said to be the principal reason, but incidentally it is known that State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss has made representations to the Metropolitan Life with reference to the impropriety of a big insurance company housing a political committee.

After the first of the year the Republican County Committee will share with the Republican State Committee the house at 43 West Thirty-ninth Street, just back of the Republican Club. The rent for the three rooms in the Metropolitan Building is $1,800. The entire second floor in the new quarters will cost only about $1,200 a year.

The Democratic State Committee will move from the twelfth floor of the Century Building, opposite the Waldorf, to the seventh floor in the same building.

WOODRUFF NOT INDORSED.

Still Keeps His Hold on Kings Republicans—Party at Peace, He Says.

What was officially described as "permanent peace," but which was viewed by the disinterested as really only an armed truce, was effected between the Roosevelt and "Old Guard" leaders of the Republican Party in Brooklyn at a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Executive Committee of the organization. The incumbent officers were re-elected, Naval Officer F. J. H. Kracke and ex-State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff shook hands with some ceremony, and there was much talk of harmony, but for the first time in nine years no resolution indorsing Mr. Woodruff's leadership was passed. Mr. Woodruff, however, was pleased to accept the fact that the Roosevelt men had unanimously supported the old officers for re-election as a sort of round-about indorsement of him. Mr. Woodruff said after the meeting:

"Peace has been permanently re-established, and in the future all good Republicans will work together for the benefit of the organization."

Odd Lots of Stock

Investment of Savings.

We will buy for you stocks in quantities of 5 shares and upward, and bonds from 1 upward, for an initial deposit and monthly deposits thereafter, until the securities are paid for in full.

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Specialists in Odd Lots.
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The New York Times asks the assistance of its readers in excluding objectionable and fraudulent advertising.—Adv.

THE "INSIDES" OF AN OVERCOAT
and their relation to good service

¶ An optimist has been defined as one who never looks inside of a sandwich. But to accept an Overcoat with the same perfect faith would be more than optimistic—unless the name of the maker has deserved and won your confidence—and we believe ours *has*.

¶ Integrity of inner construction is the whole secret of garment goodness so far as the *retention* of style is concerned. The handsomest piece of cloth ever cut for the purpose counts for naught unless the craftsmanship is of unquestioned quality.

¶ Shapeliness *to the end of service* is a feature that marks all of our Overcoats, and it can be assured to you in only one way—the perfect shaping of foundation cloths—the interlinings, linings, assembling and finish.

¶ And of importance is it to you to know that these factors enter absolutely into all our productions, from lowest to highest priced.

Our assortments of ready-for-service Overcoats include:

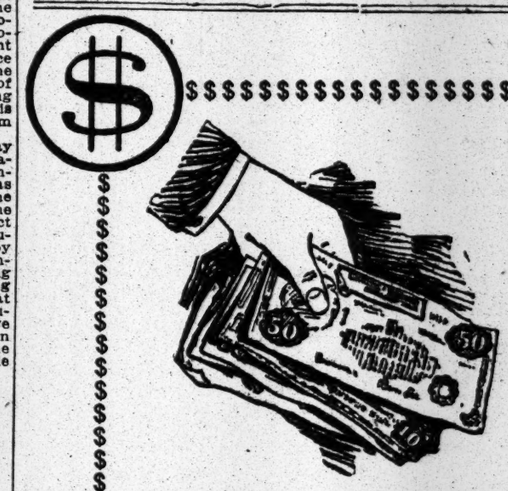
Overcoats with "convertible" collars—not the hackneyed, "patented" sort, but collars that are designed to give the double service without penalty for appearance. Worn flat, these collars present no peculiarities whatever, but when buttoned-to-neck give the needed protection to the throat.

Our most sought for model is the exclusive double-gore Overcoat, 47 inches long, with welt or flap pockets. A shapely garment with natural shoulders that do not make the wearer look narrow. The chest is broad—naturally so.

Regulation Overcoats—our own exclusive models—in a very large assortment of smooth or rough cloths. The range of fabric patterns is almost endless.

$15 to $60—ready for service

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street



You Will Save Many Dollars by buying your Christmas Piano at the "Pease" Sale of Used Pianos

The Only Sale of Its Kind Held During the Year, and Absolutely the Biggest Values Ever Offered for Reliable Pianos.

THIS is not a sale of "worn out and dead stock," held in a dull season to force business, but is our annual sale of thoroughly reliable pianos of our own and other good makes, offered for sale right in the midst of the holiday season, when the greatest number of pianos are purchased.

We give a written guarantee with each piano and allow the full purchase price within one year from date toward the purchase price of any new Pease Piano if desired.

The Reason for This Sale

The Pease Piano Company do the largest rental business of any firm in New York, and mostly of new pianos to musicians and professional people, and this is the time of year when we desire to replenish our rental stock with new pianos, and offer the stock now on hand at prices that should sell every one of them within 48 hours. It will therefore be seen that the majority of the pianos offered below are NOT EXCHANGED pianos, which have been given up because unsatisfactory, which is the only basis for many sales of USED pianos, but which are in reality sales of ABUSED pianos.

This sale is the only one that the Pease Company hold each year, and the only one of equal importance held by a piano manufacturer. It consists mostly of the Pease Company's rental stock, who rent only to the best class of people and not to public places. A partial list of the pianos follows:—

	Was	Now
1 J. & C. Fischer Upr't.	$325	$85
1 Pease Upright	350	125
1 Chickering Upright	550	160
2 Pease Uprights	350	175
1 Martin Upright	275	45
1 Wilbur Upright	250	165
1 Pease Upright	450	215
1 Doll Upright	275	125
1 Steinway Upright	550	160
1 Chickering Upright	450	145
1 Chickering Upright	400	65
1 Pease Upright	500	235
2 Pease Uprights	350	225
1 Pease Upright	325	145
1 Wilbur Upright	250	175
1 Pease Upright	325	190
1 Walters Upright	300	150
1 Decker Upright	400	115
1 Decker Upright	400	145
1 Decker Grand	700	125
1 Pease Upright	350	120
1 Pease Upright	325	245
1 Krell Upright	450	250
1 Pease Baby Grand	600	385
1 Herlich Upright	275	95
1 Pianotist Upright	375	185
1 Weser Upright	250	165
1 Pease Upright	$400	$155
1 Sohmer Upright	550	260
1 Pease Upright	325	250
1 Wilbur Upright	225	130
1 Pease Upright	325	150
1 Weser Upright	275	90
1 Weser Upright	300	135
1 Pease Upright	400	195
1 Winteroth Upright	250	85
1 Pease Upright	500	250
1 Wilbur Upright	250	168
1 Held Upright	300	145
1 Bailey Upright	275	125
1 Pease Upright	450	275
1 Pease Upright	300	100
1 Klaber Upright	275	118
1 Wilbur Upright	250	145
1 Pease Upright	350	225
1 Weber Upright	450	150
1 Vankirk Upright	250	175
1 Christie Upright	250	90
1 Pease Upright	325	235
1 Royal Upright	275	165
1 Wilbur Upright	250	150
1 Lurch Upright	250	100
1 Vankirk Upright	250	175
1 Pease Upright	350	125

Also 60 other Pease Uprights at prices ranging from $100 to $275 that originally cost from $325 up.

Player-Pianos and Cabinet Players.

	Was	Now
1 Pease Player Piano	$700	$385
1 Wilbur Player Piano	550	425
1 Pease Player Piano	700	465
1 Pease Player Piano	700	400
1 Pease Player Piano	750	490
1 Wilbur Player Piano	550	390
1 Pianola	250	$65
1 Pease Cabinet Player	225	50
1 Pease Cabinet Player	225	100
1 Pease Cabinet Player	225	85
1 Pease Cabinet Player	225	75
1 Pease Cabinet Player	225	60

Free library service with Player-Pianos and six rolls of music free with Cabinet Players.

Square Pianos and Organs.

Lot No. 1.	Your Choice at	Lot No. 2.	Your Choice at
1 Lindemann Square	$7.50	1 Jennys Square	$16
1 Estey Organ		1 Steck & Co. Square	
1 Betts Organ		1 Schaeffer Square	
1 Cummings Square		1 Bradford Square	
1 Nugent Square		1 Chickering	

Every instrument is marked at the cash price, but, if desired, monthly payments may be made of from

$4 TO $10 PER MONTH

according to the piano, for just the simple interest extra upon the unpaid part.

Every piano delivered FREE within 75 miles of New York (except the square pianos), with stool and cover to match and one year's tuning free.

No mail orders will be filled, but a small deposit now will secure any piano for Xmas delivery.

We invite the inspection of the public and the trade in general.

Open Evenings This Month Until 9:30 P. M.

PEASE PIANO CO.,
128 West 42d St., near Broadway, New York.

Special sale also being held at Brooklyn Warerooms, 34 Flatbush Ave. and Newark Warerooms, 10 New St. Equally big values.

MEXICO GETS US TO ARREST AZCONA

Enemy of Diaz Held Provisionally on Charge of Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

A PRETEXT, IT IS DECLARED

Incident on Which Action Is Based Is Four Years Old and Azcona Appeared Merely as a Witness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The provisional arrest of Juan Sanchez Azcona, once a member of the Mexican Congress, a journalist, and a member of one of the best-known families of Mexico, was procured here to-day by direction of the Department of Justice, on representations made to the State Department by the Mexican Government declaring that a warrant on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses had been issued for him in Mexico, and that documents containing further details were on their way to Washington.

In accordance with the convention of 1899 between the United States and Mexico providing for provisional arrest, pending the arrival of a warrant with full charges to determine extradition, Azcona was taken into custody by a United States Marshal.

No political significance, it is said at the Mexican Embassy, attaches to the arrest, but Gustavo A. Madero, supported by other friends of Azcona here, charges that the "circumstances of the case are trivial," and that "behind it all is the vengeful purpose of the Diaz Administration to get possession of Azcona because of his acknowledged connection with anti-Diaz newspaper attacks of the last three years."

Azcona is a graduate of the Universities of Paris and Heidelberg. He is a son of the late Señor Azcona, Mexican Minister to Italy, Guatemala, and the Argentine Republic; a cousin of Señor Corvarubias the present Ambassador to Great Britain, and a brother-in-law of Señor Casasus, ex-Ambassador to the United States. He came here on Nov. 21 from San Antonio, Texas, where his consultations with Francisco I. Madero, the leader of the Mexican revolution, were an open secret. He has been associated here with Gustavo A. Madero, a brother of the revolutionist leader, who is the representative in Washington of the insurrectionists.

Azcona declared to-night that he had been cognizant of the intention of the Mexican Government for some time, but had made no effort to evade its operations. He said that the incident in connection with which charges had been preferred against him occurred four years ago, and that his part in the affair was merely as a witness. He asserted that while employed as manager of El Diario, a newspaper in Mexico City, a large number of contributions were received by that paper for the entertainment of the poor of the Mexican capital. The funds were insufficient, however, Señor Azcona alleged, and were turned over to a committee of prominent women of Mexico City for disbursement among the poor. Another newspaper of opposite political views charged that the money had been diverted from the original purpose of the donors.

Azcona declared that after due judicial investigation, in which he appeared as a witness, the case was dropped. Later, he said, he founded Nuevo Mexico and began a series of attacks on the Diaz administration, which caused the suppression of the paper three times, and finally its confiscation six months ago. He, as its editor, was then compelled to leave the country. He admitted that since then he had not relented in his attacks on President Diaz and that he was in close touch with the operations of the revolutionists. Counsel for Azcona declared to-night that a vigorous fight against extradition would be made.

Señor de la Barra, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, would make no statement in reference to the charges made by the Mexican Government, but said simply that papers disclosing full details would be in the possession of the State Department within a few days.

REBEL SUCCESS REPORTED.

Force Under Madero Said to Have Captured Sierra Mojada.

DOUGLAS, Arizona, Dec. 6.—Mail advices from Torreon state that Gen. Geronimo Trevino, chief of the Third Military Zone, has appointed Carlos Gonzales as commander of the Government expeditionary forces. A son of Gonzales as leader of 300 organized volunteers is reported to have taken the field against the rebels south of Torreon.

Francisco Madero, the leader of the rebels, is said to have been in personal command of a force of his adherents which took the town of Sierra Mojada, on the western border of the State of Coahuila, three days ago.

This move is asserted by friends of the revolutionists to have given to Madero control of the terminal of the western branch of the Mexican Central Railroad from Escalon.

PLANS FOR FIFTH AVENUE.

Architectural League Hears a Few Ideas About Beautifying It.

The problem of making Fifth Avenue beautiful was discussed in its various aspects last night for the edification of the Architectural League at a dinner in its clubrooms at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street by such guests as Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association; President Bert Hanson of the Municipal Art Society, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, and William Phelps Eno, who is making a study of traffic regulation in large cities.

Hung about the walls of the dining hall were rare prints of early Fifth Avenue, loaned for the occasion, and the street scenes showed such dearth of man and vehicle that many of the diners wished things were as they used to be.

The speakers were supposed to furnish suggestive material for the committee of the American Institute of Architects, which, in turn, is to suggest things to the Fifth Avenue Association, but the speakers rambled over the whole field of street questions, from Mr. Hanson, who dwelt on the position of mailboxes and the question as to whether they should be attached to a general fixture serving both as a lamppost and a hydrant, to Mr. Grant, who thought people should not be allowed to cross the street except at crossings, and then only under guard.

"First remove your obstructions and then obey the law," said Mr. Hanson, who thought the problem a simple one. "One of the great causes of trouble is the appropriation of space that belongs to the city. This is the fault of owners, moved by greed and abetted by the architects themselves."

Mr. Grant thinks it a great pity that skyscrapers may climb unchecked to the detriment of values about them. He pointed to the horrible picture of the Washington Arch sunk between high buildings, and wanted to know if the library, where the public is supposed to use its eyes, is to be allowed to become a mere dark cavern down among future office buildings. Consideration for the neighborhood rarely enters a builder's calculations, he said regretfully. To get the advantage of a wall of window space a progressive builder will even steal the light and air from a graveyard, he said.

Mr. Cooke recited the things the association has done and the things it hopes to do. He hoped for the time when the avenue would have uniformed guards and for the widening of the thoroughfare above Forty-second Street, a project, he assured his audience, close to the heart of Borough President McAneny.

$1,160,000 for French Flood Victims.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day unanimously voted an appropriation of $1,160,000 for the relief of the victims of the present floods.

CAUGHT BY LITTLE DETECTIVE

Two Hundred-Pound Man Was Trying to Escape with a Girl's Purse.

Detective John Ruff, one of Deputy Police Commissioner Flynn's appointees to the Brooklyn Detective Bureau from the police ranks of the Adams Street Station, captured a prisoner much bigger and heavier than he last night at Duffield and Johnson Streets, Brooklyn. The prisoner gave his name as William Clark, a driver, of 213 Adams Street. He was charged with highway robbery and grand larceny on complaint of Miss Jennie Denneller of 215 West 123d Street.

Miss Denneller was visiting friends at 217 Duffield Street yesterday. She left the house to make some purchases about 8 o'clock last night at Duffield Street and Myrtle Avenue. While returning from the store, and about half way down the block from Myrtle Avenue, Clark, she says, seized her by the neck, grabbed her leather bag containing $26, and darted down the street.

Detective Ruff was returning from dinner when he heard the young woman's screams. He started after the fugitive, and caught him before he had gone the length of the block. Ruff is just 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighs scarcely 140 pounds. The prisoner, who weighs over 200 pounds and is nearly 6 feet tall, turned on his captor. There was a struggle, in which the big man was subdued. Then he meekly accompanied the detective to the Adams Street Station.

VICTORY FOR FRENCH WOMEN

Committee of Chamber Would Let Them Vote for Many Officials.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—A committee of the Chamber of Deputies, of which Ferdinand Buisson, Radical-Socialist, is President, to-day favorably reported a bill conferring upon women the right to vote for city, communal, and departmental Councilors, and making them eligible for election to those offices.

The report of the committee reviews the history of France that bears on the subject and points out that in the Middle Ages the right to participate in the affairs of the towns and parishes in France belonged to persons owning property, whether men or women, but since the Revolution no movement in favor of political rights for women has made headway in France until recent years.

As the women of the republic are now eligible for the professions, the report says, the time has come when they should be permitted at least to participate in municipal and local affairs.

JAIL FOR FRENCH ROYALIST.

Lacour, Who Assaulted the Premier, to Spend Three Years in Prison.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The royalist Lacour, who assaulted Premier Briand two weeks ago in the course of the ceremonies in the Tuileries Gardens in connection with the dedication of a statue to Jules Ferry, was to-day sentenced to three-years' imprisonment.

Lacour raised the point that the court was incompetent to try the case, and refused to plead. He was thereupon condemned by default. On his previous examination Lacour admitted that the act was premeditated and openly glorified in what he had done.

Leon Daudet, son of Alphonse Daudet, and editor of a royalist newspaper, testified that the royalists indorsed Lacour's act. Directly after the assault Lacour was elected Vice President of the Camelots du Roi, an organization of young royalists.

HOPATCONG SINKS IN TOW.

Sailor Looped the Loop in Lifeboat as Old Ferryboat-Barge Went Down.

After buffeting the waters of this harbor for a quarter of a century, the Hoboken ferryboat Hopatcong, recently converted into a barge, sank suddenly early yesterday morning off the Romer Shoal as she was being towed up the harbor from Norfolk laden with railroad ties. Her crew was saved.

Capt. Daux of the steam tug Margaret said that the Hopatcong was one of three barges which he was towing, and she was second from the tug. On Monday night the tow encountered the full force of the snowstorm and the skipper went out into deep water in order to get clear of the swell from the shore. All went well until the bow of the old ferryboat sank and her stern went up in the air as she disappeared beneath the waves.

Nelson Farrow, the skipper on the Hopatcong, with his two negro seamen, David Williams and Arzie Mizall, just had time to get into the steel lifeboat and cut her adrift. The swirl of the water capsized the lifeboat, which turned completely round and then righted herself. The skipper and Williams, who could not swim, clung to some floating railroad ties. Mizall clung to the seat of the boat and looped the loop in it clean under the water and up to the air again.

In the meantime the Captain of the Margaret had seen the accident and cut loose from the tow to come to the rescue. He picked up the two men in the water and then went to his tow, thinking the man in the lifeboat was safe. Thinking that he was going to be abandoned in the snowstorm, Mizall set up such a howl that the men on the Margaret said they could hear it above the gale. When Capt. Daux went to his rescue the negro went down on his knees and prayed as loud as he had shouted for aid.

Hopatcong was built at Newburg in 1885 for the Hoboken Ferry Company and was recently sold to Capt Daly, owner of the ocean tug Walter Luckenbach.

CHILDREN DESCRIBE MURDER OF MOTHER

Little Son and Daughter of Abraham Roth Give Testimony Against Him.

THE GIRL IS NOT SWORN

Sister of the Dead Woman Faints on the Witness Stand and Is Carried Out.

The trial of Abraham Roth for the murder of his wife last July was continued before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions yesterday, some dramatic testimony being given by his two little children, Israel, 11 years old, and Mary, 9, who testified against their father. One witness, Mrs. Sarah Warsaur, sister of the murdered woman, fainted when she took the stand to testify, and had to be carried from the courtroom.

The eleven-year-old son of the accused man said that on the night of the murder he was sleeping on the roof, and was aroused by Policeman Katko, who told him that his father and mother had been hurt. He spoke of the quarrel his parents had at dinner that night over a grocery bill. In reply to Assistant District Attorney Moss's question, the little witness said that as his father was leaving the table he turned to the mother and said:

"Ich will dich der harginen." The translation is said to mean, "I will kill you."

It is upon the translation of the word "harginen" that the fate of the accused man rests to a great extent. The defense contends that the word does not really mean "to kill," but "to strike," while the prosecution asserts that there is no other translation except "to kill."

The next witness called was little Mary Roth. She was not sworn, Judge O'Sullivan thinking that she was too young to take an oath, but upon consent of the lawyers for the defense she was allowed to testify. In telling her story she said:

"I went to bed in the front room with my younger sister, Beckie. Mamma and the baby used to sleep on the couch near my bed. After putting the baby to bed she left the room. The next thing I remember was being awakened from my sleep by hearing mamma crying. I heard father kill my mamma." Here Lawyer Sachs objected, and the last part of the child's testimony was stricken out.

The witness then told how she had run into the kitchen, and found her mother standing near the window. She saw a knife on the floor near the window, and the baby was on the floor, while her father walked into another room and he lay down on a bed.

"After seeing father go into the room and lay down I ran to mamma," said the child, "and I grabbed her skirt and she screamed, and ran to the window, from which she fell. I ran to where father was lying on the bed with his throat cut and said, 'Papa, mamma has fallen from the window, and we have no more mamma.' Then the policeman came into the room."

During the child's testimony the face of the father showed not a sign of emotion.

Other witnesses called by the prosecution were Policeman Katko, Mrs. Josephine Ciapino, Mrs. Rachel Posies, and a special watchman. All these witnesses told of seeing the body of the dead woman lying on the fire escape, and hearing the noise of the fight.

It is charged that Roth, after cutting his wife's throat, slashed his own. His defense is that his wife cut his throat, and then her own, and as he ran to get the knife from her she sprang from the window.

The case will be continued to-day.

GIVES HIS LIFE FOR A BOY.

Operator Tries to Get in a Runaway Elevator and Is Crushed to Death.

In an effort to stop an elevator which was running wild with only a four-year-old boy in it, Henry Neary, an elevator operator in the Donac apartment, 300 West Forty-ninth Street, got his head caught between the floor of the car and the ceiling of the basement last night and was killed. After crushing Neary's skull the elevator was checked of its own accord and the boy released.

Thomas Carroll, a porter in the Donac, who lives at 540 West Forty-seventh Street, took his little boy to the apartment yesterday afternoon and the youngster made himself at home. Neary and another porter, Robert Baird, spent some time playing with the boy, and then went on about their duties.

For a moment the men forgot the boy and he went into the elevator, which was at the basement level. In playing there he started the electric elevator. Neary shouted to the other men and, without waiting for them, ran to the elevator. By this time the car had gone up several feet, and Neary sprang for it. He caught hold of the floor and tried to pull himself into it, and in this way lost his life.

Carroll and Baird saw Neary's peril, but not until too late to warn or save him.

THINK RANSOM WAS PAID.

Police Convinced That Father of Little Peter Cirincion Was Blackmailed.

Six-year-old Peter Cirincion, who was kidnapped by two men from the street in front of his home on the Hackensack Plank Road, Union Hill, on Sept. 26, was made much of by his relatives there yesterday following his return to his father late Monday night. Although his father, C. Cirincion, a well-to-do linoleum dealer, denies that any ransom was paid for the boy's return, the police of Union Hill feel certain that such payment was made, a theory strengthened, they say, by the carelessness with which the father now treats the whole matter and his refusal to talk about the boy's recovery.

According to the father's statement to the police he received a telephone message on Monday afternoon directing him to go to the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge some time between 10 and 12 o'clock that night, when his son would be returned to him. He was inclined to believe that some one was jesting with him, he said, but could not afford to neglect availing himself of every chance, however slight, and repaired to the rendezvous.

There, he says, a heavy-set Italian tapped him on the shoulder and beckoned him to follow. Together they walked nearly to the Brooklyn end of the bridge, where they were met by a second man and the boy himself, both of whom stepped suddenly out of the shadow of the bridge girders. The man released the boy, and Cirincion, grabbing him up, darted away with him, too happy, he says, to make further inquiries.

Cirincion denies that any money was paid, and insists that neither before nor after the kidnapping did he receive threatening letters or demands for blackmail. But the police don't believe the kidnapping could have been undertaken without any motive of gain.

The boy, who has evidently been warned not to talk much about the case, would only say that two men had taken him from the street to a candy store, and then "on two trolley cars and two trains" to a five-room house in open country—the police think, in Brooklyn. There, he says, he was guarded by a man, his wife, and three children, none of whose names he remembered yesterday. He was treated well, he says, and when he returned to his father he looked well fed.

At the time of his disappearance it was reported that he had been taken away by two men in a basket-cart drawn by a gray pony, which was seen at the Lackawanna Ferry, Hoboken, and also at the West Shore Ferry in New York. The boy said yesterday that he had not seen such a cart.

DELINQUENT JURORS FINED.

Seven Fail to Answer to Their Names at a Blackmail Trial.

While a jury was being selected to try William E. Beall for blackmail before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday, seven of the talesmen failed to answer when their names were called and were fined $100 each by the court.

Beall, who is an inventor and manufacturer of a patent milk preparation, was indicted on complaint of Dr. Marker G. Dadirrian, the manufacturer of a rival milk preparation, who charged that Beall sent him several threatening letters demanding $10,000. It is also alleged that Beall sent an infernal machine to Dr. Dadirrian. The evidence on which the indictment is based was obtained by Detective Joseph Petrosini, who was later murdered in Italy.

The talesmen who were fined are Samuel B. Colter, Joseph V. Sloan, John W. Miller, Frederick L. Stevenson, Solomon H. Kohn, Murrace L. Montague, and Charles G. Vassar.

STOPS WORK ON BATTLESHIP.

$6,000,000 Not Enough to Complete the New York—8-Hour Law Blamed.

Five hundred men were thrown out of jobs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday because work on the new battleship New York was ordered stopped by Secretary Meyer. Following an opinion by Attorney General Wickersham, the Secretary decided that the new battleship could not be built for the $6,000,000 provided by Congress for its construction, and that before work could be resumed Congress would have to make another appropriation.

The increased cost of building the vessel at the Government yard caused by the eight-hour law is given as the reason for stopping work.

Secretary Meyer points out that the battleship Florida, now building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will cost the Government $6,500,000 by the time it is completed, while the battleship Wyoming, a larger vessel by 5,000 tons, will be built by a private concern for about $4,500,000.

NO SCHOOL EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Bensel Denies a Report That Two Buildings Will Be Closed.

Dr. Bensel of the Health Department yesterday denied the report that an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria had started among the school children of the Cypress Hills section of East New York and that either Public School 65 or 108 would have to be closed to prevent the spread of the infection. He admitted, however, that there were an unusual number of cases among the school children of the district, and that it had been necessary to disinfect one room in Public School 65, in which a child was taken sick with scarlet fever two weeks ago.

"The cause of all the trouble is undoubtedly this," said Dr. Bensel. "Some child with a mild case of scarlet fever has been mixing with his playmates and the contagion has spread. His case may not develop to serious proportions and no one may ever know that he has had scarlet fever, for if he is not very sick the chances are that his parents will not consult a physician. In that way he could give the disease to many others unknowingly. That happens frequently in other sections of the city.

"The history of the present infection is this: About two weeks ago a child was taken sick with scarlet fever in School 65. She was sent home and the room was disinfected. Later other children in the same school and in School 108 were taken down with the same trouble and also with diphtheria. Altogether I think there have not been more than sixty cases up to date. All the children, except the one just mentioned, were taken sick at home. Only the other day we sent physicians to the two schools to examine the pupils. They found that none of the children then in school showed any symptoms. So there is no need of closing the schools and fumigating them, and no cause for talking about an epidemic."

Two Negro Firebugs Lynched.

MONROEVILLE, Ala., Dec. 6.—Two negroes were found hanging to a tree at Double Branch, two miles from this place to-day. They had been arrested on a charge of burning a barn.

ALVIN

SOUTOIRES.
Fourteen karat gold sontoires, all new designs, from $11.50 upward

CUFF LINKS.
Fourteen karat gold cuff links, bright and Roman Finish, from $3.75 a pair upward. Extensive assortment of all the new Fall designs.

PENDANTS & LAVALLIERES.
Mounted with precious and semi-precious stones, from $3.50 upward. Complete assortment

GOLD BALL LOCKETS.
To hold four, six and eight pictures, from $19.00 to $24.00. These are absolutely new and have never been shown in this country before.

BEAD NECKLACES.
Fourteen karat gold bead necklaces, fourteen and sixteen inches long, bright and Roman finish, $8.00 to $24.00

Unusual circumstances enable us to offer a fine collection of diamond jewelry at little more than the wholesale price.

The Alvin Co.
Fifth Avenue, at 35th Street
Also at 52 Maiden Lane

SILVER

The Washburn-Crosby Company's famous Gold Medal Flour has all the bread, biscuit, cake, and pastry-making qualities of the finest wheat concentrated in it. It bakes more to the pound than other flour, saves money as well as the extra work and worry occasioned by the use of flour of less uniform quality. That is why knowing housewives always demand it.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

For men who cannot get enough use out of a fur overcoat to make it worth the investment—

We've provided a large assortment of luxurious big Ulsters that are warm enough on the coldest day—and cost less than half as much as a good fur coat.

Ulsters, $28 to $48.

Winter Overcoats.....$18 to $75
Sack Suits.....$18 to $50

ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

No advertisement is accepted by The New York Times regarding which there may be any question of trustworthiness of the advertiser.—Adv.

HOLIDAY HARMONIES

Mark this Holiday Season by the purchase of a musical heirloom—one of the

Famous Kranich & Bach Pianos

They harmonize with the surroundings of refinement, and with the most exacting requirements of critical musicians. They are built upon a policy of integrity by masters in the art, by a house that has devoted its half century of experience to the single purpose of producing the best piano that mind could devise and hands construct.

Grands. Baby and parlor, in art cases of finest mahogany, Circassian walnut, etc. These are the only Grands in the world with the famous "Isotonic" Pedal. Prices—$700 and upward.

Uprights. Different sizes and styles, in art cases of finest mahogany, Circassian walnut, etc. The only uprights in the world containing the famous "Violyn" Plate. Price—$450 and upward.

Player Pianos. In this department there will be offered while they last a number of superb, absolutely new Kranich & Bach Player Pianos, which will shortly be superseded by later designs and which may be purchased by early comers at prices which effect a saving of from $100 to $250 on each instrument.

Special. At our Harlem Warerooms, 16 West 125th Street, in addition to a full line of the incomparable Kranich & Bach Pianos, there are on sale a comprehensive line of new **Sterling, Mendelssohn** and **Huntington** Pianos and Player Pianos, at prices ranging from $225 upward. These are the greatest piano equivalents in the market at their respective prices.

Harlem Warerooms open every evening until Christmas.

Exceptionally Low Prices and Favorable Terms for the Christmas Holidays.

KRANICH & BACH,

233-45 East Twenty-Third Street. Harlem Branch: No. 16 West 125th Street.

Smith Gray & Co.

Foremost Clothiers Since 1845.

Not to know Smith Gray clothes is to unwittingly deny yourself of a style, quality and value not to be found in any other ready-for-service clothes. Progress in fine clothes construction is not a thing of leaps and bounds, but of slow evolution and development.

The highest development yet attained in high grade ready-for-service clothes is shown in the 60 distinctive winter model Smith Gray suits and overcoats, ranging in price from **$18.00** to **$75.00**

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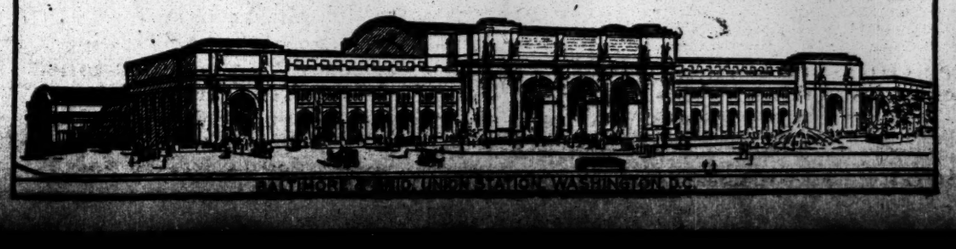

INTERPRETER TO AID IN LE BLANC TRIAL

French Woman Will Tell What Hattie Le Blanc Said After Glover's Murder.

EVIDENCE CONTRADICTORY

Marks on Laundry Floor Still Occupy Court—Witness Says Comb Found Was Like One Mrs. Glover Wore.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 6.—At the resumed trial to-day of Hattie Le Blanc for the murder of Clarence F. Glover, a laundryman, the prosecution won its first important point since it began by obtaining permission to introduce the statements of the girl at her examination by the police immediately after her arrest. The statements were submitted in French through the aid of Miss Zella Gallant, a nurse in Waltham at that time, who was brought in by the police to act as interpreter. Up to to-day the prosecution had been unable to introduce this evidence because Miss Gallant was in Cape Breton, and had refused to come to Massachusetts. A special officer was sent to Canada and persuaded her to make the trip.

The court had temporarily excluded the questions as well as the answers on the ground that Hattie Le Blanc did not understand English, and that answers coming through an interpreter, unless testified to by the interpreter as a witness, would be merely hearsay evidence.

With the jury out of the room, and the defense and the prosecution both reinforced by native Frenchmen and women, Miss Gallant was asked a series of questions in English and was ordered to give the answers in French. Judge Bond afterward decided that she might testify provided that she kept close to the written evidence taken by a stenographer at the police station.

Melvin M. Johnson, counsel for Hattie Le Blanc, protested vehemently, and took an exception to the ruling. Miss Gallant will testify to-morrow, and may be the last witness for the Government. Her testimony is regarded with great interest by the District Attorney, for it is said to contain much of the Government's case against the girl.

Half a dozen witnesses were on the stand to-day. Their evidence was partially contradictory of what they had testified before other tribunals.

Seymour Glover, a beneficiary under the will of his brother, admitted that he had heard his sister-in-law, Mrs. Glover, express the wish that her husband would behave himself. She might have made serious threats, but he could not remember them. He said he had heard Clarence Glover say he feared some one would "plug" him if he continued his acquaintance with other women.

Another witness picked up a comb in the laundry where the shooting is said to have taken place and said that he had seen Mrs. Glover wearing one like it.

One of the incidents to-day was the filing of a declaration in a $20,000 libel suit of Capt. Peter King of West Arichat, C. B., against Mrs. Glover, in which he alleged defamation of character by Mrs. Glover in the course of her testimony in the Probate Court.

Louis B. Callahan, a Waltham automobile dealer, testified to seeing Glover twice on the night he was killed. The first time the witness saw Glover was about 8 o'clock, and fifteen or twenty minutes later he saw him again. Glover was alone both times.

Herbert L. Wiley, whom Mrs. Glover had described in her testimony as a "big, handsome man," told of going to Newton by automobile, carrying a number of police inspectors who were searching for Hattie after the murder. He was present at the Glover house when the first search for Hattie was made. He saw Mrs. Glover at that time, but did not notice what she was doing.

The next witness, Gilbert McCall, superintendent of the laundry owned by Glover, testified that after the murder he had found Glover's cap in a basket in a passageway. He had seen the marks on the floor, described yesterday by Mr. Elmore, but as he was unable to qualify as an expert on marks the witness was not allowed to describe them. He also found a comb and a pin, which, it is alleged, belonged to the defendant.

In cross-examination Mr. McCall admitted that he might have made the marks found on the floor of the laundry the day after the shooting, for he was in the building the night before between 7:45 and 8 o'clock. The prosecution in its opening last week claimed that the shooting took place half or three-quarters of an hour subsequent to that time.

He drew a diagram of the marks as he remembered them, but when shown the three diagrams drawn by Mr. Elmore, who also claimed to have noticed the marks, McCall said that Mr. Elmore's recollection differed from his own.

Regarding the comb which Mr. Elmore said he picked up in the laundry, and which several witnesses had identified as belonging to Hattie Le Blanc, Mr. McCall said he saw Mrs. Glover wearing the same or a similar comb the day after the shooting.

The cross-examination of Seymour S. Glover, a brother of the murdered man, by Mr. Johnson, elicited that he had been employed as shipper in the Waltham laundry for five years. At 4:35 o'clock on the morning after his brother's death he was notified of the affair. He went to the laundry and found Mr. Whitehill, the manager. He and Whitehill searched the laundry several times. The witness testified that he saw two handkerchiefs on the floor, and that upon the second search of the laundry Whitehill picked up a comb at the foot of the stairs. This contradicted the statements made by previous witnesses.

Seymour Glover said that he saw his brother's cap on the sorting table in the laundry, and that Whitehill took both the comb and the cap. He thought McCall found the pin, but was not sure. He noticed the marks on the floor at the foot of the stairs.

The witness then described the search of the Glover house on the Tuesday night after the murder when Hattie Le Blanc was found under a bed. In describing Hattie's appearance the witness said that she was pale, haggard, and dirty.

He heard Mr. Elmore ask Hattie if she had been under the bed for three days, and the girl nodded, but he did not hear her say anything.

At the request of Mr. Johnson Glover drew a diagram of the marks on the floor at the foot of the laundry stairs, as he remembered them. When he had completed the sketch he handed it to Mr. Johnson, who at once compared it with the diagram made previously by witness Elmore. The attorney presented the Glover and Elmore diagrams to the jury for comparison.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS GET CASH PRIZES

Auditorium Packed at Presentation of The Times Awards to Winning Scholars.

ALL JOIN IN THE SINGING

Medals Also Presented at No. 12 School—Schools 14 and 20 Will Be Visited To-day.

Preparations were complete in the Jersey City High School yesterday to receive THE TIMES's awards to the successful competitors in the Bergen Village composition contest. The high school, which is on a hill and can be seen from the river front, is the best school building in the State of New Jersey. Its auditorium is as large as many theatres, and it was packed with those interested in the rivalry among pupils.

Large as it is, the high school does not accommodate all its pupils, who number 2,500. One-half, the smaller and younger half, attend morning sessions, the larger and older half beginning their studies after the noon hour. Principal James J. Hopkins had fixed 1 o'clock as the hour for the reception to the representatives of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nearly 1,500 young men and women greeted the appearance of THE TIMES's men as they walked to the platform with Principal Hopkins with the clapping of hands, which is the only demonstration the school rules of Jersey City permit.

In thies high school contest all the awards were in cash instead of medals.

Principal Hopkins complimented THE TIMES when he introduced Col. Molony as its spokesman.

Under the lead of Mr. Atkinson the great chorus sang to a piano accompaniment by Miss Grace McCormack.

Principal Hopkins said, between times, that from the platform from which Col. Molony spoke every college President east of the Mississippi River, excepting Drs. Hadley and Eliot, had spoken. "And," he added, "we began with Dr. Woodrow Wilson, then chief of Princeton, but now Governor-elect of New Jersey." Incidentally, he said that the high school is to be extended by the erection of an additional building larger than the one now in use.

THE TIMES offering to the pupils of No. 12 School was the occasion of special exercises which lasted more than an hour. Principal A. D. Joslin had arranged a programme of song, with Miss Emilie Jardine and Miss Edna Dixon at the piano.

The Training School class in School Building No. 17 will be visited this morning, and in the afternoon Public Schools 14 and 20 will receive their medals, if traveling conditions make it possible to reach them.

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English Doll Perambulators, large size; rubber-tired wheels, leatherette hood and upholstery; value $5.00; special.....$3.96

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China Toy Tea Sets, 49c to $4.24.
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Dinner Sets, fancy boxes; $1.74 to $17.49.

Miniature Grocery Store, stocked with full line of merchandise; value $1.50; special.....98c

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Toy Stables, $1.49 to $49.50.
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Federal Grand Jury at Detroit Brings Bills Against 16 Concerns, 32 Individuals.

A RESULT OF THE CIVIL SUIT

Control by Illegal Means of 85 Per Cent. of the Output Alleged—J. L. Mott One of the Defendants.

DETROIT, Dec. 6.—The anti-trust campaign of Attorney General Wickersham shifted to Detroit this week, with the result that indictments were returned by the Federal Grand Jury to-day against sixteen firms and thirty-two individuals alleged to have obtained control of 85 per cent. of the annual output of enamel ironware bathtubs, sinks, lavatories, &c., in the United States.

The criminal proceedings grew out of a civil suit to dissolve the alleged combination, begun by the Government in the Federal Court at Baltimore, hearings being held in Chicago, Pittsburg, and New York within the last forty days.

The evidence adduced in the hearings of the civil suit was presented to the Grand Jury here by Edwin P. Grosvenor, special assistant to the Attorney General, United Staaes District Attorney Frank H. Watson of Detroit, and Joseph Darling, special agent of the Department of Justice. Secret hearings began here yesterday and nothing was given out until the indictments were handed down this afternoon.

It is charged by the Federal officials that as a result of a ten days' meeting at Mount Clemens, Mich., last April a fund of $7,000 was sufficient to set in motion a plan that resulted in giving to the defendants control of sixteen manufacturers and nearly 400 jobbers, representing an output of approximately $10,000,000 a year.

Both the civil suit started at Baltimore and the criminal proceedings begun here have been instituted under the Sherman anti-trust law. The defendant firms in the criminal proceedings are as follows:

Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg; A. Weiskittel & Sons Company, Baltimore; the Barnes Manufacturing Company, Mansfield, Ohio; the Cahill Iron Works, Chattanooga, Tenn.; the Colwell Lead Company, New York City; the Day-Ward Company, Warren, Ohio; the Humphreys Manufacturing Company, Mansfield, Ohio; the Kerner Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg; the J. L. Mott Iron Works, New York City; McVay & Walker, Brad-dock, Penn.; the McCrum-Howell Company, New York City; the National Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Salem, Ohio; the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Noblesville, Ind.; the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, Chicago; the Wheeling Enameled Iron Company, Wheeling, West Va.; the United States Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Pittsburg.

The individual defendants are as follows:

Theodore Ahrens, Francis J. Torrance, E. L. Dawes, and W. A. Hyler, respectively President, First and Second Vice Presidents and Treasurer of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

C. M. Voegele and T. R. Barnes, President and Secretary of the Barnes Manufacturing Company.

Frank H. Caldwell and J. J. Mahony, President and Vice President of the Cahill Iron Works.

Jesse T. Duryea and Burt O. Tilden, President and Secretary of the Colwell Lead Company.

W. G. Winfield and A. G. Ward, President and Vice President of the Day-Ward Company.

S. M. Ford and Reid Carpenter, President and Secretary of the Humphreys Manufacturing Company.

J. A. Frauenhel, President and Treasurer of the Kerner Manufacturing Company.

Jordan L. Mott and Max Goebel, President and Secretary of the J. L. Mott Iron Works.

Thomas Walker and Alexander C. Walker, President and Director of McVay & Walker.

Lloyd C. McCrum and Howard T. Gates, President and Secretary of the McCrum-Howell Company.

Frank G. Borden and D. W. Davis, President and Secretary of the National Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Huesman and E. V. Brigham, President and Secretary of the Union Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

Charles F. Arrott and A. H. Cline, Jr., President and Secretary of the United States Sanitary Manufacturing Company.

Anton Weiskittel, President of A. Weiskittel & Sons Co.

Ludwig Wolff and Herman M. Hoelscher, President and Secretary of the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company.

J. E. Wright and George W. Franzheim, President and Secretary of the Wheeling Enameled Iron Company.

The two indictments against each defendant contain six and four counts, respectively, and the charge that the defendants, controlling 85 per cent. of the annual output, combined to restrain the trade of manufacturers and of jobbers of plumbing supplies by refusing to sell to jobbers handling the goods of so-called independents, by the fixing of resale prices, by the division of the United States into eleven zones and refusing to sell to jobbers who would not maintain the resale prices established by the alleged agreement of the defendants. It is charged that the effect of these resale prices is to make the price of the articles manufactured by the combination the same throughout the United States, and to eliminate the competition of jobbers as well as of manufacturers.

The indictments also charge that the defendants compelled the jobbers to enter into uniform contracts, and that all the defendants refused to sell to any jobber unless he would sign such a contract.

The Government officials take the ground that the evidence in the civil suit showed that the defendants attempted to disguise their combination by the subterfuge of purchasing the patents on certain tools and licensing certain firms to use these tools.

The Government places great weight on the testimony of Edwin L. Wayman of Pittsburg, who is described as the licenser of the alleged combination, and whose testimony in the civil suit has rendered him immune from being made a defendant in the criminal proceedings.

The Government charges that Wayman obtained $7,000 from the People's State Bank of Detroit by giving 100 shares of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company as security and that, in using this fund to purchase several patents, $5,000 went back to the Standard Manufacturing Company for patents that it is alleged to have turned over to the combination. Wayman is not a voluntary witness.

The Government charges that Wayman collected $5 per furnace per day from each of the sixteen defendant firms, some of which had as many as eighty furnaces, and that after two months those firms that did not violate the agreement were to receive a rebate of 80 per cent. of this contribution. Wayman's collections, it is alleged, ran as high as $700 per day.

The defendants against whom indictments were found to-day will be required to appear at once in the United States court here and to give bonds for their appearance.

CITY INVESTIGATION KILLED.

Mayor Lets Aldermen's Cut of Appropriation Pass Without Veto.

Investigation of the Charities and Health Departments, the Board of Education, Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and the entire system of salary grades in the city service, which was planned by Controller Prendergast, President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, and Borough President McAneny of Manhattan, was finally killed yesterday, when Mayor Gaynor failed to pass upon the action of the Aldermen in cutting out the $110,000 appropriation for the work.

FEW WILL ATTEND MRS. EDDY'S FUNERAL

Only Members of Her Family and Church Officers at Service To-morrow.

WILL ERECT A MAUSOLEUM

Memorial Will Be Built in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Across a Lake from the Tombs of Lowell and Holmes.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The north shore of Halcyon Lake, a beautiful little sheet of water in an exclusive section of Mount Auburn Cemetery, in Cambridge, will be the last resting place of Mary Baker Glover Eddy. Three lots, the only ones remaining in the circle about the lake, have been purchased by friends of Mrs. Eddy, and work will be begun in the Spring on a suitable tomb.

The site is in the northeast corner of the cemetery. Directly across the little lake are the tombs of James Russell Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes, while many other names famous in American letters and professional life may be read on the fronts of near-by memorials.

The funeral service for Mrs. Eddy will be held at 11 o'clock Thursday at the Chestnut Hill home. Besides immediate members of the Glover family and the Chestnut Hill household, leading officials of the church, and possibly a few newspaper men will be present. Her relatives are Henry M. Baker of Bow, N. H.; her son George W. Glover, and his daughter, Miss Mary M. Glover of Lead, S. D. Her adopted son, Dr. E. J. Foster Eddy of Waterbury, Vt., will not be invited, owing to an estrangement with Mrs. Eddy.

Unless Mr. Glover interposes an objection, it is expected that the service will follow the general lines of the regular Sunday services in all Christian Science churches. It is not expected that there will be any congregational singing, but there will be a recital of the Lord's Prayer by those present, with its "spiritual interpretation" as given in the Christian Science Textbook, by Judge Clifford P. Smith, First Reader of the Mother Church. Judge Smith also will read selections from the same textbook, and Mrs. H. M. Hunt, soloist at the Mother Church, will sing.

The service will close with the reading by Judge Smith of the "Scientist Statement of Being," as given in the textbook, and the benediction. It is possible that Judge Smith may make a few remarks, and, if so, it will be the only change from the regular Sunday service.

After the service the body will be taken to Mount Auburn, where it will be placed in a general receiving tomb, to remain until the mausoleum is erected.

The directors of the Christian Science Church, Archibald McLellan, Stephen A. Chase, Allison Stewart, John V. Dittemore, and Adama H. Dickey, have taken full charge of the Church management, and the scope of their powers includes matters of organization, finance, and discipline. They are supreme in the Mother Church and control branch churches. All were the personal nominees of Mrs. Eddy, and constitute a self-perpetuating body.

Mr. McLellan is editor of the periodical issues in this city and is a native of Moncton, N. B.; Mr. Chase is the Treasurer of the Mother Church and a resident of Fall River. Mr. Stewart is the publisher of Mrs. Eddy's works, and Mr. Dittemore is clerk of the organization. Mr. Dickey, who recently was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ira O. Knapp, was Mrs. Eddy's private secretary for many years.

An expression of opinion from forty prominent Christian Scientists throughout New England has been obtained, and they are unanimous in saying that the Church in no way will be effected by the passing of the leader. The expression comes from the heads of branch churches in nearly all the large cities and many towns.

At the mansion at Chestnut Hill, where the body lies in an upper chamber, are no outward signs of grief. No crepe is on the door, the window shades are up, and the household comes and goes as usual.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—George W. Glover of Lead, S. D., son of Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, passed through Chicago today on his way to attend the funeral of his mother. While here he announced that he would not contest his mother's will. He said:

"I surrendered all my claims to her estate several years ago, and there is nothing more to be said. I cannot speak of the estrangement between us. I always loved and respected her as one of the most wonderful of women. We are going East only as mourners."

He was accompanied by his son, George W., Jr.; his daughter, Mary B., and John C. Ryan, a friend.

Aldermen Want Languages Retained.

The Aldermen passed a resolution yesterday urging the Board of Education not to eliminate the study of French and German from the curriculum of the schools. When the substantial cuts in the budget for next year were made by the Board of Estimate both President Winthrop and Superintendent of Schools Maxwell declared that it might be necessary to take certain studies out of the curriculum in order to meet the reductions. It was hinted at the time that French and German might have to go, and the board is now considering the advisability of taking this action.

HEIDELBERG TOWER MAY BE TORN DOWN

Western Promoters' Ideas Were Too Extravagant for Local Advertisers.

WERE GOING TO TEACH US

More Sightly Building Will Probably Be Substituted for the Present Unattractive Structure.

Failing to meet the financial success that its Western promoters looked for the advertising tower on the Heidelberg Building at Broadway and Forty-second Street will probably be torn down and a more sightly office building erected in its place. Plans for this improvement are now under consideration.

The building, which has been condemned as unsightly and extremely detrimental to the Times Square section from an architectural standpoint, is owned by the Fourteen-Sixty-Five Broadway Company. Charles Pasche of St. Joseph, Mo., is President of the company, which is composed principally of Western investors.

The building, which cost about $400,000, was built by the C. L. Gray Construction of St. Louis. It stands on ground leased from the Coe estate for twenty-one years.

The original plans called for a thirty-story office building and tower, but these were changed in many respects and a smaller structure erected. It was thought by the promoters that this tower would prove a great novelty in New York City and yield a handsome return on the investment.

The tower was completed last Summer, and since that time just one sign has been placed upon it. Betts & Betts, who leased the tower for $60,000 a year, have gone into bankruptcy, and numerous liens have been placed on the building. The stores and offices did not rent satisfactorily and the Western syndicate, which announced that it would show New York something new, is much wiser if not wealthier.

One of New York City's best known advertising sign men said yesterday that the tower was offered to him, before it was completed, at $60,000 a year. "I refused it the instant the price was mentioned," said the signman, "because the figure was beyond all reason, considering the conditions. This company apparently was carried away by the price that was paid for sign space in the old Metropole. But conditions were different; that was a low building, as compared with this so-called advertising tower, and signs placed on top of it could be seen from three different points. To see anything on the tower one must be blocks away, and there were really only two sides of it that had any value from an advertising standpoint."

Charles Cobb, Secretary of the Fourteen-Sixty-Five Broadway Company, refused to either affirm or deny the reported changes in the building plans.

Railroad Man a Harvard Teacher.

Word was received yesterday through the New York Central Railroad offices here of the appointment to an assistant professorship in economics at Harvard University of W. J. Cunningham of the staff of the New York's Central's Assistant General Manager at Boston. Mr. Cunningham will retain his connection with the road.

Buy This
Christmas Gift
Today

A Box of Holeproof Hose

Means hosiery comfort, style and freedom from holes until next July, to the man, woman or child to whom they are given. Any that do not wear until then, we will replace with new ones free, at any of our five stores.

For Men, six pairs, eleven colors, $1.50.
Silk Lisle, $2. Silk Lustre Hose, $3.
Silk Hose, 3 pair guaranteed 3 months, $2.
For Women and Children, six pairs, $2.
Women's Silk Lustre, $3. Silk, 3 pairs, $3.

Brill Brothers

TWO BROADWAY STORES: at 49th St. and at 279, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

THE BEST NEW BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

By E. V. Lucas — The Slowcoach
The many adventures of a happy set of children in a gypsy caravan are illustrated precisely as they ought to be. Mr. Lucas's whimsical humor is kindliest and most delightful when he is writing for children. *Illus.* $1.50 *net, by mail* $1.63.

Mr. Jacob A. Riis's — Hero Tales of the Far North
Not legends but true stories of real men, the pride of his own northland and worthy of place among an American boy's heroes. *Illus.* $1.35 *net, by mail* $1.48.

Joseph A. Altsheler's — The Horsemen of the Plains
A splendid story for boys, involving among other dramatic episodes an account of the attack on Forsyth's Scouts by twenty times their number of Cheyennes. The incident is a famous bit of Western history. *Illus. in Color.* $1.50.

Two Boys in the Tropics
The strange pets, the local games, and all the unhackneyed background of British Guiana as Mrs. Figyelmessy describes it from a child's point of view, make this one of the most interesting books which have appeared in many seasons. *Illus.* $1.35 *net, by mail* $1.48.

Alice Wilson Fox's — Hearts and Coronets
The most difficult book to select is one for the girl in her early 'teens. She will find this one charming. "One of the prettiest stories for school girls we have read in years." —*Springfield Republican.* *Cloth,* $1.50.

Games for the Play Ground, Home, School and Gymnasium
Miss Jessie Bancroft not only describes some 400 games, but most conveniently classifies them. *Illus.* $1.50 *net, by mail* $1.70.

Published at 64-66 5th Ave., N. Y., by **THE MACMILLAN COMPANY** For sale by all booksellers

POSTUM. POSTUM. POSTUM. POSTUM. POSTUM. POSTUM. POSTUM.

What About Brain Food?

This Question Came Up in the Recent Trial for Libel

A "Weekly" printed some criticisms of the claims made for our foods. It evidently did not fancy our reply printed in various newspapers, and brought suit for libel. At the trial some interesting facts came out.

Some of the chemical and medical experts differed widely.

The following facts, however, were quite clearly established:

Analysis of brain by an unquestionable authority, Geoghegan, shows of Mineral Salts, Phosphoric Acid and Potash combined (Phosphate of Potash) 2.91 per cent. of the total, 5.53 of all Mineral Salts.

This is over one-half.

Beaunis, another authority, shows "Phosphoric Acid combined" and Potash 73.44 per cent. from a total of 101.07.

Considerably more than one-half of Phosphate of Potash.

Analysis of Grape-Nuts shows Potassium and Phosphorous, (which join and make Phosphate of Potash,) is considerably more than one-half of all the Mineral Salts in the food.

Dr. Geo. W. Carey, an authority on the constituent elements of the body, says: "The gray matter of the brain is controlled entirely by the inorganic cell-salt, Potassium Phosphate, (Phosphate of Potash.) This salt unites with albumen and by the addition of oxygen creates nerve fluid or the gray matter of the brain. Of course, there is a trace of other salts and other organic matter in nerve fluid, but Potassium Phosphate is the chief factor, and has the power within itself to attract, by its own law of affinity, all things needed to manufacture the elixir of life."

Further on he says: "The beginning and end of the matter is to supply the lacking principle, and in molecular form, exactly as nature furnishes it in vegetables, fruits and grain. To supply deficiencies—this is the only law of cure."

The natural conclusion is that if Phosphate of Potash is the needed mineral element in brain and you use food which does not contain it, you have brain fag because its daily loss is not supplied.

On the contrary, if you eat food known to be rich in this element, you place before the life forces that which nature demands for brain building.

In the trial a sneer was uttered because Mr. Post announced that he had made years of research in this country and some clinics of Europe regarding the effect of the mind on digestion of food.

But we must be patient with those who sneer at facts they know nothing about.

Mind does not work well on a brain that is broken down by lack of nourishment.

A peaceful and evenly poised mind is necessary to good digestion.

Worry, anxiety, fear, hate, &c., &c., directly interfere with or stop the flow of Ptyalin, the digestive juice of the mouth, and also interfere with the flow of the digestive juices of stomach and pancreas.

Therefore the mental state of the individual has much to do (more than suspected) with digestion.

This trial has demonstrated

That Brain is made of Phosphate of Potash as the principal Mineral Salt, added to albumen and water.

That Grape-Nuts contains that element as more than one-half of all its mineral salts.

A healthy brain is important, if one would "do things" in this world.

A man who sneers at "Mind" sneers at the best and least understood part of himself—that part which some folks believe links us to the Infinite.

Mind asks for a healthy brain upon which to act, and Nature has defined a way to make a healthy brain and renew it day by day as it is used up from the work of the previous day.

Nature's way to rebuild is by the use of food which supplies the things required.

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

Enjoy an Old Fashioned Christmas by ordering a supply of

Evans' Ale

for yourself and friends. It brings good health as well as good cheer and makes the ideal **Holiday Beverage**

Leading Dealers or
C. H. Evans & Sons, Hudson, N. Y.
New York City Depot,
35th St. and 12th Ave.

Confidence

The confidence with which a man may buy a ready-to-wear Suit or Overcoat today is born of the perfection of Fit and Style to be found in the better kinds.

Ours is one of the oldest, as it is the most modern, of clothing manufactories.

We stake our good name on the qualities of our goods.

Suits and Overcoats $18 to $45.

Holiday Furnishings put up in fancy boxes.

Browning, King & Company
Broadway at 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th Street
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

J. Ehrlich & Sons.

We Can Help You to Better Eyesight If You Act in Time

If your eyes ache or tire or if the print is blurred, you have *eye-strain*, which is the first sign of many eye troubles. *The important thing is to ACT PROMPTLY when you recognize any of these first signs.*

Our Registered Physicians

Examine Eyes Without Charge.
WE CHARGE FOR GLASSES ONLY.
Perfect-Fitting Glasses as Low as $2.50

J. Ehrlich & Sons.
Oculists and Opticians
223 Sixth Av., 15th St. 350 Sixth Av., 22d St.
1274 Broadway, 33d St. 101 Nassau—Ann St.
217 Broadway, Astor House Block.

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO.
4 EAST 39TH ST. NEW YORK

SPECIAL EXHIBITION
ETCHINGS BY
WHISTLER

FRAMED PICTURES
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS

FREDERICK KEPPEL & CO.
4 EAST 39TH ST. NEW YORK

Cupid's Cyclopedia
By John Cecil Clay & Oliver Norford Wells

all that is worth knowing about love-making.

$1.00 net. Post-paid $1.10.

SCRIBNER.

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

FILIPINO FREEDOM NOT YET IN SIGHT

Secretary of War Says They Won't Be Fit for Self-Government in This Generation.

PEACE RULES, REPORT SAYS

Tax Burden Cheerfully Borne and Desire to Learn English Is Spreading—Health and Death Rate Not High.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The report of Secretary of War Dickinson upon his recent visit to the Philippine Islands has just been issued by the War Department. During the Secretary's stay in the islands, from July 24 to Sept. 3, he inspected practically all the public institutions and army posts and held many public hearings. The administration of the various departments was found to be in a generally satisfactory condition.

The Secretary of War speaks very sympathetically of the aspirations of the Filipino people for independence, and says that the public expression is very general in favor of same, but that many of the conservative and more substantial men would view such a result with consternation. Referring to the fitness of the Filipino people for self-government, he says:

> There are very many highly educated Filipinos—many men of talent, ability, and brilliancy—but the percentage in comparison with those who are wholly untrained in an understanding of, and the exercise of, political rights under a republican form of government is so small, and under the best and most rapid development possible under existing conditions will for a long period continue so small that it is a delusion, if the present policy of control of the islands by the American people shall continue, to encourage the Filipino people in the hope that the administration of the islands will be turned over to them within the time of the present generation.

Peace, law, and order prevail throughout the islands. Ladrones or robber bands almost entirely if not entirely are suppressed and the head-hunting tribes of Bontoc, who a year ago were taking heads, are now devoting themselves to peaceful pursuits and enjoying life. All the wild tribes are beginning to appreciate what is being done for them.

A deep and widespread interest is being manifested in education on the part of young and old, and the burden of taxation for education is cheerfully borne. Good progress is being made in learning the English language.

The Secretary dwells at some length upon his investigations of the sale of friar lands, which was given much notoriety in the press, but found no basis for the extreme statements then made.

Practically all the lepers have been segregated and transported to the leper colony on the island of Culion, where there are now about 3,000. Apparent cures have been effected by the use of chaulmoogra oil, and further investigations are being conducted.

The Secretary found much of interest at the penal colony at Iwahig, on the island of Palawan, where thousands of criminals live in a penal reservation of 270 square miles in peace and carry on industrial and agricultural pursuits under an administration largely controlled by themselves. The prisons throughout the islands were carefully examined, and the cleanliness, sanitary provisions, ventilation, and food and its preparation were found to be beyond criticism.

The financial condition of the islands is very satisfactory there being a surplus of $6,394,783.56.

An inspection of the railroads shows them to be well construced and well maintained with rolling stock and equipment in first-rate condition, and the companies were making every effort to promote agricultural progress along their lines. The number of miles of road now in operation by the Philippine Railway Company is 131, and that by the Manila Railroad Company 362, with construction work proceeding rapidly.

The progress in promoting better health conditions has gone steadily on. For the quarter ended June 30, 1910, the death rate in the city of Manila was 31.57 per 1,000, which compares favorably with the death rate in any of the Asiatic cities. There is in course of construction in Manila a hotel, the estimated cost of building and furnishing being $450,000, of which $300,000 were loaned by the insular Government upon bonds secured by mortgage.

The work being done by the Agricultural College gives confidence that great benefits will come from it to agriculture in the Philippines. Attention is called to a variety of profitable manufacturing industries that might be established and developed in the islands instead of exporting the products in their crude form, such as copra and hemp.

The Secretary recommends an appropriation of $250,000, enabling the War Department to exercise an option on certain coal claims on the Island of Batan. The mines have been under the Quartermaster's Department, but their development has not been possible. It is stated that in time of need the value of this coal to the Government would be beyond calculation in dollars and cents.

The Secretary favors a pension or fund for superannuated Government employes, as its absence has caused many to leave the service for civil employment. An increase from five to ten million dollars for public improvements is recommended, as is a change in the law forbidding one person or corporation owning more than one mineral claim, and a law to grant licenses for exploration and mining. He also favors the passage of a bill through Congress, increasing the amount of land which may be homesteaded or sold to individuals.

TWO SOUTHERN STATES GAIN.

Arkansas Adds 20 Per Cent. to Population, South Carolina 13 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Population statistics of the thirteenth census issued to-day by the Census Bureau include figures for the two following States:

Arkansas, 1,574,449, an increase of 262,885, or 20 per cent. over 1,311,564 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 183,385, or 16.3 per cent.

South Carolina, 1,515,400, an increase of 175,084, or 13.1 per cent. over 1,340,316 in 1900. The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 189,167, or 16.4 per cent.

TWO RED APPLES FOR CANNON

Gift of Champ Clark, but He Says He Has No Favors to Ask.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Champ Clark, prospective Speaker of the House, who presented President Taft with two luscious red apples a few days ago and then asked for the appointment of a Missouri man as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, gave two apples of the same kind to Speaker Cannon.

He said that he had no favors to ask of the present Speaker, but merely desired to introduce the Pike County (Mo.) fruit.

No Operation for Fitzgerald.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Representative Fitzgerald of New York, who returned from Panama suffering with appendicitis, was able to attend to his duties in Congress to-day. Physicians decided that an operation was not necessary.

Table Silver

of all descriptions, both sterling and silver plate, will be found at the Meriden store.

Hundreds of different articles for the toilet, the desk, etc.—each of *proven* Meriden quality—make the Christmas buying here particularly satisfactory to the most exacting purchasers.

The MERIDEN Co.,
Silversmiths
(International Silver Co., Successor.)
49-51 WEST 34th STREET

ESTIMATES ARE $748,414,861.

MacVeagh Asks for $3,000,000 More Than Estimates for Current Year.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The estimates of appropriations required for every branch of the Federal Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, aggregating $748,414,861, were submitted to Congress to-day by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh. This grand total stands against estimates of $745,067,197, and appropriations of $805,294,513 for the current fiscal year, the appropriations including over $10,000,000 for the census and over $10,600,000 for the postal deficiency and other deficiencies.

The estimates to-day were thus distributed:

War Department, $205,257,546; Interior Department, $189,151,875; Treasury Department, $141,599,997; Agriculture, $19,681,066; Navy Department, $128,942,158; Commerce and Labor, $16,276,970; District of Columbia, $13,002,786; Legislative, $13,426,808; Justice, $10,063,576; State, $4,873,576; Independent Offices, including Inter-State Commerce Commission, $2,638,695; Post Office Department proper, $1,807,490; deficiency in postal revenues, no estimate yet; Executive, $698,170; Territorial Governments, $202,150.

Among the appropriations needed for public works of various kinds, aggregating $28,848,399, civil, and $94,410,489 under the War Department, are $1,250,000 for continuing the construction of the New York Post Office, and $860,000 for Ellis Island Immigration Station.

NOMINATIONS BY PRESIDENT.

Sent to the Senate—Names J. W. Garrett Minister to Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Among several hundred nominations sent to the Senate by the President to-day were those of John W. Garrett of Maryland, to be United States Minister to Venezuela; Charles S. Wilson of Maine, Secretary of Embassy at Rome, and Frederick W. Lehmann of Missouri, to be Solicitor General. Practically all cover recess appointments already announced.

Mr. Garrett is a native of Baltimore and has had much diplomatic experience. He is now Secretary of the embassy at Rome. Mr. Wilson was born in Bangor, Me. His nomination to succeed Mr. Garrett is in the nature of a promotion. At present he is Second Secretary at that embassy.

Other nominations were John C. Ames, Collector of Customs, District of Chicago; Julius S. Starr, Surveyor Customs, Peoria, Ill.; E. H. Randolph, United States Attorney, Western District of Louisiana; Alexander Dunnett, United States Attorney for Vermont, and Jesse W. Bonner, Auditor for Porto Rico.

Killed by Train in Storm Saving Boy.

EASTON, Penn., Dec. 6.—Harry M. Kern of Philippsburg, N. J., to-day lost his life in endeavoring to drag a boy from the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near here while a train was rapidly approaching in a heavy snowstorm. They were crossing the railroad on their way to work when the boy stumbled and fell in the deep snow. Kern dragged the boy safely from the tracks, but the train struck him and cut off his head.

TAFT SEES SUCCESS OF RED CROSS FUND

Predicts Early Completion of $2,000,000 Endowment, of Which New York Raised $500,000.

TO YIELD $80,000 A YEAR

6,000,000 Seals Disposed Of—Suits Pending to Protect Insignia—Delegates Entertained at Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Taft, in his capacity as President of the American Red Cross, presided for a time at the annual meeting of that organization in this city to-day. Announcement was made that New York City already had raised the $500,000 allotted as its share in the proposed Red Cross endowment fund of $2,000,000. President Taft predicted that the full amount of the fund soon would be in hand, and praised Miss Mabel Boardman, who is the active head of the association.

The Red Cross is preparing to bring suits in various Federal courts to protect the insignia of the organization from use as trade marks and for vaious advertising purposes.

Charles D. Norton, secretary to the President, made his first report as Treasurer. The receipts for the past year were $263,202 and the expenditures $257,576. The society now has on hand $124,023. The membership is nearly 15,000.

Six millions of the Christmas seals have been disposed of to dealers, the proceeds going as usual to the fight against tuberculosis.

In the course of his address President Taft said:

"The real usefulness that will be added to this association by having a fund of two million dollars well invested, from which we can count on receiving at least $80,000 a year, every one who has had anything to do with the organization of this association can understand. The opportunity to give quickly and to be first on the ground is what makes this association more useful than any other, not only in the United States, but everywhere on this round globe."

The large number of delegates in attendance were entertained at a reception to-night.

Eligible List for Consuls Out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The State Department to-day announced the candidates for appointment to the Consular Service who had passed successfully the examinations held in June. All ultimately will receive appointments. The successful candidates from New York were Harold D. Clum, Leslie A. Davis, and Arthur A. McLean.

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY DINES.

Guests Welcomed by Fanfare of Trumpets in Ancient Style.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the St. Nicholas Society of New York was celebrated at Delmonico's restaurant last night by a dinner at which 200 members and guests were present. The large dining hall was decorated with orange, the society's color, and a dais had windmills at either end and the American and Dutch flags in the centre. The pages wore the quaint black and orange livery of the society and walked round the room with the golden rooster at the head of the procession while trumpets blared the welcome to the feast.

Charles A. Schermerhorn, President of the Society, was toastmaster, and those at the speakers' table were Lieut. Marion House, United States Army; Walter L. Suydam, Society of Colonial Wars; Rollin M. Morgan, St. David's Society; Lawrence B. Stoddart, St. George's Society; Dr. T. M. Ludlow Chrystie, New York State Society of the Cincinnati; Major Gen. Grant, United States Army; William D. Murphy, the Right Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington, Dean J. H. Van Amringe, LL. D.; James H. Hoyt, William Sloane, St. Andrew's Society; Warren Leslie, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; Charles F. Brooker, New England Society; A. T. Clearwater, Holland Society; John R. Planten, Consul General of the Netherlands, and Adrian Gips, Netherland Club.

The Rev. Dr. Darlington in proposing the toast of St. Nicholas pointed out that the saint was well known because he had been the patron of sailors and travelers, and later he had been known as the patron saint of little children at Christmas time.

William D. Murphy, who was called upon to give the toast of "Our City" said that he, an Irishman, was there at the feast for three reasons—first, because the Dutch founded the city; second, that the English took it away from them, and, lastly, the Irish had it now. New York was the most wonderful city in the world, he said, and physically and morally in its cleanliness no city could compare with it.

James H. Hoyt, the next speaker, who gave the toast, "Our Country," dealt with the duties of citizenship which every patriotic American owed to his country.

Senator Depew, at recent dinners he has attended, said that this was the forty-first dinner of the St. Nicholas Society he had been present at since he was made a member. "As I sat at my desk in the Senate House to-day I saw the invitation to this dinner before me and watched the ten Senators who were victims of the recent landslide as the chapiain read out the text 'Oh Lord, Thou knowest that not even a sparrow can fall without Thy consent.' A reporter asked me how I felt, and I replied that it was not so bad after you got used to it. Washington has not been a pleasant place to speak in recently for any one in my situation. I asked the secretary what came next, and he replied the President's speech, 30,000 words, three hours. Then I made up my mind to come to your dinner."

BOLDT TALKS TO HOTEL MEN.

Liquor Selling, He Tells Them, Is Not the Object of Their Business.

Hotel men from all over the State and their guests, to the number of 700, made merry at the Waldorf last night, where the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the New York State Hotel Association was held. In the gathering were between thirty and forty State Senators and Assemblymen. The toastmaster was Edward M. Tierney. He was introduced by F. N. Bain, who had been re-elected President of the association at a meeting earlier in the day. The principal speech was made by George C. Boldt of the Waldorf. Other speakers were Walter M. Chandler, John McGlynn, Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court, and Samuel F. Dutton, President of the American Hotel Protective Association.

Toastmaster Tierney stirred enthusiasm by declaring that business was clearly on the mend.

"Now that the slumbering consciences of the American public have at last awakened to the full realization of how dangerous it is to encourage the preachments of the paid agitator and the hired demagogue," said Mr. Tierney, "we have every reason to blow the trumpet and strike the cymbal that all Israel may rejoice with us for our deliverance is nigh."

Mr. Tierney introduced Mr. Boldt as "the kindly, admirable man, statued in history's merriest halls, opening the door of hospitality, grasping the willing hand of lonesomeness, and offering a soothing pillow that alone can lure the mind from love and home—Mine host! Aloha! Hail!"

"The general impression seems to be that all a hotel man wants is protection in the liquor business," said Mr. Boldt. "Naturally, that is a somewhat vulnerable point with us, and we cannot discuss this from any point quite as well than to state frankly that this is a necessary adjunct to our business, and not the main object of it. And right here I want to say that wherever and whenever you speak you draw a distinct line for yourselves by insisting that you are engaged in the legitimate business of hotel keeping, and have no affiliations with any liquor or saloon interests whatever.

"Our endeavor must be, as I have so often said before, to separate the hotel interest of this State, and in fact of the whole United States from any other, and let it stand by itself. And in saying this I do not mean to cast any reflections on the saloon and liquor interests.

"Have we a right, and is it fair to our women and children, to subject them, even in the remotest degree, to the inquiry as to what sort of a hotel they stopped at? Why even the word 'hotel' at all, except for a place justly and legitimately entitled to it and licensed for it? It seems to me that a statute forbidding its use except in cases as cited would be approved by every good and order-loving and law-abiding citizen of the State."

George A. Farnham was elected Vice President of the association, Edward M. Tierney Treasurer, and Mark A. Caldwell Secretary.

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Do you wonder that New Yorkers are taking great delight in buying at this bright, comfortable, roomy, well-kept store?

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"That settles it!" exclaimed one man when he heard of this thoughtful provision for his comfort. "I'll do my Christmas shopping at GIMBELS—walk around and pick out the things I want, then stay in the smoking room until my wife buys them."

Perhaps other men will be of the same mind.

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This Oriental Rug Sale

Has Set a New Pace in New York For Values, and Presents Specimens That Are Surprising Connoisseurs

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Every one who has come to see these Rugs has been surprised with the high character of the finer rugs, and the low prices that rule throughout.

Splendid variety among the smaller pieces, at the lowest prices New York City has seen this season. Sixth floor

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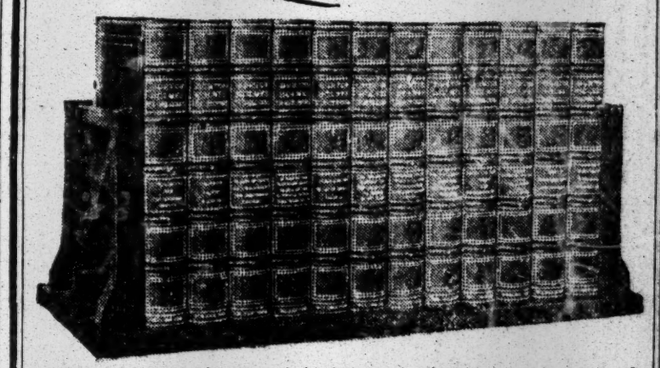

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1¼	57	1½	85	¾ 1-64	75
1 37-64	75	1 1-16	58	⅞ 1-64	48
1 9-64	85	1 1-64	75	¾ 1-32	25
1 27-64	78	1⅛	59	¾ 1-64	48
1 3-32	48	1 1-32	34	½ 1-32	48
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WESTINGHOUSE TELLS AIRBRAKE SECRETS

Inventor Discloses the Story of His Discovery and Perfection of the Device.

COLLISION INSPIRED HIM

Use of Compressed Air in the Digging of a Tunnel Gave Him the Idea.

George Westinghouse, inventor of the air-brake which practically revolutionized railroading, told the members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers last night how he came to discover and perfect it. It was his farewell address as President of the society, for at the election yesterday Col. E. D. Meier of this city was chosen head of the organization for the ensuing year.

From all over the United States engineers of prominence came to listen to the address of Mr. Westinghouse and to attend the annual meeting of the society in the Engineering Building at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Mr. Westinghouse also appealed to the engineers of the country to work toward uniformity in the electrification of railways, and urged an early action upon recommendations made in regard to the selection of standards to meet the essential requirements of railroads which are gradually abandoning steam for electricity.

Mr. Westinghouse's Story.

How he conceived and developed the air-brake now in use on all railroads was then told by Mr. Westinghouse in detail. Its conception, his story revealed, resulted first from an accident and second from the chance that led two young women to canvass his subscription to an engineering magazine, in which was recited the use of compressed air in the driving of Mount Cenis tunnel.

The accident was a collision of two freight trains between Schenectady and Troy in 1866, which delayed for two hours a train in which Mr. Westinghouse was a passenger. Had the freight trains been equipped with brakes of sufficient power, thought Mr. Westinghouse, the collision, with its subsequent loss of time to him, could have been avoided, and immediately he set to work to develop such a brake.

An inventor named Ambler already had perfected a chain brake which was operated by the revolving of a windlass in the engine, the chain thus being taken up and the brake levers of each car thus operated. To Mr. Westinghouse came the idea of exchanging the windlass for a cylinder beneath the locomotive, the piston of which should be of extraordinary length and connected with Mr. Ambler's chain so that the drawing in of the piston by the application of steam from the locomotive would give a more accurate control of the brakes than was possible with the windlass device.

But experiments showed quickly that the piston could not be made long enough to operate the chain on more than four or five cars, and Mr. Westinghouse overcame this difficulty by placing a cylinder beneath each car with a flexible pipe connecting each one to the locomotive for its supply of steam. This effort failed because, even in warm weather, it was found impossible to transmit the steam.

Compressed Air His Medium.

It was then that Mr. Westinghouse saw the article on compressed air, and in the use of this medium instantly saw a solution to his difficulties.

An apparatus employing compressed air instead of steam was built at once and a Steubenville, Ohio, accommodation train of the Panhandle Railroad was equipped with the device. On its first test the engineer, as his train emerged from the tunnel near the Union Station in Pittsburg, saw a wagon on the tracks, and the value of the new brake was demonstrated instantly by the short distance in which the train was halted in time to avoid an accident.

Many experiments were made by various railroads, and in 1869 several of these had their running stock equipped with the new brake, but once more the inventor was to face and overcome an obstacle. It developed that it took too long to set and release the brakes, and that in the event of a break in the train the rear section would be without brakes. The first automatic air brake grew out of the need to provide against this contingency.

Of the lives which his brake may have saved in its prevention of railroad accidents, Mr. Westinghouse quoted a diplomat at the International Railway Congress in Washington in May, 1905, who declaret that he felt safe in saying that "the air brake has saved more lives than any General ever lost in a great battle."

Following the address of Mr. Westinghouse, the society's Secretary announced the election of Col. Meier, who was conducted to the platform, and, after being introduced, made a short address. Later in the evening there was a reception to members and guests of the society. Most of the engineers were accompanied by their families.

To-day the real business of the annual meeting will begin, for the engineers have several serious subjects to consider during the next few days.

TO WIDEN SIXTH AVENUE.

J. D. Crimmins Has Plan to Relieve Fifth Avenue Congestion.

The widening of the east side of Sixth Avenue from Thirty-third Street to Fifty-ninth Street by the city is the latest plan to be offered to relieve the congestion of Fifth Avenue.

John D. Crimmins is the originator of the plan. A letter from Mr. Crimmins was read yesterday at a meeting of the Fifth Avenue Association in which it was pointed out that fully two-thirds of the buildings on the east side of Sixth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets would probably soon be torn down to make way for better buildings. Mr. Crimmins stated that the city had a good chance to acquire the property at a reasonable figure before expensive buildings were put up.

"The solution for solving the Fifth Avenue congestion problem which I have in mind," wrote Mr. Crimmins, "is to create a popular thoroughfare paralleling Fifth Avenue which will attract traffic from that street. The building of a new avenue between Fifth and Sixth Avenues would be too expensive. My plan involves the widening of Sixth Avenue on the north side of Thirty-third Street to the Park. I name Thirty-third Street as the southern limit of the widened thoroughfare because Broadway and Sixth Avenue intersect at that point, and the width of both would be open to southbound traffic. It is also at the entrance of the Pennsylvania Station.

"The new width of the widened thoroughfare would be an additional sixty feet. The present sidewalks are of sufficient width and the widening of the avenue sixty feet would make a new roadway between the elevated posts and the new curb of 80 feet.

"Heavy traffic should move along a twenty-foot roadway nearest the elevated pillars as it does to-day. The extra sixty-foot width would be for north and south traffic, and this would make a roadway five feet greater than Fifth Avenue. Two-thirds of the present buildings on the east side of Sixth Avenue will soon be removed to make way for larger ones. The situation is advantageous, and should be considered hastily. If the authorities should determine on this plan and file a map it would check the erection of new buildings on the east side of the thoroughfare until the question was finally determined."

Mr. Crimmins's letter aroused considerable discussion, and President Cooke said after the meeting that the association would consider at a future meeting the question of submitting the plan to Mayor Gaynor. William Phelps Eno also submitted a plan of handling Fifth Avenue traffic. Resolutions were adopted regretting the death of Isaac Stern.

MORE DEATHS ABOVE 40.

Decrease in Mortality Under 40—Degenerative Diseases Taking Older Ones

President E. E. Rittenhouse of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society has had sent to policy holders a circular calling attention to the need of a foundation fund for disease prevention. Tables of statistics are included showing that whereas the general death rate since 1880 has decreased up to the age of 40, it has increased steadily among persons more than 40 years old.

This condition is attributed by Mr. Rittenhouse to an increase in loss of life from degenerative diseases, the decrease below 40 being due, in his opinion, to education in relation to communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, typhoid, diphtheria, and pneumonia, and he seeks now to institute a campaign in regard to degenerative diseases as well.

Mr. Rittenhouse's tables show that the death rate from diseases of this nature has increased 104 per cent. since 1880, and he concludes that maladies, such as cancer and diseases of the heart, arteries, and kidneys, properly belonging to old age, are reaching to and increasing in the younger ages.

Municipal, State, and National bureaus of health should be enlarged to cope with this condition, declares Mr. Rittenhouse, but for the present he finds that the generosity and public spirit of wealthy persons must be depended on to provide early relief on an adequate scale.

Mr. Rittenhouse states that John D. Rockefeller, more than any other man of wealth, seems impressed with the immediate need of such work, but he declares that the need of the hour is co-operation on the part of every one to contribute a share toward a foundation fund.

QUITS MINISTRY FOR BUSINESS

Church Failed to Provide a Suitable Rectory for Pastor's Intended Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The Rev. William G. Wherry, rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church for the past five years, and one of the best-known and most active clergymen of the city, has signified his intention of retiring from the ministry and engaging in business with E. D. V. Skillman, a wealthy hardware maufacturer, whose daughter, Adele, he is soon to wed. The Vestry of St. James's Church will have a session later in the week to consider the situation, although it is said nothing can be done to induce the clergyman to change his mind.

It is understood, although none of the parties interested will admit it, that the rector's determination to go into business is due to the failure of the church to provide a suitable house for his intended bride. The church is young and has no wealthy members, and on that account its officers have hesitated about incumbering themselves with a heavy debt in order to provide a fashionable rectory. The clergyman's intended bride has always been accustomed to a fashionable and well-appointed home in the exclusive residential section of the city.

STEEL TRUST DENIES CLOSING OF PLANTS

Business Outlook Encouraging, Judge Gary Says, and Working Forces Won't Be Reduced.

STEADY GAINS IN TONNAGE

Stocks Fell Off on Unbased Reports from Pittsburg, Steel Common Losing 2½ Points.

After the meeting of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday afternoon Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the committee, authorized a denial of dispatches from Pittsburg and other steel centres intimating that the corporation was about to close down some of its plants, discharge thousands of employes, and curtail operations generally.

"There is no reason to look for the discharge of a number of men," Judge Gary said. "In my opinion the trade outlook to-day is better than it was last August."

Judge Gary then went on to outline broadly the general position of the Steel Corporation, amplifying his statements of last week after the meeting of steel men at the Railroad Club luncheon. He explained that the operating force at the company's plant is now about 20 per cent. less than it was at the maximum last year. There were 220,000 employed by the corporation when it was operating 95 per cent. of its capacity last Winter, and now about 185,000 to 190,000 men are on the payrolls, he said.

"It follows from the statement which I recently made," said Judge Gary, "that there must have been some reduction in the working forces as business fell off. With operations reduced to 50 per cent. of capacity, it naturally followed that men would be laid off. There is, however, no radical change contemplated in our operating policy, and I do not anticipate any further reduction in the force if business continues on the present basis."

Chairman Gary explained how the capacity of the plants had grown from 23,000 tons average daily capacity at the time or organization in 1901 to 42,000 tons capacity to-day, showing that 50 per cent. capacity in new orders meant very close to full capacity in the old days. In explanation of how business has improved since the midsummer setback he said that, whereas the bookings in August averaged 20,000 tons a day, they had grown to 21,000 in September, 22,750 in October, and 24,000 in November. The latest bookings are at about 60 per cent. of capacity, and if the increase keeps up at the same rate, he explained, the corporation will not have to make any further curtailment in its working forces.

He said he expected that December would show results at least as good as November, and possibly better.

The dispatches telling of radical curtailments in steel operations in contemplation at the corporation's plants were seized upon in yesterday's nervous market as a bearish argument, and in the afternoon a heavy selling movement in United States Steel sent that issue and the general list to the lowest levels reached in some weeks. Color was given to the rumors from Pittsburg in statements from that centre that the number of idle men in the district already exceeded 15,000.

At the close of the market yesterday United States Steel was 71¼, a net loss of 2¼ points. Union Pacific, although it closed at ⅜ above the day's lowest level, was 2¾ points down. Other notable losses were 2¾ in Amalgamated Copper, 2⅞ in American Smelting, 2¾ in Reading, and 1⅝ in Southern Pacific.

DECREASE IN BANK LOANS.

Yet Report of 7,000 Shows Prosperity, Treasury Officials Assert.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Despite that the last report of the National banks shows decreases of about $16,000,000 in loans and discounts and corresponding gains in cash, which may be taken to indicate slackening of commercial activity in some parts of the country, a comparison with the condition a year ago gives quite a different result. Officials of the Treasury Department see in the report evidences of commercial prosperity.

In November the 7,000 National banks of the United States were carrying nearly $300,000,000 more in loans and discounts than they were a year ago. Individual deposits were $184,000,000 greater than in 1909, and total resources of all the banks were $365,000,000 greater. United States deposits decreased $600,000 during the year, owing to drain on the Treasury.

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Grape-Nuts
FOOD
Will help you do it Better.
"There's a Reason"

GRANBY PAYS A DIVIDEND.

One Per Cent. Is All and the First Declared in a Year.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Ltd., which stopped the payment of dividends early in the year after an adverse report on its ore reserves, declared a dividend of 1 per cent. yesterday. The last dividend was a disbursement of 2 per cent. paid on Dec. 31, 1909. In 1906 quarterly dividends of 3 per cent. were paid and three payments at the same rate were made in 1907. In 1908 two dividends of 2 per cent. were paid. The disbursement at this time had been looked for by the stockholders, because of the fact that the company's cash ore and copper on hand amounted to $1,011,000. The dividend, which is payable Dec. 30 to stockholders of record Dec. 14, will call for a disbursement of $148,406. It was stated officially yesterday that operating and mining costs are now at the lowest level in the history of the company.

Kaiser Wilhelm Coming Slowly.

Reports received yesterday by the agents in this city from Capt. Polack show that the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen, which lost her port propeller on Sunday, continues to make good progress toward this city, where she is expected to arrive late this afternoon.

A Truly Great Story

The Press says so—
The Trade says so—
The Public says so—
The Demand proves it.
Five editions called for in six weeks.

The PRICE of the PRAIRIE
By Margaret Hill McCarter
Illustrated in color by J. N. Marchand.

"A splendid novel."—*Detroit News.*
"A story that is bound to make its way by sheer, sterling worth."—*Topeka Daily Capital.*
"Mrs. McCarter has made her name secure and given to the world a Kansas book that will live."—*Walt Mason.*

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Publishers
Chicago, New York, San Francisco
For Sale at All Bookstores

Manufacturers Wholesalers

This is what is happening To your shipments To-day

Do you remember what happened to your shipments last Winter? Do you remember how the sidewalks and the streets in front of your place were covered with black, greasy muck from melted snow and the dirt of the city? Do you remember how your cases and bales were dragged through this slush to the truck, loaded on the truck in a penetrating drizzle of rain and then trucked through the city streets in the same rain that didn't do a bit of good to your product that you are proud of?

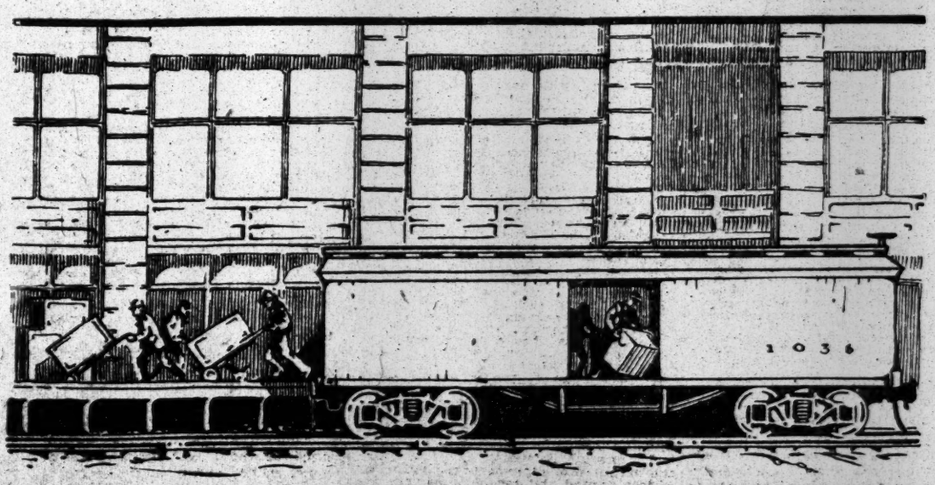
Do you remember what a ROTTEN time you had getting goods off? Remember how the truck horses fell down, broke their legs, spilled your goods on the street, broke cases, damaged goods, delayed shipments, lost orders, irritated good customers who blamed YOU and the reform ticket because the snow disorganized your little penny whistle delivery system? You said it wasn't YOUR fault—but it WAS—you should have had a better system, one which CAN'T be put out of business this way, one with the freight car coming to the door. You ought to have had the Bush Terminal System, it doesn't cost more, it costs less, it saves you money while giving you facilities which build up your business and build it up FAST, instead of dragging it down.

Do you remember how your truck drivers came back and said they had to wait for hours at the pier before they could discharge your shipments and deliver them to the railroad? You didn't believe them and the arguments caused distrust and friction between you and your employees and gave you several grey hairs. But they told the TRUTH. You see there are a good many concerns in this city doing business in an old fashioned, wasteful way. You know that out of one thousand business concerns very few are really successful. Most of them stick to the old methods and suffer accordingly because they lack the brains, foresight and even the energy to seize opportunity, to catch the quickstep of progress. They don't DO—they just HOPE and slowly petrify under the incubus of their own sloth and lack of ability to investigate, to grasp and to DO. Well, a lot of these concerns had trucks bound for the same piers that your trucks were bound for and as they started a little before your trucks, yours had to wait. That is an every day occurrence. It will be worse THIS year and next year instead of better, the city's streets are, you know, getting more and more congested all the time—there are more concerns in business all the time. You are going to be increasingly worse off. Cure it, move to the Bush Terminal and save money.

Remember, too, that we can save nine-tenths of your insurance bill.

Bush Terminal Co.
100 Broad Street, New York City

At the Bush Terminal the shipments are loaded in the Freight Car at the DOOR---no delay---no cost for cartage.



READY BRILL CLOTHES WELL-MADE

The Brill Twenty

The Wonder-Value of the Clothing World in Suits for Men and Young Men at $20

Suits that are different, better; that don't look ready-made; workmanship of the highest order, carefully and thoroughly done; fabrics identical with those found in good custom tailor shops. Harmonious colorings, in fashionable rough Scotch tweeds and cheviots; thick, soft, warm goods that don't wear "shiny," and smooth worsteds and cassimeres, medium to dark. English soft roll and conservative models, in a wide range of sizes. Better suits than ever were made at $20

Overcoats, $15, $20, $25
These are pace-makers in the value-giving race. Three-quarter or full length, in a great variety of models and colorings. No other overcoats approach them for quality of fabric, style and good workmanship at the price.

Fur and Fur-lined Overcoats
Of the most reliable quality, very moderately priced. Fur-outside overcoats, $22 to $300; fur-lined, $40 to $295. Marmot, beaver, muskrat, pony, fawn, wallaby, Kola, opossum, mink, kimmer, leopard, raccoon. Persian and opossum collars.

FIVE STORES:
BROADWAY, At 49th Street.
279 BROADWAY, Near Chambers St.
Brill Brothers
THE HOUSE OF BETTER VALUES
125TH STREET, At Third Ave.
47 CORTLANDT ST., Near Greenwich.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St., Near B'way.

TAFT'S MESSAGE ASKS FOR LITTLE

President Wants No Further Corporation Laws Until the Present Ones Are Tested.

DELAYS IN TARIFF REPORTS

May Be Ready for Next Congress —Revision Schedule by Schedule When It Comes.

ECONOMY THE PRESENT NEED

Forts for the Panama Canal—Subsidies for Shipping—Diversion of Immigration from New York.

POINTS IN TAFT'S MESSAGE.

There is no need at present of further legislation for the regulation and restraint of corporations. Congress should wait to see the result of the vigorous enforcement of laws already enacted.

The Tariff Board is not ready to report, but the President may have recommendations for revision "at the opening of the new Congress or at least during the session of that Congress."

Future tariff revisions should be schedule by schedule.

Legislation for a new banking and currency system is needed.

A Federal incorpoation law is again urged.

An appropriation to enable the Inter-State Commerce Commission to undertake the valuation of railroads is recommended.

The Panama Canal should be fortified at a probable cost of $19,000,000. The President should be entrusted with a discretion in the fixing of tolls. Inter-State railroads should be prohibited from owning or controlling ships plying through the Canal.

The Government should pay particular attention to economy of administration, to enlarging opportunities for foreign trade, and the strengthening of confidence in home industries.

Postal savings banks will be opened in some centres on Jan. 1. The parcels post should be established on rural delivery routes.

Legal procedure should be simplified in order to reduce the expense and delays of litigation.

Subsidies for American shipping should be granted, especially for vessels plying to South America.

Congress should grant to Capt. Peary "fitting recognition" of his "great achievement."

The Navy estimates are $5,000,000 less than for last year and include the cost of building two battleships and a few auxiliary vessels, which the President recommends.

The management of Ellis Island is commended for its common sense and fairness, but the Pesident opposes anything that would increase the tide of immigration to New York City and advocates the distribution of the newcomers through the country.

The reply of the magazines to the claim of the Post Office that their postage payments are too small, is declared utterly inadequate, and the President commends the proposal to charge a higher postage rate for the advertising pages than the body of the magazines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. — President Taft's annual message, which was read in Congress to-day, begins with a review of the foreign relations of the United States in the last year. He says they have "continued upon a basis of friendship and good understanding." He points out that the year has been notable for the settlement of two important controversies before The Hague tribunal. Reviewing the award of the fisheries dispute with Great Britain, Mr. Taft declares it to be "satisfactory to both parties," and goes on:

> This arbitration is particularly noteworthy not only because of the eminently just results secured, but also because it is the first arbitration held under the general arbitration treaty of April 4, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain, and disposes of a controversy the settlement of which has resisted every other resource of diplomacy.

The United States was ably represented before the tribunal. The complicated history of the questions arising made the issue depend more than ordinarily in such cases upon the care and skill with which our case was presented, and I should be wanting in proper recognition of a great patriotic service if I did not refer to the lucid historical analysis of the facts and the signal ability and force of argument—six days in length—presented to the court in support of our case by Elihu Root. As Secretary of State Mr. Root had given close study to the intricate facts bearing on the controvesy, and by full and elaborate correspondence had helped to frame the issues. At the solicitation of the Secretary of State and myself Mr. Root, though burdened by his duties as Senator from New York, undertook the preparation of the case as leading counsel, with the condition imposed by himself that, in view of his position as Senator, he should not receive any compensation.

Satisfied with Venezuelan Case.

With regard to the other matter arbitrated at The Hague, the case of the Orinoco Steamship Company against Venezuela. Mr. Taft considers the award may be "considered as satisfactory, since it has, pursuant to the contentions of the United States, recognized a number of important principles making for a judicial attitude in the determining of international disputes."

The negotiations dealing with the establishment of an International Prize Court at The Hague are outlined, and the President announces that the views of the United States are receiving the concurrence of the other powers. The United States "also proposed that the International Prize Court when established should be endowed with the functions of an Arbitral Court of Justice under and pursuant to the recommendation adopted by the last Hague Conference. The replies received from the various powers to this proposal inspire the hope that this also may be accomplished within the reasonably near future."

The President then explains that he has not yet appointed the commission of five to consider the expediency of using existing international agencies for the limitation of armaments and the constitution of the naval forces of the world as a force for the preservation of peace, which was authorized at the last session of Congress. Other Governments have not as yet expressed willingness to cooperate in the matter. He also states:

> Several important treaties have been negotiated with Great Britain in the past twelve months. A preliminary diplomatic agreement has been reached regarding the arbitration of pecuniary claims which each Government has against the other. This agreement, with the schedules of claims annexed, will, as soon as the schedules are arranged, be submitted to the Senate for approval.

Chinese Policy Brings Results.

After touching on the important events that have recently occurred in Portugal, Liberia, Turkey, and Montenegro, President Taft takes up the Far Eastern question. He thus speaks of the successful negotiations for American participation in the Hukuang loan and the proposal made by Secretary Knox for the internationalization of the Manchurian railroads:

> It is gratifying to note that the negotiations for a loan to the Chinese Government for the construction of the trunk railway lines from Hankow southward to Canton and westward through the Yangtse Valley, included by the representatives of the various financial groups in May last and the results approved by their respective Governments. The agreement, already initialed by the Chinese Government, is now awaiting formal ratification. The basis of the settlement of the terms of this loan was one of exact equality between America, Great Britain, France, and Germany in respect to financing the loan and supplying materials for the proposed railways and their future branches.
>
> The application of the principle underlying the policy of the United States in regard to the Hukuang Loan, viz., that of the internationalization of the foreign interest in such of the railways of China as may be financed by foreign countries, was suggested on a broader scale by the Secretary of State in a proposal for internationalization and commercial neutralization of all the railways of Manchuria. While the principle which led to the proposal of this Government was generally admitted by the powers to whom it was addressed, the Governments of Russia and Japan apprehended practical difficulties in the execution of the larger plan which prevented their ready adherence. The question of constructing the Chinchow-Aigun Railway by means of an international loan to China is, however, still the subject of friendly discussion by the interested parties.

The United States Government has also, says President Taft, assisted in the negotiations between China and a group of American bankers for a loan of $50,000,000, to be employed chiefly in reforming the Chinese currency. An American expert is to be engaged by China to effect the reform.

The President also notes the efforts of China to establish gradually a system of representative government and the Russo-Japanese agreement relative to Manchuria, signed on July 4. Of this Mr. Taft says:

> This Government was gratified to note an assurance of continued peaceful conditions in that region and the reaffirmation of the policies with respect to China which the United States together with all other interested powers are alike solemnly committed.

In referring to the annexation of Korea by Japan the President states "the Japanese Government gave to the Government of the United States assurances of the full protection of the rights of American citizens in Korea under the changed conditions."

Friendly Relations With Mexico.

Turning then to Latin America and recording the dispatch of special embassies to Argentina, Chile, and Mexico to express the congratulations of the United States on the hundredth anniversaries of their independence, President Taft takes occasion to say of Mexico that the warm reception accorded to the American representatives by President Diaz "left no doubt of the desire of the immediately neighboring republic to continue the mutually beneficial and intimate relations which I feel sure the two Governments will ever cherish."

The fourth Pan-American Conference in Buenos Ayres resulted in the signing of conventions dealing with trade marks, patents, copyrights, and the arbitration of pecuniary claims, which will in due course be transmitted to the Senate.

American bankers have come to the assistance of the Republic of Honduras, and are just about to complete arrangements to provide funds for an arrangement with the republic's foreign creditors and the enlargement of its railroad system, and President Taft commends their action, on the ground that "a strong Honduras would tend immensely to the progress and prosperity of Central America."

Mr. Taft thus refers to the revolution in Nicaragua and the part that American forces played in it:

> Gen. Zelaya, for seventeen years the absolute ruler of Nicaragua, was throughout his career the disturber of Central America, and opposed every plan for the promotion of peace and friendly relations between the five republics. When the people of Nicaragua were finally driven into rebellion by his lawless exactions and violated the laws of war by the unwarranted execution of two American citizens who had regularly enlisted in the ranks of the revolutionists. This and other offenses made it the duty of the American Government to take measures with a view to ultimate reparation and for the safeguarding of its interests.

With reference to the Argentine warships he says:

> It gratifies me exceedingly to announce that the Argentine Republic some months ago placed with American manufacturers a contract for the construction of two battleships and certain additional naval equipment. The extent of this work and its importance to the Argentine Republic make the placing of the bid an earnest of friendly feeling toward the United States.

Arrangements Under the Tariff Law.

He then turned to the effect of the Payne-Aldrich tariff on foreign relations. It imposed on him as President the responsibility of determining to which countries should be applied the maximum and minimum tariffs, according, as undue discrimination had been shown to United States and its products.

"In the case of several countries," he declares, "instances of apparent undue discrimination against American commerce were found to exist. These discriminations were removed by negotiation, with the result that the minimum tariff has been given universal application, thus testifying to the satisfactory character of our trade relations with foreign countries." He thus sums up the effect of the tariff arrangements:

> Marked advantages to the commerce of the United States were obtained through these tariff settlements. Foreign nations are fully cognizant of the fact that under section 2 of the tariff act the President is required, whenever he is satisfied that the treatment accorded by them to the products of the United States is not such as to entitle them to the benefits of the minimum tariff of the United States, to withdraw those benefits by proclamation giving ninety days' notice, after which the maximum tariff will apply to their dutiable products entering the United States. In its general operation of this section of the tariff law has thus far proved a guaranty of continued commercial peace, although there are, however, unfortunately instances where foreign governments deal unjustly with American interests within their jurisdiction in a manner injurious and inequitable.

Taking up the matter of the reciprocity negotiations with Canada, Mr. Taft says:

> The policy of broader and closer trade relations with the Dominion of Canada which was initiated in the adjustment of the maximum and minimum provisions of the Tariff Act of August, 1909, has proved mutually beneficial. It justifies further efforts for the readjustment of the commercial relations of the two countries so that their commerce may follow the channels natural to contiguous countries and be commensurate with the steady expansion of trade and industry on both sides of the boundary line.

Mr. Taft outlines the course the negotiations have pursued and states that "the negotiations were conducted on both sides in a spirit of mutual acommodation. The discussion of the common commercial interests of the two countries had for its object a satisfactory basis for a trade arrangement which offers the prospect of a freer interchange for the products of the United States and of Canada. The conferences were adjourned to be resumed in Washintgon in January, when it is hoped that the aspiration of both Governments for a mutually advantageous measure of reciprocity will be realized."

Plea for Ship's Subsidies.

The President lays stress on the importance of foreign trade, and declares it merits "the most earnest endeavor of our manufacturers and merchants, who, if they do not already in all cases need a foreign market, are certain soon to become dependent on it." For this reason he recommends legislation to make possible the establishment of American banks or branches of American banks in foreign lands, and the development of the American merchant marine with direct communication, especially with South America.

He refers in this connection to the completion of the Panama Canal and recommends mail subsidies or other conventions in these words:

> Quite aside from the commercial aspect, unless we create a merchant marine, where can we find the seafaring population necessary as a natural naval reserve, and where could we find, in case of war, the transports and subsidiary vessels without which a naval fleet is arms without a body? For many reasons I cannot too strongly urge upon the Congress the passage of a measure by mail subsidy or other subvention adequate to guarantee the establishment and rapid development of an American merchant marine, the restoration of the American flag to its ancient place upon the seas. Of course such aid ought only to be given under conditions of publicity of each beneficiary's business and accounts which would show that the aid received was needed to maintain the trade and was properly used for that purpose.

He recommends also the grant to the Federal Courts of jurisdiction to punish as a crime the violation of the rights of aliens, secured by treaty with the United States, and the further extension of the Civil Service principle to the Diplomatic and Consular Services. He also favors the purchase of diplomatic residences and offices abroad and recommends that they be "gradually and annually" acquired.

Passing to the estimates for the coming year the President assures Congress that they have been prepared in such a way that any reduction would hamper the departments in their work. He says:

> The final estimates for the year ending June 30, 1912, as they have been sent to the ordinary expenses of the Government, including those for public buildings, rivers and harbors, and the navy building programme, amount to $630,494,013.12. This is $52,964,887.36 less than the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911. It is $16,883,153.44 less than the total estimates, including supplemental estimates submitted to Congress by the Treasury for the year 1911, and is $5,574,059.39 less than the original estimates submitted by the Treasury for 1911.

Plan to Take Up Canal Expenses.

These figures do not include the expenditure for the Panama Canal, in which a different principle has been followed. Here the President says it is true economy to spend just as much as can be effectively used with the idea of finishing the work as rapidly as possible. The estimates for the canal are $56,000,000, or $20,000,000 more than the amount appropriated this year, the difference being accounted for by the estimates for 1912, including something over $19,000,000 for fortifications. He goes on:

> Against the estimated expenditures of $630,494,013.12 the Treasury has estimated receipts for next year of $680,000,000, making a probable surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures of about $50,000,000, or, taking into account the estimates for the Panama Canal, which are $56,920,847.69, and which will ultimately be paid in bonds, it will leave a deficit for the next year of about $7,000,000, if Congress shall conclude to fortify the Canal. The cost of the fortifications is about $19,000,000. Should there be no appropriations this year for fortifications, then there would be, even including the Panama Canal appropriation, a surplus of about $12,000,000, according to the Treasury estimates.

Savings in Customs Service.

The President turns aside to consider some of the changes which might with advantage be made in the organization of the Treasury Department. The auditing system, he declares, is antiquated, for the auditors consider not the justification of disbursements, but merely whether they come within the law. In the collection of revenues, especially customs, a great improvement has already been effected by which such practices as the sugar-weighing frauds will be rendered impossible, while at the Port of New York the Government has already saved upward of $10,000,000 or $11,000,000. At other ports, however, the methods are archaic, and there are too many customs districts and too many customs collectors. The cost of collecting $1 of revenue at York, Me., was $50.04; at Annapolis, Md., $309.41; at Natchez, $52.76, and at Alexandria, Va., $122.49.

Smuggling, says the President, can be economically prevented by the revenue cutter service and the special traveling agents of the Treasury Department. He adds:

> An investigation of the appraising system now in vogue in New York City has shown underappraisement and a sacrifice of the interests of the Government, which is in the course of being remedied by reorganization and the employment of competent experts. Prosecutions have been instituted growing out of the frauds there discovered, and are now awaiting hearing in the Federal courts.

Referring to the Controller of the Currency, he states that the present incumbent of that office has impressed his subordinates with the necessity "of so conducting their investigations as to establish the principle that every bank failure is unnecessary, because proper inspection and notice of threatening conditions to the responsible Directors and officers can prevent it."

Success of Corporation Tax.

Mr. Taft takes up the Payne-Aldrich tariff and says:

> As an income-producing measure, the existing tariff bill has never been exceeded by any customs bill in the history of the country.
>
> The corporation excise tax, proportioned to the net income of every business corporation in the country, has worked well. The tax has been easily collected. Its prompt payment indicates that the incidence of the tax has not been heavy. It offers, moreover, an opportunity for knowledge by the Government of the general condition and business of all corporations, and that, means by far the most important part of the business of the country.
>
> In the original act provision was made for the publication of returns. This provision was subsequently amended by Congress, and the matter left to the regulation of the President. I have directed the issue of the needed regulations, and have made it possible for the public generally to know from an examination of the record the returns of all corporations, the stock of which is listed on any public stock Exchange or is offered for sale to the general public by advertisement or otherwise. The returns of those corporations, whose stock is not so listed or offered for sale, are directed to be open to the inspection and examination of creditors and stockholders of the corporation whose record is sought. The returns of all corporations are subject to the inspection of any Government officer or to the examination of any court, in which the return made by the corporation is relevant and competent evidence.

His Policy on the Tariff.

With regard to the tariff Mr. Taft says:

> The schedules of the rates of duty in the Payne Tariff act have been subjected to a great deal of criticism, some of it just, more of it unfounded, and to much misrepresentation. The act was adopted in pursuance of a declaration by the party which is responsible for it that a customs bill should be a tariff for the protection of home industries, the measure of the protection to be the difference between the cost of producing the imported article abroad and the cost of producing it at home, together with such addition to that difference as might give a reasonable profit to the home producer. The basis for the criticism of this tariff is that in respect to a number of the schedules the declared measure was not followed, but a higher difference was retained or inserted by way of undue discrimination in favor of certain favored industries and manufactures. Little, if any, of the criticism of the tariff has been directed against the protective principle above stated.

This leads Mr. Taft to an advocacy of the Tariff Board as a means of making the tariff more of a business question than a political question He goes on:

> It is not likely that the board will be able to make a report during the present session of Congress on any of the schedules, because a proper examination involves an enormous amount of detail and a great deal of care, but I hope to be able at the opening of the new Congress, or at least during the session of that Congress, to bring to its attention the facts in regard to those schedules in the present tariff that may prove to need amendment.
>
> The carrying out of this plan, of course, involves the full co-operation of Congress in limiting the consideration in tariff matters to one schedule at a time, because if a proposed amendment to a tariff bill is to involve a complete consideration of all the schedules and another revision, then we shall only repeat the evil from which the business of this country has in times past suffered most grievously by stagnation and uncertainty, pending a resettlement of a law affecting all business directly or indirectly, and the effect of which no wise business man would ignore in new projects and new investments.
>
> Whether or not the protective policy is to be continued, and the degree of protection to be accorded to our home industries, are questions which the people must decide through their chosen representatives, but whatever policy is adopted, it is clear that the necessary legislation should be based on an impartial, thorough, and continuous study of the facts.

Study of Currency Systems Needed.

President Taft advocates a still further extension of the principles of impartial scientific study by experts before any legislation is undertaken. Referring to banking and currency reform, he says:

> The method of impartial scientific study by experts as a preliminary to legislation, which I hope to see ultimately adopted as our fixed National policy with respect to the tariff, rivers and harbors, waterways, and public buildings, is also being pursued by the non-partisan Monetary Commission of Congress. An exhaustive and most valuable study of the banking and currency systems of foreign countries has been completed.
>
> A comparison of the business methods and institutions of our powerful and successful commercial rivals with our own is sure to be of immense value. I urge upon Congress the importance of a non-partisan and disinterested study and consideration of our banking and currency system. It is idle to dream of commercial expansion and of the development of our National trade on a scale that measures up to our matchless opportunities unless we can lay a solid foundation in a sound and enduring banking and currency system. The problem is not partisan, is not sectional—it is National.

More Officers for the Army.

Turning to a consideration of the needs of the War Department, Mr. Taft outlines his idea of what the standing army of the United States should be as "a skeleton organization with an excess of trained officers," which should be capable of rapid enlargement by enlistment, and will be supplemented in emergency by the National militia and a volunteer force. He recommends that the present Volunteer act, which was proved to be quite useless in the Philippine war, be repealed and another now before Congress be enacted. He further recommends "a commission to determine as early as practicable a comprehensive policy for the organization, mobilization, and administration of militia and the volunteer forces in the event of war."

He also asks for the authorization of the appointment of an increased number of officers. They would be employed in peace in such details as afford training to military colleges and State militia, and in time of war they would be available for the organization of the forces then raised.

In respect to fortifications he recommends that the appropriations for coast defenses in the United States be cut to a minimum in order to permit the completion of the works at Corregidor in the Philippines and at Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands.

Optimistic as to Panama Canal.

As to the Panama Canal, he declares that, barring unexpected obstacles, it will be finished well within the time set by Col. Goethals, Jan. 1, 1915, and within the estimate of cost, $375,000,000. He then considers press reports of large slides of earth into the Culebra cut, which seemed to imply that the work had been much retarded. Of these the President says:

> The report of Doctor Hayes of the Geological Survey, whom I sent within the last month to the Isthmus to make an investigation, shows that this section of the Canal Zone is composed of sedimentary rocks of rather weak structure and subject to almost immediate disintegration when exposed to the air. Subsequent to the deposition of these sediments, igneous rocks, harder and more durable, have been thrust into them, and being cold at the time of their intrusion united but indifferently with the sedimentary rock at the contacts.
>
> The result of these conditions is that as the cut is deepened, causing unbalanced pressures, slides from the sides of the cut have occurred. These are in part due to the flowing of surface soil and decomposed sedimentary rocks upon inclined surfaces of the underlying undecomposed rock and in part by the crushing of structurally weak beds under excessive pressure. These slides occur on one side or the other of the cut through a distance of 4 or 5 miles, and now that their character is understood allowance has been made in the calculations of yardage for the amount of slides which will have to be removed and the greater slope that will have to be given to the bank in many places in order to prevent their recurrence. Such allowance does not exceed ten millions of yards.
>
> Considering that the number of yards removed from this cut on an average of each month through the year is 1,300,000, and that the total remaining to be excavated, including slides, is about 30,000,000 yards, it is seen that this addition to the excavation does not offer any great reason for delay.

He thus defends the right of the United Sttes to provide adequate fortifications for the canal:

> If, in our discretion, we believe modern fortifications to be necessary to the adequate protection and policing of the canal, then it is our duty to construct them. We have built the canal. It is our property. By convention we have indicated our desire for, and indeed undertaken, its universal and equal use. It is also well known that one of the chief objects in the construction of the canal has been to increase the military effectiveness of our navy.
>
> Failure to fortify the canal would leave the attainment of both these aims in the position of rights and obligations which we should be powerless to enforce, and which could never in any other way be absolutely safeguarded against a desperate and irresponsible enemy.

Not Seeking Profit on Canal.

Taking up the question of the tolls to be charged for the canal, a question which the President says should be considered early in order that the commerce of the world may suit itself to new conditions, he says:

> In determining what the tolls should be we certainly ought not to insist that, for a good many years to come, they should amount to enough to pay the interest on the investment of 400,000,000 which the United States has made in the construction of the canal. We ought not to do this, first, because the benefits to be derived by the United States from this expenditure is not to be measured solely by a return upon the investment.
>
> In all these cases the question whether the Panama Canal is to be used and its tonnage increased will be determined mainly by the charge for its use. My own impression is that the tolls ought not to exceed $1 per net ton. On Jan. 1, 1911, the tolls in the Suez Canal are to be 7 francs and 25 centimes for one net ton by Suez Canal measurement, which is a modification of Danube measurement. A dollar a ton will secure under the figures above a gross income from the Panama Canal of nearly $7,000,000. The cost of maintenance and operation is estimated to exceed $3,000,000. Ultimately, of course, with the normal increase in trade, the income will approximate the interest charges upon the investment. On the whole, I should recommend that within certain limits the President be authorized to fix the tolls of the canal, and adjust them to what seems to be commercial necessity.
>
> I cannot close this reference to the canal without suggesting as a wise amendment to the inter-State commerce law a provision prohibiting inter-State commerce railroads from owning or controlling ships engaged in the trade through the Panama Canal. I believe such a provision may be needed to save to the people of the United States the benefits of the competition in trade between the eastern and western seaboards which this canal was constructed to secure.

Reforms in the Judiciary.

In reviewing the activities of the Department of Justice, which has disposed of a vast amount of litigation in the current year, Mr. Taft calls particular attention to the prosecutions under the Federal law of the so-called "bucket-shops" and other schemes to defraud the public by means of the mails. These prosecutions he states are saving the public hundreds of millions of dollars.

He makes merely a passing reference to the anti-trust cases and then renews his recommendation of "a general law providing for the incorporation of industrial and other companies engaged in inter-State commerce."

The reduction in the cost of litigation by the simplification of judicial procedure and the expedition of final judgment, Presdent Taft describes as a "crying need." "Under present conditions," he declares, "the poor man is at a woeful disadvantage in a legal contest with a corporation or a rich opponent." To remedy this he suggests that the Supreme Court should be empowered to effect a reform through a revision of the rules of the court, as in equity. He also recommends that an appeal to the Supreme Court should not be considered a matter of right. The chief usefulness of the Supreme Court, he declares, is to expound the law, especially the Constitution, so as to afford precedents for the inferior courts and the executive officers. It should not be clogged with cases of no general importance or application.

He lays special stress on the passage of the Injunction bill, which he recommended at the last session. Of this he says:

> I wish to renew my urgent recommendation made in my last annual message in favor of the passage of a law which shall regulate the issuing of injunctions in equity without notice, in accordance with the best practice now in vogue in the courts of the United States. I regard this of especial importance, first, because it has been promised, and second, because it will deprive those who now complain of certain alleged abuses in the improper issuing of injunctions without notice of any real ground for further amendment, and will take away all semblance of support for the extremely radical legislation they propose, which will be most pernicious if adopted, will sap the foundations of judicial power, and legalize that cruel social instrument, the secondary boycott.

He concludes his reference to the Judicial Department of the Government by recommending that the salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court should be increased to $17,500, the Associate Justices to $17,000, the Circuit Justices, constituting the Circuit Court of Appeals, to $10,000, and the District Judges to $9,000. He characterizes the payment of too low salaries for judicial services as the poorest economy possible.

Postal Banks in the New Year.

The Post Office Department next engages the President's attention, and he announces the inauguration of the postal savings bank system on Jan. 1, saying: "Arrangements have been perfected so that savings banks will be opened in some cities and towns on the 1st of January, and there will be a gradual extension of the benefits of the plan to the rest of the country."

The deficit of the Post Office will, it is estimated, be entirely wiped out in the forthcoming year. Mr. Taft thus records the fact:

> The appropriation estimated for last year from the Treasury over the above the receipts of the department was $17,500,000. I am glad to record the fact that of that $17,500,000 estimated for, $11,500,000 were saved and returned to the Treasury. The personal efforts of the Postmaster General secured the effective co-operation of the thousands of Postmasters and other postal officers throughout the country in carrying out his plans of reorganization and retrenchment. The result is that the Postmaster General has been able to make his estimate of expenses for the present year so low as to keep within the amount the postal service is expected to earn. It is gratifying to report that the reduction in the deficit has been accomplished without any curtailment of postal facilities. On the contrary the service has been greatly extended during the year in all its branches.

President Taft points out that as all fourth-class Postmasters are now in the classified Civil Service, he recommends that the first, second and third class Postmasters should also be.

He complains of the unrestricted manner in which the franking privilege is now being used, and expresses the opinion that a great economy could be effected, if special official envelopes and stamps should be used for the free mail of the Government. In this way he says proper account could be kept of the expenses of the Postal Service.

Reply to the Magazines.

The magazines, he states, have made a reply to his statement in his last annual message that the Post Office is rendering to them a service costing many millions in excess of what they pay. Of this he says:

> The utter inadequacy of the answer, considered in the light of the reply of the Post Office Department, I think must appeal to any fair-minded person. Whether the answer was all that could be said in behalf of the magazines is another question. I agree that the question is one of fact, but I insist that if the fact is as the experts of the Post Office Department show, that we are furnishing to the owners of magazines a service worth millions more than they pay for it, then justice requires that the rate should be increased.
>
> The increase in the receipts of the department resulting from this change may be devoted to increasing the usefulness of the department in establishing a parcels post and in reducing the cost of first-class postage to 1 cent. It has been said by the Postmaster General that a fair adjustment might be made under which the advertising part of the magazine should be charged for at a different and higher rate from that of the reading matter. This would relieve many useful magazines that are not circulated at a profit and would not shut them out from the use of the mails by a prohibitory rate.

The President's ideas as to the establishment of a parcels post are set forth as follows:

> With respect to the parcels post I respectfully recommend its adoption on all rural-delivery routes, and that 11 pounds the international limit—be made the limit of carriage in such post, and this with a view to its general extension when the income of the Post Office will permit it and the postal savings bank shall have been fully established.

With regard to the Navy Department President Taft recommends that legislation make permanent the detail of officers of flag rank as aids to the Secretary in respect to naval operations, personnel, inspection, and material, and passes on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy that the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps should be appointed for a four-year term.

The personnel of the officers also needs attention, the President states, and in particular he says that "it is essential to the highest efficiency of the navy that the age of our officers be reduced and that flag officers particularly should gain proper experience as flag officers, in order to enable them to properly command fleets."

Many navy yards, he declares, should be dismantled, and he earnestly joins in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy that an important naval base be established at Guantanamo, in the West Indies. By the use of machinery moved from the useless navy yards it can be established for an expenditure of $500,000.

Wants Recognition of Peary.

The President has this to say with regard to the remains of John Paul Jones and the exploits of Capt. Peary:

> I unite with the Secretary in the recommendation that an appropriation be made to construct a suitable crypt at Annapolis for the custody of the remains of John Paul Jones.
>
> The complete success of our country in arctic exploration should not remain unnoticed. For centuries there has been friendly rivalry in this field of effort between the foremost nations and between the bravest and most accomplished men. Expeditions to the unknown North have been encouraged by enlightened Governments and deserved honors have been granted to the daring men who have conducted them. The unparalleled achievement of Peary in reaching the North Pole, April 6, 1909, approved by critical examination of the most expert scientists, has added to the distinction of our navy, to which he belongs, and reflects credit upon his country. His unique success has received generous acknowledgment from scientific bodies and institutions of learning in Europe and America. I recommend fitting recognition by Congress of the great achievement of Robert Edwin Peary.

Dealing with the Department of the Interior, the President states that the fund already accumulated for the reclamation of arid lands amounts to about $69,449,058 and that of this all but $6,241,058 has been appropriated. A board of army engineers, which he appointed to examine and report on the projects suggested, has submitted its conclusions, and he will transmit the findings in a special message in a few days.

His Plans for Conservation.

The President refers Congress for his views on conservation to the address he delivered last September at St. Paul at the Conservation Congress there, and transmits it as an appendix to his annual message, with the figures corrected to Nov. 15. He contents himself in the message with these recommendations:

> First—That the limitation now imposed upon the Executive which forbids his reserving more forest lands in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, and Wyoming be repealed.
>
> Second—That the coal deposits of the Government be leased after advertisement inviting competitive bids for terms of not exceeding fifty years, with a minimum rental and royalties upon the coal mined, to be readjusted every ten or twelve years, and with conditions as to maintenance which will secure proper mining and as to assignment which will prevent combinations to monopolistic control of the coal in any one district or market. I do not think that coal measures under 2,500 acres of surface would be too large an amount to lease to any one lessee.
>
> The Secretary of the Interior thinks there are difficulties in the way of leasing public coal lands, which objections he has set forth in his report, the force of which I freely concede. I entirely approved his stating at length in his report the objections in order that the whole subject may be presented to Congress, but after a full consideration I favor a leasing system and recommend it.
>
> Third—That the law should provide the same separation in respect to Government phosphate lands, of surface and mineral rights that now obtains in coal lands, and that power to lease such lands upon terms and limitations similar to those above recommended for coal leases, with an added condition enabling the Government to regulate, and if need be to prohibit, the export to foreign countries of the product.
>
> Fourth—That the law should allow a prospector for oil or gas to have the right to prospect for two years over a certain tract of Government lands, the right to be evidenced by a license, for which he shall pay a small sum; and that upon discovery, a lease may be granted upon terms securing a minimum rental and proper royalties to the Government, and also the conduct of the oil or gas well in accord with the best method for husbanding the supply of oil in the district. The period of the leases should not be as long as those of coal, but they should contain similar provisions as to assignment to prevent monopolistic combinations.
>
> Fifth—That water power sites be directly leased by the Federal Government, after advertisement and bidding, for not exceeding fifty years, upon a proper rental and with a condition fixing rates charged to the public for units of electric power, both rental and rates to be readjusted equitably every ten years by arbitration or otherwise, with suitable provisions against assignment to prevent monopolistic combinations. Or, that the law shall provide that upon application made by the authorities of the State where the water power site is situated, it may be patented to the State on condition that the State shall dispose of it under terms like those just described, and shall enforce those terms, or upon failure to comply with the condition the water power site and all the plant and improvement on the site shall be forfeited and revert to the United States, the President being given the power to declare the forfeiture and to direct legal proceedings for its enforcement. Either of these methods would, I think, accomplish the proper public course in respect to water power sites, but one or the other should be promptly adopted.

Government of Alaska.

He expresses the opinion that Alaska with its shifting population of 50,000 can best be governed by a commision appointed by the Executive with limited legislative powers sufficiently broad to meet the local needs. This system has worked well in the Philippines, and there is no reason to fear it would be controlled "by corporate or selfish or exploiting interests."

The President refuses to recommend the extension of the credit of the Government to aid in the construction of more railroads in Alaska on the ground that if proper laws be adopted for the opening up of the resources of the territory, especially the coal lands, private capital will be attracted.

The National parks are now so extensive that the President recommends the establishment of a bureau for their control, and he adds:

> The greatest natural wonder of this country and the surrounding territory should be included in another National park. I refer to the Grand Canon of the Colorado.

Civil war veterans, he points out, are dying at the rate of over 3,00 a month, and he discusses the debt the Nation owes them. At the same time he issues a warning. He says:

> But while we should be actuated by this spirit to the soldier himself, care should be exercised not to go to absurd lengths, or distribute the bounty of the Government to classes of persons who may, at this late day, from a mere mercenary motive, seek to obtain some legal relation with an old veteran now tottering on the brink of the grave.

Referring to the "stupendous value" of the agricultural products of this country, $8,926,000,000, and the fact that this is in excess of the figures for last year by $305,000,000, he notes with satisfaction that in the South, where the boll weevil has interfered with the growth of cotton, more attention has been given to corn and other cereals.

The constant widening activities of the Department of Agriculture make it impossible to reduce its expenditure, says Mr. Taft, and he notes that on the average since 1891 farm products have increased in value 72 per cent. and the things the farmer buy but 12 per cent., which he declares is "an intimation that present conditions are favorable to the farming community."

The census frauds, which Mr. Taft declares were prompted by a "false civic pride," will be dealt with by the Attorney General with all the vigor possible. They will not, however, interfere with the accuracy of the census.

Monopoly of Timber in Sight.

In speaking of the work of the Bureau of Corporations President Taft declares that the condition of the ownership of the standing timber of the country merits serious attention. He says:

> The Commissioner of Corporations has just completed the first part of a report on the lumber industry in the United States. This part does not treat of the question of a trust or combination in the manufacture of lumber, a subject to be dealt with later. The Commissioner does find, however, a condition in the ownership of the standing timber of the United States, other than the Government timber, that calls for serious attention.
>
> The direct investigation made by the Commissioner covered an area which contains 80 per cent. of the privately owned timber of the country. His report shows that one-half of the timber in this area is owned by 200 individuals and corporations; that 14 per cent. is owned by three corporations, and that there is very extensive interownership of stock, as well as other circumstances, all pointing to friendly relations among those who own a majority of this timber—a relationship which might lead to a combination for the maintenance of a price that would be very detrimental to the public interest, and would accentuate the necessity of removing all tariff obstacles to the free importations of lumber from other countries.

Progress is being made in respect to the preservation of the seals of the Pribilof Islands, and the Government will make $450,000 next month from the sale of the pelts of bachelor seals.

The President calls attention to the great injury caused to those engaged in the manufacture of phosphorous matches, and suggests that the use of them should be discouraged by the imposition of a heavy Federal tax.

Changes in Labor Laws.

The present eight-hour day law applying to Federal labor is unsatisfactory, says the President, on account of its interpretation by the courts so as to include only those directly employed by the Government, or working on land owned by the United States. This excludes men employed in the construction of Government battleships in private shipyards, and heavy guns and armor plate under manufacture in private establishments. Consequently, Mr. Taft says:

> I recommend that the present act be enlarged by providing that public works shall be construed to include not only buildings and work upon public ground, but also ships, armor, and large guns when manufactured in private yards or factories.
>
> One of the great difficulties in enforcing this eight-hour law is that its application under certain emergencies becomes exceedingly oppressive and there is a great temptation to subordinate officials to evade it. I think that it would be wiser to allow the President, by executive order, to declare an emergency in special instances in which the limitation might not apply.

To remedy the "present thoroughly unsatisfactory system of employers' liability," President Taft recommends that an invitation be extended to the International Congress on Industrial Insurance to meet in Washington in 1913, and that $10,000 be appropriated to cover its expenses.

To Limit New York Immigrants.

He commends the conduct of the immigrant station at Ellis Island, and discusses the proposal to enlarge the buildings there so as to accommodate more immigrants. He says:

> An examination of the station and the methods pursued satisfies me that a difficult task is there performed by the Commissioner and his force with common sense, the strictest fairness, and with the most earnest desire to enforce the law equitably and mercifully. It has been proposed to enlarge the accommodation so as to allow more of the immigrants to come by that port. I do not think it wise policy to do this.
>
> I have no objection to—on the contrary, I recommend—the construction of additional buildings for the purpose of facilitating a closer and more careful examination of each immigrant as he comes in, but I deprecate the enlargement of the buildings and of the force for the purpose of permitting the examination of more immigrants per day than are now examined. If it is understood that no more immigrants can be taken in at New York than are now taken in, and the steamship companies thus are given a reason and a motive for transferring immigrants to other ports, we can be confident that they will be better distributed through the country, and that there will not be that congestion in the City of New York which does not make for the better condition of the immigrant or increase his usefulness as a member of this community. Everything which tends to send the immigrants West and South into rural life helps the country.

He approves of the suggestion to increase the fine on steamship companies for violating the regulations, and approves of the action of the Secretary of Labor and Commerce in urging that the law be so amended as to discourage the separation of families.

He renews his recommendation for the establishment of a National Bureau of Health, and deplores the agitation against it on the ground that it would be operated entirely in the interest of a particular school of medicine.

The construction of works to prevent the injury of the Imperial Valley by the overflow of the Colorado River is noted, and this leads Mr. Taft to recommend that the claim of the Southern Pacific Railroad for compensation for the work it undertook in a similar emergency at the request of President Roosevelt be recognized.

After a discussion of the principal matters connected with the District of Columbia, which are in the charge of Congress, President Taft recommends that steps be taken for the holding of a negro exposition in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.

To Extend the Civil Service Law.

He recommends changes and extensions of the civil service law. Of this he says:

> Officers responsible for the policy of the Administration, and their immediate personal assistants or deputies, should not be included within the classified service; but in my judgment, public opinion has advanced to the point where it would support a bill providing a secure tenure during efficiency for all purely administrative officials.
>
> I entertain the profound conviction that it would greatly aid the cause of efficient and economical government, and of better politics, if Congress could enact a bill providing that the Executive shall have the power to include in the classified service all local offices under the Treasury Department, the Department of Justice,

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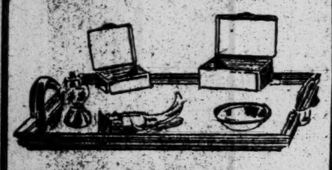

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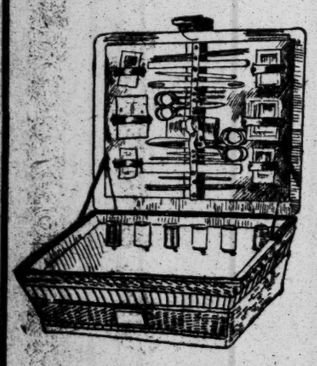

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BERNHARDT SEEN AS "JEANNE D'ARC"

A Study Remarkable for Its Suggestion of Simplicity and Youthfulness.

PLAY LONG-DRAWN, TEDIOUS

Central Figure Appears Only in Two Acts Out of Four, the Remainder Being Given Over to Disputes.

LE PROCES DE JEANNE D'ARC, a play in four acts, by Emile Moreau. Globe Theatre.
Jeanne d'Arc.....Mme. Sarah Bernhardt
Warwick.....M. Decoeur
Cauchon.....M. Maxudian
Delafontaine.....M. Denenbourg
Bedford.....M. Lou Tellegen
Jean Moreau.....M. Piron
D'Estivet.....M. Canroy
Winchester.....M. Bary
Le Maitre.....M. Durozat
Loyseleur.....M. Favieres
Beaupere.....M. Laurent
Luxembourg.....M. Coutier
Tiphaine.....M. Coquelet
Gondale.....M. Pierrat
Massieu.....M. Dieck
Bernoit.....M. Ruben
Halton.....M. Adam
Isambart.....M. Lutze
La Reine.....Mme. Mac Lean
Henri VI.....Petite Bacon

In the central figure of M. Emile Moreau's "Le Proces de Jeanne d'Arc," which Mme. Bernhardt acted at the Globe last night, the contrasted characteristics are hope and doubt, fear and rapture, human timidity and spiritual resignation. And Mme. Bernhardt's playing successively illumines each phase while giving to the composite figure a most remarkable suggestion of youthfulness and bourgeois simplicity.

The high notes of her performance are struck in two scenes. In the first of these, when about to be submitted to the torture of the thumbscrew, she reveals without suggestion of noise or rant the terrors of the situation. In the second, after a long argument with the inquisitors, and finally yielding to their persuasions, she suddenly hears her beloved voices, is visibly exalted in spirit, and, in a frenzied outburst snatches back the paper of recantation she has signed and tears it into fragments. Then, after a scene with the befriending Bedford, who tried to induce her to go away with him disguised, the spell of her religious ecstacy is upon her once again.

M. Moreau's play was not a great success in Paris, and it is hardly likely to be especially interesting to the actress's audiences here. To begin with, she appears in but two of the four long acts, the first being given over in its entirety to a series of discussions between the churchmen and political foes of the maid, which though occasionally punctuated with passion and rancour, can have no especial significance for the general audience. When Jeanne does appear the figure as it is drawn and as Mme. Bernhardt must necessarily play it has too little of the romantic or poetic glamour to make it particularly appealing.

For the greater part of the time the Maid is visibly afraid. And fear, no matter how well expressed, can rarely move to profound sympathy.

As M. Moreau presents Jeanne there is little that is heroic about her, and she talks a great deal. And the sense of weakness is heightened by her vacillation when, after much argument and many prayers, many tears, and much denunciation, she eventually yields to the order to sign the act of abjuration. With the sound of the Angelus outside her religious feelings are stimulated and she repents of her weakness.

In the final act again she does not appear, though her cries and moans are heard as she is burned at the stake. Before this happens, however, there is much going to and fro on the part of her enemies. Throughout there is the suggestion of the influence wielded by Jeanne, her early enemy, Bedford, eventually becoming her champion, and assumed therefore to be under the spell of her sorcery. But for him as for Jeanne D'Arc the playwright fails to create any strong stimulus to feeling.

Considered from one point of view the play possibly gives a truer idea of the sort of conditions surrounding the end of the Maid of Orleans than many which have had far greater theatrical appeal, but therein lies its chief fault as a play to be acted. It leaves one cold. Even such acting as Mme. Bernhardt's fails to bring any heart-warming response.

Of her acting at present much nonsense has already been written and will continue to be written. She is to-day, as she has been for many years, a most remarkable artiste. On the physical side alone what she is able to do is astounding. She never strikes a false note. To get a sense of her amazing capacity for individual characterization it is only necessary to compare such a figure as this gentle Jeanne with any one of a dozen others in her repertory. But it is too much to say that the voice that was once liquid gold is pure gold still. It has strength and pliancy and great range, but the alloy of time and use is there. Too often in moments of stress it takes on a harsh quality, and the gutturals are too pronounced to make it always pleasing. But a great artiste, yes. And a wonderful example of the power of will and mind and work to keep off the arch enemy—old age—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt surely is. Her programme for the next three weeks and her capacity to fulfill it are evidence enough of that.

THE FLONZALEY QUARTET.

Plays Debussy, Haydn, and Mozart at Mendelssohn Hall.

The audience which attended the opening concert of the Flonzaley Quartet last evening was not as large as it should have been, possibly on account of the inclement weather, but it made up for its small size in the enthusiastic approval which it bestowed on the players in the quartet, who richly deserved the approbation.

The programme included Mozart's Quartet in G major, Debussy's Quartet in G minor, and Haydn's Quartet in F major.

The composer of "Pelléas et Mélisande" seems to have a talent peculiarly adapted for the fashioning of a certain style of chamber music. His quartet is delicious in its shifting harmonies and almost imperceptible nuances, which were given their full effect by this body of players. The "Andantino doucement expressif," as Debussy calls his third movement, was exquisitely played. The finale, in complete contrast, was also performed with great skill by the Flonzaleys. Haydn's Quartet, as smiling as most of this composer's music, brought the concert to a close.

Miss Anglin to Appear in New Comedy

Announcement was made last night that Margaret Anglin will have recovered from the operation on her throat, about which alarm was felt some time ago, by Christmas, and that she will then be able to begin rehearsals of a new comedy. Miss Anglin is still visiting friends in the suburbs of Chicago, but will come East in a few weeks.

"The Aviator" Opening Postponed.

The opening performance of "The Aviator," scheduled for last night at the Astor Theatre, was postponed until Thursday night, owing to the illness of Edward Begley, who has an important rôle in the play.

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KAISER LAUDS HUMPERDINCK.

Regrets That "King's Children" Should Be Produced First in New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Kaiser, who never has been partial to Richard Strauss, describes Engelbert Humperdinck, who will arrive in New York tomorrow to conduct the first production of his new opera, "The King's Children," at the Metropolitan, as "certainly the most German composer." The Emperor is also quoted as expressing astonishment and regret that "The King's Children" should be given for the first time on a foreign stage.

When told that it was too late to remedy that situation, the Kaiser insisted that Berlin should at any rate have the honor of listening to the first performance of the opera on German soil immediately after the New York production. It will accordingly be given in gala style at the Royal Opera early in January, presumably under Humperdinck's personal direction.

On Jan. 15 the first Austrian production will take place at Prague.

MME. SEMBRICH'S RECITAL.

A Programme of Rare Interest and Beauty Made Up of Folk Songs.

Mme. Sembrich made an interesting and, as it turned out, a wholly delightful experiment in her second song recital, in which she offered a programme made up entirely of folk songs of different nations. These were divided into groups, songs of Teutonic countries, Germany, Sweden, and Norway; of Great Britain, England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland; of Latin countries, France, French Canada, Creole Louisiana, Italy, and Spain, and of Slavic countries and the Orient, Russia, Greece, Bohemia, Poland, and Hungary. Each of these songs, except one in Gaelic, Mme. Sembrich sang in the tongue native to it—thirteen languages altogether. She does not, of course, speak them all, but she had gone to the trouble of learning to pronounce the words as they are spoken in order that the impression of the character of each song might be the more vivid.

The result was a delightful and novel experience for the great audience that filled the hall. Mme. Sembrich's singing of these songs is not such as is heard from the typical prima donna who condescends upon occasion to oblige with "Home, Sweet Home," or "Comin' thro' the Rye," distorted in phrasing and unintelligible in diction. She had made a serious artistic study of the songs she selected, had mastered the essential musical idioms in which they are severally cast, had possessed herself of their spirit. She sang them with complete sincerity and wholly characteristic expression. They were set before her listeners in all their own natural beauty, unadorned and unsophisticated; from the resources of her vocal art she brought to them the manner of the art that conceals art, and that makes it seem the most natural thing in the world. Such an exposition it was a privilege to hear; and it was of the highest value.

The two German songs (to which Mme. Sembrich added another at the end of the group) were of the deep and innate beauty that underlies the German musical nature, and were on a level, indeed, that none of the songs of other nationalities quite reached. The most striking of the Scandinavian songs was the Norwegian cattle call that Jenny Lind made familiar sixty years ago; a wild, free utterance, though it seems as if the Swedish Nightingale must have had it somewhat developed for her use. Of the British songs the Irish "Kitty of Coleraine" and "The Birks of Aberfeldy," to Burns's words, seemed the most characteristic. At the end of this group Mme. Sembrich, to the delight of her audience, added Stephen C. Foster's "Old Folks at Home."

The French song "Le Pauvre Laboureur" had the stamp of antiquity upon it, and nothing could be more charming than the Canadian "Gai ton la," brought from France and preserved in the American province unchanged; and the last two stanzas of this Mme. Sembrich had to repeat, as she did the whole of the droll "Musieu Bainjo" from Louisiana. The Little Russian "Dalekaja" was the most redolent of the soil of the three Russian songs given. The highest point in charm and strange, exotic, languorous beauty was reached in the modern Greek cradle song from Smyrna, obviously saturated with Oriental influences, and sung by Mme. Sembrich with exquisite beauty. Naturally she sang her two Polish songs with the ardor and conviction of a native, and Polish songs are no strangers to Mme. Sembrich's programmes in past years.

At the close of the concert there was the familiar rush of unbridled enthusiasts to the edge of the platform, and the contribution of additional numbers by the singer, whose freshness of voice seemed scarcely touched by the arduous task she had just completed. She was in admirable voice all through the recital—in even better voice than at her first one a month ago.

PRELATE DENOUNCES SALOME

Milwaukee Archbishop Says Subject Is Repulsive to Christian Feeling.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 6.—Archbishop S. G. Messmer of Milwaukee Diocese denounces the coming production in this city of the grand opera "Salome."

"The subject, with its surroundings, is absolutely repulsive to Christian feeling," says the Archbishop in a letter to the priests of his diocese. "You will please request the members of your parish to stay away from this production and thus to express their emphatic protest against the public production of this opera in our city."

CHEVALIER CHARMS IN COMEDY-DRAMA

Music-Hall Artist Delightfully Acts an Old French Actor in "Daddy Dufard."

ALSO SINGS COSTER SONGS

Simple Play with Amusing "Types" Warmly Welcomed at Hackett—Violet Heming Pleasing Heroine.

DADDY DUFARD, a comedy in three acts, by Lechmere Worrall and Albert Chevalier. Hackett Theatre.
Achille Talma Dufard.....Albert Chevalier
Rose Dufard.....Violet Heming
Paul Hammond.....A. Hylton Allen
Celia FitzJames.....Frankie Raymond
Grover Toft.....Leslie Kenyon
Bert Cole.....Claude H. Cooper
Mme. Poulard.....Mary E. Barker
Joseph Fontaine.....Arthur Brankston
The Great Jolly.....Harry Brett
Otto Meyenberg.....Louis Hendricks
Cesare Golitti.....Horace Mitchell
Mark Heinle.....John C. Holliday
Footman.....Harry Le Grange
Sir John Baines.....John Blackmore
Marie.....Grace Illingworth
Jackson.....J. Sebastian Smith
The Hon. Jocelyn Forsyth.....R. C. Caven
Cyril Colquohoun.....Robert J. Martin
Box Office Clerk.....Stephen Joy
Florist's Boy.....James L. Foster
Mabel.....Alice Johnson
Robert Burton.....C. L. Emerson
Miss Featherleigh.....Gertrude Barker
Commissionaire.....Gus Stinson
Mr. Saunders.....Walter E. Johnson

If other music hall performers can go into legitimate drama as thoroughly and as successfully as Albert Chevalier they ought to do it. Last night at the Hackett Theatre, in "Daddy Dufard," he carried through a not too easy character rôle with a delightful consistency and a pleasing reality and made a simple little play enjoyable from the very start. He played an old French actor, whose age prevented him from obtaining engagements commensurate with his talents, and for a few important minutes he played himself on a music hall stage. As the Frenchman and as Chevalier he was heartily welcomed.

The play, of which the star is co-author, is a sort of words-of-one-syllable comedy drama, straightforward and simple. Its simplicity—not commonplaceness—seemed to appeal to the first-night audience, and the applause was frequent and well placed. Daddy Dufard, the old French actor, has a daughter in whose talents he has much faith. She is to have the principal rôle in a sketch at the Caledonia Theatre, but after a few rehearsals the theatre manager is persuaded to give the part to one of his other acresses because he is afraid of her. The author of the sketch, Paul Hammond, by the way, is in love with Dufard's daughter, Rose. The old man finds an opportunity to take up residence as a Baron in a gambling house that is about to be raided on a charge of cheating, and as a Baron he brings the music hall manager to his terms regarding Rose. The girl makes her first appearance successfully, pleases the manager, and receives the salary that her father thinks is due her.

There are many "types" appearing in connection with this little plot. The young author, the queerly assorted friends of Dufard, the music hall manager, the stage manager who wears evening dress and a flower in his coat, the old landlady, the gambling house proprietor and his manager and some of its members move about in the incidents in a very life-like way, and help keep the interest up. An insight into music hall customs was given in the last act.

Chevalier's old Frenchman is excellent. He will not permit French spoken in his house, but drops into it himself at moments of excitement. He has the gout, but cures the trouble to go to his daughter's début, and he changes from the character of the play to the character of himself as a music hall artist and back again in an unbelievable short time. During that music hall part he appears in two coster songs, "Mrs. 'Enry 'Awkins" and "Right as Ninepence," and does his familiar "Workhouse Man" recitation. The audience last night had to be satisfied without an encore, for the consistency of the play was kept, and encores on specialties disregarded.

He has a good company, too, with Violet Heming as the leading woman in the rôle of Rose. Miss Heming is a pretty, graceful, and charming young woman, with ability as an actress and much knowledge of how to play comedy. People last night wondered who she was. She was Wendy in "Peter Pan" with Maude Adams, and played Peter herself in a second company, and she was the original heroine in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" when the play was first produced. Leslie Kenyon was good as the music hall manager, and Harry Brett was real as a popular comedian. Arthur Brankston played the French gambling-house manager as realistically as could be desired, and Mary E. Barker was very good as Mme. Poulard, Dufard's landlady. So were the rest of the cast, that is too long to be mentioned separately.

HAMMERSTEIN SAILS TO-DAY.

Will Spend a Week in London Consulting Architects of New Opera House

Oscar Hammerstein will sail for London to-day on the Majestic, but not to stay. His present intention is to spend a week in the British capital in consultation with his architects.

"Several problems have come up which it is necessary for me to personally settle," he said last night. "And so I am sailing. I shall be gone only three weeks. In January I return to London to remain there until I open my new Opera House."

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5th Avenue and 34th Street, (Opposite the Waldorf)

'THAIS' A SUCCESS IN CHICAGO

Mary Garden's Performance Is as Intense as Her Salome.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—"Thais," Massenet's work that delighted so many New York opera patrons, had its Chicago premier in the Auditorium to-night with practically the same cast that sang it in New York. Mary Garden, as the fascinating Thais, gave a performance that was as intense as her Salome. The tantalization of the monk in the luxurious apartments of Thais was daring and earnest in its realism. The Chicago audience that rebelled at "Salome" accepted this scene as artistic, and in no way repulsive, if one may judge by the enthusiastic applause that greeted Miss Garden at the close.

The French baritone, Maurice Renaud, made his début with the Chicago grand opera company in the rôle of Athanael, the monk, whom Thais endeavors to drag from his pedestal of righteousness, and gave a characterization of dignity and power. Charles Dalmores was effective in the part of Nicias, wealthy patron of Thais. Gustave Huberdeau, basso, sang well as Palemon. Mr. Campanini conducted.

There was an excellent house, nearly every seat being taken, but Chicago has yet to be educated to opera at $7 a seat. The success of "Thais" here makes it almost certain this will be the opera Mr. Dippel's company will sing for the first of ten engagements in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

Friday night the Chicago Opera Company goes to Milwaukee, where "Salome," banished from Chicago, will be sung with Mary Garden in the title rôle.

Melba, who was to appear in "Rigoletto" Thursday, wired the management to-day that she is ill in New York with laryngitis. Alice Zeppilli will be substituted.

Mme. Melba has succumbed to a bad cold and is confined to her room in the Hotel Plaza. Last night it was said that she hoped to be able to sing at the Metropolitan on Monday night in "La Traviata."

GUGGENHEIM FINED $40.

Changed His Plea Rather Than Let a Trial Interfere with Business.

Because he was unwilling to let his trial in the Court of Special Sessions interfere with a business deal that he hopes to put through in California before Christmas, and yet not wishing to give the Judges of the court any anxiety as to hi swhereabouts, Robert Guggenheim of the Hotel St. Regis paid a fine of $40 in the Jamaica Police Court yesterday. He was charged with having driven his automobile along Hillside Avenue, Jamaica, at the rate of forty miles an hour. Motorcycle Patrolman Edward J. Van Cleaf was the complainant.

When Mr. Guggenheim was arraigned before Magistrate Joseph Fitch in the police court he at first pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was told that he would have to furnish $100 bail while awaiting trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Later Mr. Guggenheim said that he expected to be in California before Christmas to put through a business deal, then changed his plea to guilty. Magistrate Fitch started to lecture him upon the evils of changing his mind.

"But, your Honor," Mr. Guggenheim protested, "I would be perfectly willing to go to California and forfeit my $100 bail bond, but I don't think it would be respectful to the court. That is why I changed my plea."

"Well, if that is the case," rejoined Magistrate Fitch, "I will accept your plea of guilty."

MUST CUT EXPRESS RATES.

Commerce Commission Orders Reduction in New England.

Several New England towns, their commercial associations and manufacturing interests received notification yesterday that the Inter-State Commerce Commission had decided favorably on their protest against the recently raised rates of the Adams Express Company. The proceedings were started by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, whose lead was followed by many other companies in Brockton, Whitman, Taunton, Rockland, North Attleboro, and Pawtucket. The decision, according to Richard J. Donovan, attorney for the complainants, means that the express company will be obliged to restore its previous rate of 75 cents for a hundred pounds between these points and New York.

New Anti-Suffrage Officers.

The officers of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage elected at their fifteenth annual meeting held on Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Fritz Achelis, 9 East Fifty-seventh Street, the following officers: President—Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge; Honorary Vice Presidents—Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. Francis M. Scott; Treasurer—Mrs. Francis S. Bangs; Secretary—Mrs. George Phillips; Executive committee—Dr. Emma E. Walker, Mrs. William Forse Scott, Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler. On the Nominating Committee were Mrs. C. Grant LaFarge, Mrs. Henry F. Dimmock, and Mrs. David H. Greer. Mrs. Scott, the retiring President, who had refused to accept a renomination, will continue a member of the Executive Committee and in the active work of the association.

MRS. MITCHEL LOSES BROOCH

Wife of Aldermanic President Advertises for Diamond Pin.

John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, has placed an advertisement in the lost columns of THE TIMES describing how his wife some time on Monday morning lost a Tiffany brooch having a small diamond centre.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchel took the 8:52 Lackawanna train from Mount Morris station, Orange; then the Hudson tunnels at Hoboken to Cortlandt Street, and then the Subway at John Street. They left the Subway at Ninety-sixth Street, and it was somewhere along this route that Mrs. Mitchel dropped the brooch. The finder is asked to communicate with THE TIMES Lost and Found Department or Mr. Mitchel at the City Hall.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

neutralizes the destructive acids of the mouth—cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and imparts purity and fragrance to the breath.

Dennison Quality

THE Dennison Manufacturing Co.

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UNIQUE CHRISTMAS GIFTS
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John Daniell Sons & Sons Broadway. 8th and 9th Sts.

5,000 UMBRELLAS

Useful Holiday Gifts

WOMEN'S and MISSES'..... 95c to 10.00
CHILDREN'S..... 50c to 2.75

A large assortment of handles. Fancy carved, natural, and mission wood, pearl, gun metal, old ivory and etched silver.

RAIN COATS

MISSES' Rubberized Capes..... 1.75 to 6.50
WOMEN'S Cravenette and Silk Rubberized Coats..... 7.75 to 18.50

1,000,000 Christmas cards and calendars from..... 1c to 3.95

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HIGHEST STANDARD OF THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN'S WHISKEY

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FRANZ MORA & C. H. ULRICH, Representatives, 13 William St., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG OTTO NEARLY KNOCKED OUT IN BOUT

Lew Powell Had New York Boy Weak and Groggy at End of Fight.

Lew Powell of California gave Young Otto a hard beating in the ten-round glove contest at the National Sporting Club last night, pounding the New Yorker all over the ring so badly that a knockout punch was expected from the Californian every minute during the last few rounds. Powell started early in the mill to shoot stiff left jabs at Otto's face. This bombardment of short, choppy hooks raised havoc with Otto's face. The shower of slams bruised and cut him severely, and at the end of the bout his face was very much mussed up. Powell not only carried on his successful campaign on his opponent's face but his defense was good, and several times Otto took a long chance and tried to get over a sweeping haymaker, but the native son was far away when it rushed by.

In the first round the fighting was about even, Otto sending back as good blows as Powell gave. Both were very cautious, but willing to rush into an embracing clinch rather than stand off and mix it. In the second round Otto rushed from his corner in encouraging fashion and sent a right and left to Powell's head before he realized what was happening, but Otto didn't do it again. He found something in the way every time he sent over a hard wallop after that. Powell startred to get Otto's measure in the second round, and began to prod his wicked left jab into the New Yorker's face. That was only the beginning of several more of the same kind that were to follow.

The third round saw Powell getting very busy. He planted stout left smashes on Otto's jaw and sent short hooks to the stomach, which drove Otto back against the ropes. In the fourth round Powell's tactics began to tell and Otto's face began to show the marks of the many jabs he received and his nose bled freely. Powell forced the fighting from then on. In the fifth round he drove Otto back under a ceaseless attack of straight-arm jabs, every one of them of a stinging kind, which inevitably found a resting place on Otto's sore nose. Standing in a crouching position, Otto sent forth a few vicious swings, but Powell stopped them and drove Otto back to the ropes. The New Yorker was badly used up in the fifth round and was groggy and tottering when the bell rang.

Otto tried to redeem himself in the sixth round and rushed from his corner wildly. His rush didn't go far, for as soon as it struck Powell he was there to meet it, and he did it by jabbing Otto's sore nose until his face was covered with blood. In the seventh round Powell gave a pretty exhibition of infighting, and encouraged Otto in his clinching habit. When he got him in his embrace he shot short-arm jolts to his stomach and battered his jaw with sharply executed uppercuts. Otto was failing fast in the eighth and ninth rounds, and was hanging on to save himself. He swung in vain at Powell, but the Californian was agile and elusive, being inside the punch every time. At the end of eighth round Powell sent Otto staggering against the ropes with a hard left to the jaw, and was ready to get him with another when he returned, but Otto went against the ropes so hard that he bounded back out of Powell's reach and was saved.

The ninth and tenth rounds saw Otto getting a grueling punishment with no apparent ability to give anything in retur. Powell kept his left jab tapping against the New Yorker's sore face until Otto was weak and looked almost ready to go to the floor when the bout ended.

MORRIS HARRIS OUTCLASSED.

Sam Langford Disposes of New York Negro in Less Than Two Rounds.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Sam Langford of Boston required but two rounds to show Morris Harris of New York that he was not in the Bostonian's class at the Armory Athletic Association bouts to-night. Both men are colored.

During the first round the Boston man's short-arm jabs to the body and swings on the jaw had the New Yorker groggy quickly. The second round opened with a right to the jaw which sent Morris to the floor for the count of nine. When Morris went down a second time for the same count Referee Fleming stopped the bout and gave Langford the decision.

Another New Boxing Club.

A new boxing club will open its doors on Dec. 15, with Young O'Leary and Johnny Daly in the main bout of ten rounds. The new club is called the Clinton Athletic Club, and is composed of several business men on the east side. The clubrooms are at 90 and 92 Columbus Street, and the office and gymnasium of the organization is at 408 Grand Street. Charles Rose is the matchmaker. The club has appointed Dr. Joseph Bier as medical examiner, and he will pass on the physical condition of the boxers before each show. For the second show Matchmaker Rose will bring together Monte Attell and Young Goldman, and Willie Beecher and Harry Stone will probably be the headliners at the third weekly show of the new club.

Sheriff Prevents Fight in Kentucky.

NEWPORT, Ky., Dec. 6.—The twelve-round bout between Kid Ashe of Cincinnati and Guy Buckles of Omaha was prevented last night by the authorities just half an hour before the event was to have been staged. A Deputy Sheriff told a crowd of 2,000 people at the Clifton Athletic Club that if the fight started he would stop it. The fighters say the bout will be held near Cincinnati, probably in a fortnight.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

Tommy Maloney, a west side lightweight, will be the opponent of Yankee Schwartz in the principal bout of the boxing entertainment at the Longacre A. C. to-morrow night. It will be Schwartz's first fight as a lightweight. Several excellent preliminaries have been arranged for. The semi-final will bring together Young Rouner and Young Selger.

Phil McGovern is matched to box Young Wagner ten rounds at the Brooklyn Beach A. C., in Brooklyn, to-morrow night.

The Sylvan A. C. of 152 East 125th Street has engaged the featherweights Jim Carter of Brooklyn and Joe Phillips of Harlem for the main bout at the club this evening. Kid Thomas and Jack Goodney, local boys, will be seen in the semi-finals of six rounds.

Jack Ladbury, former bantam champion of Australia, and "Darky" Griffin, another bantam, will fight ten rounds at the Sharkey A. C. to-morrow night. New Jersey and New York boys will be opponents in the preliminary bouts. The Sharkey Club will put on amateur bouts starting next Saturday night, with a special bout as the windup.

The chief event of the Metropolitan A. C., 245 East 151st Street, to-morrow night will bring together Young Dyson, the champion bantam of Rhode Island, and Joe Hurley of Harlem for ten rounds, and Johnny Young and Pat Conway in six rounds.

Syracuse Baseball Schedule.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The schedule of the Syracuse University baseball team, announced to-night, is as follows:

April 22—Rochester at Syracuse; 27—Union at Syracuse. May 3—Dartmouth at Syracuse; 5—Pennsylvania State at Syracuse; 6—Rochester at Rochester; 11—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 12—Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing; 13—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 15—Franklin and Marshall at Syracuse; 17—Harvard at Cambridge; 20—Colgate at Hamilton; 23—Colgate at Syracuse; 25—Michigan at Syracuse; 26—Michigan at Syracuse; 31—West Point at West Point. June 1—Seton Hall at South Orange, N. J.; 3—Columbia at New York; 7—Yale at New Haven; 8—Tufts at Medford; 9—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; 10—Amherst College at Amherst; 13—Columbia at Syracuse.

CHURCH WRESTLERS COMPETE ON MAT

Louis Ruggerio Wins Two Bouts in 115-Pound Class—Klippel Best at 145 Pounds.

Two classes, 115 and 145 pounds, were decided last night at the Central Club of Brooklyn for the wrestling championship of the Church Athletic League. The feature event was the 115-pound class in which Louis Ruggerio, the metropolitan champion, had an easy task in defeating two men. Five entries were received in this class, while only three were received in the heavier one.

In the trial bout of the 115-pound class Ruggerio had a fairly good contest with Nalen N. Nasen of the Bronx Church Club, who managed to last 3 minutes 2 2-5 seconds on the mat, but in the semi-final and final rounds the metropolitan champion made quick work of his opponents by winning the semi-final in 30 3-5 seconds and the final in 11 4-5 seconds. Immediately after time had been called in the final bout he grabbed Oakes of the St. Gregory A. C. bodily and after 11 seconds pinned his man flat on the canvas with a crotch hold.

Three entries necessitated only two rounds in the 145-pound class. C. Klippel of St. George A. C. drew the bye, and after Prymis and Woodruff, both of the Central Club, wrestled, Prymis being victorious. Klippel encountered the winner and won in the second period after 3 minutes 37 3-5 seconds, with a crotch hold. The summaries:

115-Pound Class—Trials.—Leroy Oakes, St. Gregory A. C., defeated Dave Levine, Grace A. C., with half-nelson hold. Time—5:43 3-5.

Louis Ruggerio, Grace A. C., defeated Valen V. Vasen, Bronx Church Club, with rolling fall hold. Time—3:02 2-5.

Semi-Final—Louis Ruggerio, Grace A. C., defeated Bert B. Sharkey, Central Club, with crotch hold. Time—0:30 3-5.

Final—Louis Ruggerio, Grace A. C., defeated Leroy Oakes, St. Gregory A. C., with crotch hold. Time—0:11 4-5.

145-Pound Class—Semi-Final—Henry J. Prymis, Central Club, defeated Lee S. Woodruff, Central Club, with bar and scissor hold. Time—5:03 2-5.

Final—C. Klippell, St. George A. C., defeated Henry J. Prymis, Central Club, with crotch hold. Time—9:37 3-5.

HARRIS HEADS BOSTON CLUB

W. H. Russell of New York a Director—Pittsburgers Own Franchise.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—No transfer of control, as reported, developed to-day at the annual meeting of the Boston National League Baseball Club, and John P. Harris of Pittsburg, who bought George Dovey's interest after the latter's death, was made President, and John S. C. Dovey was elected Treasurer. Mr. Harris announced that he believed in a minority representation and, therefore, William H. Russell of New York, who purchased Fred Tenney's stock a few months ago, was made a Director. S. S. Robertson, counsel for Mr. Harris, was made the other Director.

President Harris said to-night, before leaving for home, that to-day's meeting would be the last meeting of the club in Boston, and that as most of the officials live in Pittsburg, the meetings will be held in that city.

"Regarding the reported sale of the club to a Mr. Phelan of Boston," said Mr. Harris, "I would say that I have never received any offer for the club from Mr. Phelan; am not considering any offer from him, and never even heard of the gentleman until I saw his name in the paper. There has been absolutely no change in the ownership of the club beyond the transfer of Mr. Tenny's stock to Mr. Russell."

SPILLS IN CYCLE RACE.

Riders Slightly Hurt in Mixups During Sprints at the Garden.

SCORE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Fiftieth Hour.

MacFarland-Clark	1,009	6
Hehir-Goulett	1,009	6
Fogler-Hill	1,009	6
Walthour-Lawson	1,009	6
Root-Moran	1,009	6
Mitten-Thomas	1,009	6
Cameron-Halstead	1,009	6
Pye-Walker	1,009	6
Wiley-Lawrence	1,009	6
Collins-Drobach	1,009	6
Rutt-Stol	1,009	6
West-Demara	1,009	6

Record is 1,017 miles 2 laps, made by Lawson and Demara in 1909.

A series of exciting sprints, the elimination of the Georget-Pouchois and the Galvin-Anderson teams, and two spills marked the second day of the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden yesterday. The surprising feature brought out in yesterday's session of the long grind is the ability of practically the entire field to stand up under any sort of gruelling pace. The leaders were ahead of or close to record figures all day, but the hottest speed that the pace setters—Jackie Clarke and Walter Rutt—have yet been able to show, has been insufficient to shake off more than three of the fifteen teams which started the race.

The American-Swedish team of Galvin and Anderson was declared officially out of the race at 12:08 this morning. Anderson had not appeared on the track after 9 o'clock, and Galvin, after riding alone three hours, gave up. Their total distance was 972 miles and 5 laps, about five miles behind the leaders.

The longest sustained sprint of the race was started at 8:15 last night by Rutt and later taken up by Clarke and Eddie Root. For ten minutes the riders went around the saucer at nerve-racking speed, and the sprint was brought to an end by the exhaustion of the pace setters, no spill having occurred. The only team which failed to stand up under the grind was the Galvin-Anderson combination, which had apparently lost heart after dropping a lap earlier in the day. At the beginning of the hour the men were 5.2 miles ahead of the record, but the speed brough out in the long spurt pulled them up considerably, and 9 o'clock found the leaders only one mile and six laps behind the best previous figure. But the tiresome grind of the day, coupled with the several sprints, slowed up the riders in the next few hours, and they dropped back to 4.1 miles in the next hour.

The riders are standing up wonderfully under the killing pace. That drawn look, common to six-day racers, has begun to show itself, and the riders look anything but fit for such a battle of endurance, but on the track there is nothing to indicate a weakening by any member of the twelve leaders. Galvin and Anderson, who were lapped yesterday, are the only riders who have not shown all the speed demanded. As was the case Monday, Rutt, Clarke, and Eddie Root are the sprint leaders.

The sprint which cost the Galvin-Anderson team a lap was started by Rutt at 3:45 and finished by Clarke. But for a spill it is likely that three other teams, Pye and Walker, Mitten and Thomas, and West and De Mara, would have also dropped behind the leaders. Galvin had been passed, and the other three teams were on the point of dropping far behind the field when Halstead and Cameron, partners on the Coast-to-Coast team, collided on the high bank at the Fourth Avenue side, as they were making a relief. Halstead went up the high bank and crashed against the scorer's stand, cutting a gash on the forehead and getting a severe shaking up. He rolled down the track to where his partner had fallen. The accident happened just when it appeared that more teams would follow Galvin and Anderson to the rear, and the scorer's bell gave all the teams a chance to get back on even terms.

Just after this spill Jackie Clarke, the leader in most of the sprints, started out on another spurt, and Eddie Root took up the burden when four laps had been completed. Root had led the field about four laps, and the pace was terrific, when another spill, worse than the first, again relieved some of the tired teams, which found all they could do to hang on. About half way up the Twenty-sixth Street side of the track Thomas's wheel wobbled, and he went down. Clarke, Cameron, and Lawson, who were riding close behind, were caught as they rode along, and all four received bad spills. Lawson got the worst of the four, and did not move from his position on the floor until after he had been attended by a physician. Lawson went over his handlebars and struck one of the supports to the inside railing with such force as to tear it from its position and break part of the fence. He was rendered unconscious, but a few minutes later was able to walk to his quarters, and later in the afternoon he again appeared on the track. The other three were badly shaken up and bruised, but suffered no severe injuries.

The record-breaking pace, which had begun at 8 o'clock Monday morning and resulted in new marks being established for every hour, ended between 11 o'clock and noon yesterday.

The crowd yesterday afternoon was larger than that which had cheered the riders during their record-breaking performances of the day before. The blizzard undoubtedly did its share in driving many into the Garden, and also kept them there. Many of the crowd had been in the Garden since the race started, at 12:01 Monday morning, and took advantage of the quiet intervals yesterday afternoon to get in a little sleep. The first of the series of daily housecleanings is scheduled for to-day, and these will be repeated every day until the close of the race.

Roller to Wrestle Zbyszko.

Dr. B. F. Roller, who gave up a successful medical career to pursue professional athletics, is coming to New York to meet the giant Zbyszko. Joe Humphries has arranged another wrestling carnival to take place at Grand Central Palace next Tuesday night. Roller, who, next to Frank Gotch, is the best American-born exponent of the grappling art, promises to give the foreigner a hard tussle. It will be a finish contest, first two in three falls. Zbyszko recently met Roller in a handicap match, in which he undertook to throw the American in thirty minutes. He was unable to accomplish this, but, on the contrary, was on the defensive half of the time. Dr. Roller is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, where he won fame as Captain of the football team, and also in track and field athletics. He stands 6 feet and weighs 210 pounds.

Other Sports on Page 14.

Christmas Puck

OUT TO-DAY

Let the Boy Have a Rifle

for Christmas. Using it will steady his nerves and teach him to be careful; it will make a manly boy of him.

We are prepared to show you the rifle most suitable for your boy and will also be glad to show you any other kind of firearm.

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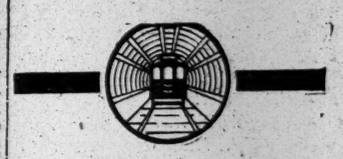
Boer Wrestler an Easy Victim.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The championship aspirations of Peter Nogert, the Boer wrestler, who came here in quest of Frank Gotch's crown, got a severe setback last night, when Yussiff Mahmout, the Bulgarian, won from the South African in straight falls without apparent effort. Mahmout won the first fall in 9:50 with a double bar arm, and the second in 2:30 with a half-Nelson and leg lock.



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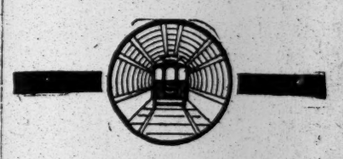

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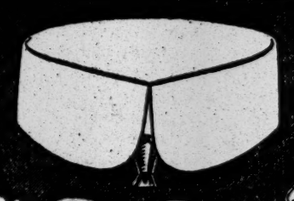

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The New York Times Sunday, December 11, 1910

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1910.

WISE WORDS.

For nothing in his message will the American people be so profoundly grateful to President TAFT as for these concluding words, embodying the policy of moderation and of wisdom to which his Administration is committed:

> It seems to me that the existing legislation with reference to the regulation of corporations and the restraint of their business has reached a point where we can stop for a while and witness the effect of the vigorous execution of the laws on the statute books in restraining the abuses which certainly did exist and which roused the public to demand reform. If this test develops a need for further legislation, well and good, but until then let us execute what we have. Due to the reform movements of the present decade, there has undoubtedly been a great improvement in business methods and standards. The great body of business men of this country, those who are responsible for its commercial development, now have an earnest desire to obey the law and to square their conduct of business to its requirements and limitations. These will doubtless be made clearer by the decisions of the Supreme Court in cases pending before it.
>
> I believe it to be in the interest of all the people of the country that for the time being the activities of Government, in addition to enforcing the existing law, be directed toward the economy of administration and the enlargement of opportunities for foreign trade, the conservation and improvement of our agricultural lands, the building up of home industries, and the strengthening of confidence of capital in domestic investments.

In these last eight years we have read nothing like that in a Presidential message. Even in his first annual message Mr. TAFT himself was somewhat under the spell. Now he breaks with the past, he looks to the future. While his predecessor remains in retirement and in darkness, President TAFT sees the light. There have been many interpretations of the recent elections as a vote for peace. THE TIMES so interpreted them. But Mr. TAFT'S interpretation in that comforting sense is more important than all the rest, for with him and with Congress rests the power to maintain peace or to continue the destructive policy of war upon the country's business. It is, indeed, time to take thought about "the strengthening of confidence of capital in domestic investments."

In harmony and in logical agreement with this assurance that politics shall cease from troubling private business are the recommendations of Mr. TAFT'S message that politics shall also cease to disturb the orderly course of the public business. In respect to the tariff, the currency, rivers, harbors, and waterways, and public buildings, Mr. TAFT expresses the hope that ultimately the policy may be adopted of basing legislation upon "impartial scientific study by experts" of these subjects. This is revolutionary. It would manifestly be a revolution in party practice if our policy in respect to revenue and the great items of expenditure were to be guided by scientific principles and determined by business considerations. Such phrases as "log-rolling," and the "pork barrel," which in the popular speech have come into use to describe the shameful and scandalous scramble for party advantage and for personal or local profit in the consideration of bills relating to the tariff, to rivers and harbors, and public buildings, would become obsolete should the President's hope be realized.

Imagine the dismay of the malefactors of great wealth—how odd it seems to find nothing about them in a President's message—who have become wealthy and have become malefactors through tariff crimes, should we really determine to treat the fixing of the schedule rates "as a business question, and less as a political question, to be ascertained by experts of long training and accurate knowledge." That reform may be yet some years distant, but the President is hopeful. He is not altogether penitent in respect to the Payne tariff, but there, too, he has seen the light. He is sure that a great deal of the criticism of that act is just, though more of it he believes to be unfounded. It is significant that he feels that the main body of the criticism "has been based on the charge that the attempt to conform to the measure of protection was not honestly and sincerely adhered to." He makes no tariff recommendations to this Congress. At the opening of the next Congress, or during its session, he expects to bring to its attention facts in respect to those schedules of the present tariff "that may prove to need amendment." The report of the Tariff Board will, it is to be inferred, constitute the proof he requires.

Of actual recommendations for new laws or amendments of existing laws there are not a few in the message, but they none of them is of a disturbing nature. Some of the more important are these: To provide funds for a valuation of railroad properties by the Inter-State Commerce Commission; in respect to the guarantee of bills of lading; appropriations to fortify the Panama Canal; to increase from three to five the membership of the Tariff Board and to make it a permanent commission; subsidy for merchant ships engaged in South American trade, and the establishment of banks to facilitate our foreign commerce; for two new battleships; for more officers in the army; for a rural parcels post, and for a readjustment of the second-class rate, to the end that magazines may pay a more just share of the cost of transmission through the mails; for the extension of the civil service system in the Postal and in the Diplomatic Service; for the regulation of the issue of injunctions; for Federal incorporation; for a Bureau of Health; to raise the salaries of Judges of Federal courts, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to be paid $17,500 a year, the associate Justices $17,000, Circuit Court of Appeals Judges $10,000, and District Court Judges $9,000 annually; to reduce the number of navy yards; to give Federal courts jurisdiction of cases involving treaty rights; to limit the franking privilege. Finally, we observe with great satisfaction that President TAFT recommends "fitting recognition by Congress of the great achievement of ROBERT EDWIN PEARY."

A WORD WITH THE BAKERS.

We cannot for a moment believe that the majority of master bakers in this city have been guilty of incorporating in their cakes and other bakestuffs the preparations of "leaks," "spots," "rots," and "black rots" rejected by the candlers of eggs in cold-storage warehouses and sold mixed with borax and formaldehyde to hundreds of bakers in this city. Most men are honest. Most trades are honest. The organizations of bakers are composed chiefly of men who do not seek profit by jeopardizing the health of their customers. Why, then, have not these organizations spoken in praise of Commissioner FOSDICK'S investigation? Why have they not given prompt assurances of their readiness to aid him in finding out and punishing their guilty members, and to expel these from their ranks?

One bakers' organization, according to The Bakers' Weekly, has with commendable spirit denounced the dealers in decayed eggs, deploring the disgrace which they have brought upon a reputable trade. The bakers' sales have suffered heavily in consequence of the official disclosures. The scandal and the agitation over it will not "soon die out" if the bodies of master bakers adopt the policy of silence. The trade in sausages and frankfurters suffered a blow at the time of the exposure of the Chicago packing houses that is still felt. The public estimation of the bakers would rise if they would demand that the investigation of their business be made most searching, that the punishment of every offender be unsparing, and that the bakers who are honest be thoroughly vindicated.

THE SUBWAY NEGOTIATORS.

It was a pleasant duty yesterday to applaud the negotiating frame of mind shown by Chairman WILLCOX and President SHONTS. It is timely to-day to pay a tribute of praise where it is deserved in other quarters. The gentlemen named above could hardly have had an opportunity to bring their minds together if Mayor GAYNOR and President MCANENY of this borough had not defied clamor and insisted upon an interval for deliberation before the city was hurried into improvident bargains which never could have been undone, and which would have been repented in leisure and sorrow as certainly as they would have been completed in haste.

These gentlemen held the fort. President MCADOO was on the firing line and led the final charge. Some think that the completion of the arrangement now on its way to adoption is a triumph for the principle of regulation. Mr. MCADOO may be pardoned if he thinks that his demonstration of the merits of competition was all too convincing for his own interests. For assuredly he has been worsted in the competition of bidding. The Interborough's cards were too strong, and when it made up its mind to play the game the result was assured. Mr. MCADOO deplored the readiness of the Interborough to "destroy the integrity of the Triborough system," and now finds himself compelled to admit that the Interborough is prepared to construct more of that system than himself. His desire for competition "in quantity and quality of service so that the people may get for five cents more in comfort and convenience than they now receive" is gratified. Bronx and Brooklyn alike get more than they could have hoped from him. Manhattan gets a much better distribution of subways, instead of an excess of competition on the east side, and a deficiency of accommodations in the west side rapid transit desert. Queens, of course, would have received nothing from either the Triborough or the McAdoo route.

If Mr. MCADOO should wish to speak again and offer something better his offer would be considered. But it would be necessary for him to bid something like two hundred millions or a quarter of a billion. Candidly, we fear he has lost the opportunity for contesting now under consideration. Nevertheless he has won a high place in the esteem of New Yorkers, and if he wants anything for the perfection of his own excellent system he would be a favored bidder. There never has been any objection to anybody building subways to any extent with his own money and under the regulation of the Commission.

We find ourselves unable to include in these awards of merit those who are so pledged to the Triborough route that they cannot—they say—vote for anything better. Their position seems difficult, and it is rather their duty than ours to discover how they can climb aboard the band wagon with least sacrifice of dignity and quite as though that were their intention from the beginning. But the past will be forgiven. We may even be patient with those who are trying to save their faces with much talk about the necessity of maintaining competition, as though it were a moral principle instead of a business question. The fare-payers will have not the slightest difficulty in making their choice between competition at ten cents a ride or monopoly at five.

LICENSE THE OWNERS.

The Callan automobile law is defective. It should require that owners who operate their machines submit to a test of their proficiency and obtain licenses, like chauffeurs. This is required in France, where the laws governing motor cars are the best.

Such a requirement is badly needed here. We published on Sunday the statistics gathered by Col. CORNELL of the National Highways Protective Society, which tend to show that unlicensed owners are running down persons in this city's streets at the rate of nearly one a day. Owners are a very small fraction of those operating motor cars. But they were responsible for more than one-fourth of all accidents within the city during August and September. Outside the city unskilled owners caused nearly half of the accidents occurring during September and October. That is too large a proportion. It represents a gross injustice and danger to the community. It serves to engender distrust and prejudice toward responsible and competent owners. The Callan law should be amended in this particular.

NINETY-SIX COMMISSION CITIES.

The Boston Transcript calls attention to the fact that in ninety-six cities, distributed through twenty-three States of the Union, the commission form of government is in vogue. The cities are as follows:

Iowa—Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Keokuk, Marshalltown, Sioux City.
Texas—Anthony, Austin, Beaumont, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Denison, El Paso, Houston, Kennedy, Lyford, Marshall, Marble Falls, Palestine, Port Lavaca, Sherman, San Antonio, Waco, Fort Worth, Galveston, Greenville.
West Virginia—Bluefield, Huntington.
Alabama—Birmingham.
South Carolina—Columbia.
North Carolina—Charlotte.
Colorado—Colorado Springs, Grand Junction.
Wisconsin—Eau Claire.
Louisiana—Shreveport.
Kansas—Abilene, Coffeyville, Cherryville, Caldwell, Emporia, Girard, Marion, Newton, Neodesha, Parsons, Pittsburg, Topeka, Wichita, Wellington, Independence, Iola, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Hutchinson.
Idaho—Boise, Lewiston.
South Dakota—Dell Rapids, Huron, Pierre, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, Vermilion, Yankton.
New Mexico—Roswell.
Washington—Tacoma. (modified.)
Massachusetts—Gloucester, Haverhill, Lynn, Taunton, Chelsea.
Oklahoma — Ardmore, Bartlesville, Duncan, Enid, Miami, McAlester, Muskogee, Sapulpa, Tulsa, Wagner.
North Dakota—Bismarck, Mandan, Minot.
Tennessee—Bristol, Clarkesville, Etowah, Memphis, Richmond City.
Mississippi—Hattiesburg.
Minnesota—Mankato.
California—Berkeley, Modesto, Riverside.
Michigan—Port Huron.
Missouri—St. Joseph.

The list is impressive. It shows that the movement toward administering municipal affairs by a non-partisan board of five men, elected for a brief term, and subject in some of the cities to the initiative, referendum, and recall, has acquired momentum. The article by GEORGE KIBBE TURNER on the spread of this reform, appearing in McClure's Magazine last May, noted that up to that time seventy cities in the United States had adopted it. The number has since then increased by twenty-six.

But the commission cities are chiefly in the West and South. In the Eastern States only Massachusetts has begun to elect commissions to administer its cities, although the City of Buffalo early this year petitioned the Legislature for a commission charter. The petition was ignored. The more powerful States are holding aloof. Undoubtedly a simplification of its affairs, so that responsibility may be centred in a few officers, is needed in nearly every American city. But the plans thus far put in practice contain features that are certain to be eliminated in time, and embody other elements that need testing and modifying. The chief cities can afford to await the results of the experiments.

TOLSTOY TO THE SOLDIERS.

Some light is thrown on the patience shown by the Imperial Government of Russia toward the late Count TOLSTOY by an anecdote told by KELLOGG DURLAND in The Independent. He visited TOLSTOY in 1906, and a peasant who drove him to the house, a former conscript in Manchuria, told him how he and others in the army wrote a joint letter to the old Count, telling him they did not want to fight. Mr. DURLAND says:

> The letter was laboriously written, they all signed it, and it was started to its destination so far away. In due time it came to TOLSTOY, who, touched by their simple faith, wrote back at length, telling them that all war was wrong, that the army ought not to be in Manchuria on its mission of slaughter, and that if their consciences were against it they did wrong to shoot at fellow human beings. The peasant continued:
>
> "After that we always knew what to do. We knew in our hearts that it was wrong for us to fight. We marched into battle because we were made to do so, but after a few minutes the officers would go away somewhere, and then we would run away. We always ran after that."

If the Russian Government overlooked such instances of direct incitement to treason it could hardly be through ignorance of them. If a chance visitor from a foreign land were made the recipient of such confidence on the part of the moujiks on the Count's estate, the iniquitous spies, of whom we hear so much, could have had no trouble in running them down. It may be said that TOLSTOY openly condemned war, but that is different from directly advising soldiers in the field "not to shoot at fellow human beings." The incident emphasizes the curious confusion that reigns in Russian Governmental affairs. It would be interesting to know the standard of conduct of the officers who "after a few minutes would go away somewhere," after which their soldiers "would run away." Of course, it is not impossible that the story-telling gift common among Russian peasants was extravagantly stimulated by sympathetic credulity in his unfamiliar listener.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Tennessee Teaches a Lesson.

Probably the speeches delivered at the dinner of the Tennessee Society have been often equaled, as oratory, and perhaps they have sometimes been surpassed on more than one such occasion, but they were at least different, and different, too, in a way that made the contrast both refreshing and commendable. For the Tennesseeans abandoned, and for the first time, so far as we remember, since State and county dinners began to be held in this city, the custom of praising the old home at the expense of the new one.

Usually, if not invariably, the praise has been of such lyrical, not to say hysterical, enthusiasm that everybody except the diners themselves has been filled with wonder as to why the orators and those who applauded their resonant periods ever came away from the earthly paradises in which they originated, and with a still greater wonder why they remained for one unnecessary instant in a place so inferior in everything, from climate and scenery to manners and morals, as they declared New York to be. Of course, the very fact that these people were dining here instead of many and many a mile to the north or the west or the south, has always been convincing proof that they didn't really mean more than half they said—that they came here and staid here for the sufficient reason that here they could get along better and be happier than they could at home.

Now, the Tennesseeans didn't say quite this in so many words, but they did very frankly and honestly confess that they were living here, not as miserable exiles from the only region where life was worth while, but as affectionate, interested, and appreciative sons by choice and adoption in a great city of great opportunities. And that was novel—it was also generous and fine. It is all right to maintain a strong sentimental regard for the State, and even for the town or village, in which one was born, but it is not all right, or right at all, when that regard is purely sentimental, to pretend that it is something else—that it is, for instance, a passionate regret and longing for the loved and lost. That's just nonsense, and silly, ungrateful nonsense.

People come to New York because they want to, and unless they want to stay here they go away. Those who do remain should be as mannerly as were the sons of Tennessee, for there is as much of obligation on a guest as on a host to be courteous.

Immigration and Its Restriction.

Something of a shock will be created in many minds by the news that as the result of its long labors the Immigration Commission has prepared a report advising, in effect, that measures be taken the result of which would be to bar from the United States many immigrants who would now be allowed to land here in time to become citizens. We are all either immigrants or the descendants of immigrants, and at first thought it seems ungenerous, and even unfair, to deny to others the privilege of entrance which we or ancestors in no case very remote enjoyed.

The legal right, however, to impose upon immigration any restrictions we choose is unquestionable, and the moral right to do so is limited, if it be limited, only by the duty to impose no restrictions not founded on a reasonable, enlightened, and decent regard for self-interest. That doesn't mean that we should cease to act in this matter of immigration, as in others, from high motives—self-interest, properly understood, does not forbid, but commands, that. What it does mean is that, there having been in this country a great change from the early conditions that made it expedient as well as safe to let in anybody who wanted to come, we must recognise that expediency and safety have changed with the conditions, and that we must guard our gates.

It would be no favor to the world to let our present population be submerged by a flood of "undesirables," for what would our welcome then be worth, even to the desirables? It is all a question of who is and who is not desirable. On that point opinions can differ widely and honestly, and some of the tests suggested by the commission—that as to reading and writing, for instance—are certainly debatable. But it is not a change of policy that the Commissioners suggest; it is only an extension in no very great degree of a restrictive policy long since adopted. We already keep out not a few would-be immigrants and send back not a few whom, after they have been here a while, we find it unprofitable to keep. From our decision in neither case is there any legitimate appeal except to our own revised or better judgment.

With that judgment, as shown by the unvarying tendency of our immigration legislation for many years past, the recommendations of the Commissioners are in accord—so far as direction goes. Not all the qualifications they advise us to demand may be worth demanding, and in their place it may be wise to put others which did not occur to them. The subject is enormously complex, because

Invention Makes Trouble.

From many quarters come murmurings, faint as yet, but steadily growing louder, uttered by the ancient and honorable company of barbers. They are discontented, and with a discontent added to the general discontent of the time. Their grievance is special, bitter, in that they must do something about it and there seems to be nothing that can be done.

For unnumbered centuries the endless task of foiling Nature's determination to put beards on the faces of men has been accomplished by means of a tool which seemed to be incapable of improvement in anything except material. The steel has been bettered, but the form has remained, and ever the use of the razor has demanded a peculiar skill, unattainable by the multitude. Hence barbers.

Suddenly the impossible has been accomplished, and the razor has a rival, the so-called safety razor. It does the work as well as the old razor, does it more quickly—and anybody can use it! At least, that is what the inventor of each variant of the new implement solemnly asseverates, and though there is something of exaggeration in these claims, there is so little that the difference has been ignored by thousands and thousands of men who in the past never thought of shaving themselves.

Hence the moans of the barbers, hence their determination to do something lest they all be reduced to mere cutters of hair, which means ruin for many of them and a great and permanent reduction of their numbers. The case is hard, but many another trade and profession has had the same experience as a result of invention.

FOR SHEPARD.

Legislators Should Not Submit to Dictation from Any One.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent election was an overwhelming call by the people to suppress anything like bossism or corruption in politics. It would be a flagrant neglect of their will if our Legislature should choose for our representative in Congress any but a Senator of distinguished ability and integrity. It is clear that an honest and necessary effort is being made by decent Democrats to raise their party above the base political methods which have too often in the past disgraced both of the principal political parties. Any dictation should be resented by our legislators as insolence. Suggestions, recommendations, and denunciations of everything like corruption are quite another thing and should be welcomed by them as aids and encouragements to fulfill their pledges.

Edward M. Shepard is indorsed by many prominent citizens as peculiarly fitted for the office. He, or some one like him, should be chosen. I believe that it is the duty of every Democrat, including the Governor-elect, to use every proper influence to prevent the disaster of election to the Senate of any one who lacks the high standards which are especially essential at the present time.

The admirable platform adopted at the Rochester Convention is a pledge of devotion to the loftiest purposes, and no member of our Legislature can fail in conforming to these without betraying his constituency. Such betrayal would go far to strengthen majorities for the return of Republican administration in 1912.

ABBOTT BROWN.

New York, Dec. 5, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please keep up your fight on the Senatorship. It is of the first importance that our State, so long ill-represented, should now have a man pre-eminent for ability, independence, and character. It is time that the people were moving in the matter, and it is good that you have started to stir them up.

ALEXANDER DUANE, M. D.

New York, Dec. 5, 1910.

Wanted—A Real Senator.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To fill the place now occupied by the Hon. C. M. Depew, one of our real Americans, the Democrats must choose a man who can do something more than simply nod his head yes or no. He should be a Constitutional lawyer, a heavyweight Democrat who can get up speeches of his own without being obliged to have assistance from his office help. One of the men who could fill the bill is ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck. He is not a corporation lawyer, but he is a gentleman whose judgment and wisdom upon critical occasions have saved the party from many a defeat. He measures up to the situation. When he ran and almost defeated Mr Roosevelt for Governor, when the Spanish war hero was at the height of his popularity, there wasn't a scratch against him personally or politically. Judge Van Wyck never spent a two-cent stamp to get a political office, nor would he now It was he and Mr. Osborne, Mr. Dix, Mr. Herrick, and others who put the party in shape to win. He couldn't tell as many funny stories as Mr. Depew, but when it comes to real Constitutional questions in the next six years, he would loom up even in the Senate as one of the ablest men there and hold his own with any of them. There is going to be a "big time" in the Senate in the next six years, and questions discussed that threaten the very existence of the country. To send a Democrat there who has to run home to his partner or secretary, like Tom Wise did to Douglas Fairbanks, would make us feel like leaving Mr. Depew where he is. The Democrats are now monkeying with a buzz saw. The party is now supposed to improve on the Republicans. To put some of these fellows in as Senator who are "mentioned" at the request of themselves would make the whole party feel like running to a drug store for some dyspepsia medicine. Give us a real Senator. A DEMOCRAT.

New York, Dec. 5, 1910.

New Names for 125th Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to suggest a name for 125th Street. Being the owner of several buildings in the vicinity, I should like to see an appropriate name selected.

I beg to suggest either of the following:
1. Harlem Promenade.
2. Northern Boulevard.

H. J. HUMPHREY.

New York, Dec. 5, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Touching your editorial article of the 3d on the renaming of 125th Street, why not call it Harlem Avenue? North Broadway might also be considered appropriate. H. B. SOHN.

New York, Dec. 5, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Harlem Avenue, of course, should be the name of the street north of 124th Street.

J. B. McQUEEN.

New York, Dec. 5, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your suggestion of a name for 125th Street is most excellent. It should be extended to Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second Streets, &c. The obvious name for the Harlem High Street is McDougall Avenue, for Gen. McDougall, whose brave and skillful defense covered the retreat of Washington from Harlem. If this is objected to as being too Hibernian, (though that appears to me rather as an advantage than an objection,) Columbia Avenue, in view of the proximity of the University, might do, unless for possible confusion with Columbus Avenue. If I were naming it myself I should call it Harlem High Street, after the good old English fashion.

AN OLD NEW YORKER.

Wallingford, Penn., Dec. 5, 1910.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your suggestion of a new name for 125th Street will, I believe, meet with general favor. I offer Haarlem Avenue, which has the merit of perpetuating in its main thoroughfare a name at once descriptive and distinctive.

[illegible] Dec. 5, 1910. G. H. CRATTEN.

A TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Herr Brucker Suggests Lisbon to Panama in Three Days.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am very much obliged to you for printing my letter of Nov. 2 in your issue of Nov. 14. Your editorial remarks the following day, however, were very sarcastic and unfair, in my opinion, because you ought to treat my expedition in the same spirit of fairness as you did Wellman's.

The sensational element in such undertakings should be of minor consideration. As long as we treat such experiments as Wellman's or mine from the standpoint of gate receipts, watching crowds, and money prizes, so long they will fail.

The crossing of the Atlantic in a dirigible balloon is at present only possible with a good chance of success in the region selected by me, and I think a little more reflection would have told you that my route, "which begins nowhere and ends nowhere," as you say, will be of great importance in the near future, when the Panama Canal is completed and a new international route is established between the North Atlantic, the Pacific Coast, and the Far East.

What would you say if we should bring the European mail in about three days from Lisbon to Panama?

After the opening of the Panama Canal thousands of vessels will steam and sail over the course selected for the flight of the Suchard, and even now the route is not quite as lonesome as you describe it.

We will not be lonesome if we should land either on the Island of Barbados, with its 100,000 inhabitants, or on Trinidad with its flourishing harbor, Port of Spain, its beautiful drives to the Blue Basin, its botanical gardens, and different other peculiarities of interest.

JOSEPH BRUCKER.

Munich, Nov. 25, 1910.

The Issue of Economy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Taft is apparently busily occupied in manufacturing ammunition for Democratic use. His insistence on the expenditure of millions on battleships and appurtenances and his urgent recommendation for the expenditure of indefinite millions for the fortifications at the Panama Canal are campaign arguments that the Democrats cannot fail to use to great advantage. Complicated with the battleship programme he outlines is the fact that Senator Hale and Congressman Tawney, the dominant leaders of his party, have not only committed themselves strongly against this wasteful expenditure of money, but opposed it as bitterly as lay in their power.

With the strong protestations of economy and the great promises in that direction by President Taft, it would seem as though the President must renew this year the "apology" he made at the commencement of the session of Congress a year ago for not carrying out the economies that the country demanded.

But the very decided expression from the country of dissatisfaction and the change of control in consequence to the Democratic Party, emphasizes so strongly that he who runs may read the enforcement of rigid economy of which so far Mr. Taft has shown no signs, but only promises, and unless there is a sharp and immediate change the failure of his Administration is inevitable. E. T. W.

New York, Dec. 3, 1910.

The President's Appointments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been a source of great satisfaction to know that in President Taft the country had a man pre-eminently qualified to make a selection of judicial appointments, and this feeling is intensified when selections have to be made to fill vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court. Entire confidence has been felt that proper appointments would be made, as they should be, from the President's own knowledge.

It is therefore a shock to find that the President is receptive to the claims of various persons, some unheard of, from all over the country, and is considering party claims and services in making the appointments. Geographical location must, of course, necessarily have some weight. But, generally speaking, the President should be absolutely free and untrammeled in every possible way in making selections for these important positions. He should be held responsible for the appointments and should understand that he will be so held. If he is not competent and has not the tact to so make selections that proper divergent views are properly represented on the bench, he should not occupy the position he does. E. T. W.

New York, Dec. 5, 1910.

Mark Twain's Family.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. W. J. Lampton, who claims to be a second cousin of Mark Twain, judging from his letter in to-day's TIMES, seems to be somewhat misinformed in regard to the family. Besides Mark Twain's daughter and granddaughter, now living in Europe, he left a niece, Miss Annie Moffett Webster; a grandniece, Miss Jean Webster (the author); a grandnephew, Mr. Samuel C. Webster, all living in this city, and a grandnephew, Mr. William L. Webster of London, England; also a grandniece and nephew, Miss Anita Moffett and Master Clement Moffett, living at Mount Vernon, N. Y.—children of the late Samuel E. Moffett of Collier's Weekly. Mrs. Webster as a child was brought up in the same house with Samuel Clemens, who, during his Mississippi pilot days, made his home with his married sister, Mrs. Pamelia Moffett, in St. Louis. She is the only member of the family now left who was associated with him in his early days. I do not know, but I should suppose that all five of these nieces and nephews, living in or around New York, were present at the memorial meeting in Carnegie Hall. J. F. BARTON.

New York, Dec. 4, 1910.

Curbing the Speculator.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A year or more ago there developed in this "Greatest City of a Great Country" a violent agitation looking to the prohibition by law of speculation in theatre tickets, but our city fathers were evidently unable to find a way out of the difficulty. I am informed that the City of Chicago has recently passed an ordinance compelling all theatre tickets to have the price printed on them, and making it a punishable offense to sell any tickets above this figure. This would seem to be an effectual remedy for the evil. READER.

New York, Dec. 5, 1910.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Good times? What times? These times are ours!
Borne with through days and nights, sun and gloom and showers;
Old times have left to us all they had to give;
Those times we dream about; these times we live!

Here is the struggle now, close beside the door;
Strike out for truth and right—what can you do more?
Here is the man who strives, spent with many a blow;
Dream not of heroes dead; this man we know.

Old times, good times, passed into the night;
This is the day to me, working in the light.
Dear as was yesterday, though its memories shine,
That was another's day—this day is mine!

Good times? All times! Each in its degree,
But these are the wonder-days, the times made for me!
Shaping the days to come by their toil and strife.
Those times for dream and hope—these times for life.

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

INSURANCE PROFITS GREAT IN NEW YORK

Losses in Metropolitan District $8,583,000 and Premiums $25,000,000 in Three Years.

GRAFT COMMITTEE SO TOLD

Mr. Bruce of Counsel Wants to Know Why, Then, Rates Are Not Reduced—Not Done with Race Track Scandal.

Knowledge of great profits made by the fire insurance companies, whose rates are fixed by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, came to the legislative graft investigating committee yesterday. It was learned that while the average fire losses for the last three years in the metropolitan district were $8,583,000, the premiums collected by the fire insurance companies were $25,000,000. The metropolitan district consists of New York City and its immediate territory.

Willis O. Robb, manager of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, who gave these figures, in his evidence modified them to some extent by saying the figures of losses were computed by the Fire Marshal, but the fire patrol figures showed a loss of $10,292,000 and those of the Fire Insurance Exchange a loss of $11,139,000. By fire loss, said Mr. Robb, he meant the amount paid by the insurance companies in settlement for fires.

Mr. Robb would not admit that the Fire Insurance Exchange was a monopoly, as has been charged in many complaints received by the legislative committee, but he admitted that the exchange members handle practically all the underwriting business in this city, and that the rates are fixed absolutely by the exchange. He said, however, that the exchange fixed the rates equably, and that it could get along very nicely without State supervision. In fact, said Mr. Robb, State supervision of such a body would seriously interfere with the fire insurance business as a whole, and might prove disastrous.

Why Rates Are Not Reduced.

M. Linn Bruce, counsel for the committee, seemed greatly impressed with the earnings of the fire companies, and he sought to demonstrate that in view of them the fire rates ought to be materially decreased.

"If we could rely on the average that has been shown here in the last three years as applying throughout the country the rates would be greatly reduced," said Mr. Robb. "But this ratio of loss to premium is greatly below the average ratio through the country. If this ratio held there is small doubt that the rates would be reduced throughout the country."

Senator Wagner of the committee wanted to know if the exchange would be inclined to reduce insurance rates as quickly without State supervision as they would under the general supervision of some such body as the Public Service Commission. Mr. Robb said he was quite sure it would.

"If a great conflagration occurred here in New York it would practically bankrupt every company in the Fire Insurance Exchange, would it not?" asked Mr. Bruce.

"It would involve a loss four times as great as the aggregate net surplus," replied Mr. Robb, "but some of the companies would pay up and stagger along."

"What I am trying to get at is this," said Mr. Bruce: "would not State supervision protect the public against overinsurance by the companies?"

Mr. Robb said that the fire insurance companies seek to protect themselves by carrying only such insurance as they could pay losses on in the event of disastrous fires, and that he believed the rules observed by the companies were quite as good as any that a State supervising board might enforce.

Senator Wagner wanted to know if Mr. Robb was quite sure that during the last three years of such profitable business the insurance companies had kept their rates down. Mr. Robb assured him that such was the case. He went on to say that the Insurance Exchange had no figures to show the amount of insurance paid out each year by its members.

"That is most extraordinary," exclaimed Mr. Bruce. "Why do not the companies file a statement of the fire losses paid?"

"I only wish they would," said Mr. Robb.

Objects to State Control.

In describing the workings of the fire insurance brokerage system, Mr. Robb said that it would be inadvisable to make public all the secrets of ratemaking as applied to individual buildings. He said it would be putting weapons in the hands of rival brokers.

"Don't you think the New York Fire Insurance Exchange should be under State control?" asked Mr. Bruce.

"I have not thought sufficiently on that subject to give a concrete reply," said Mr. Robb.

"Is fire insurance a necessity?" persisted Mr. Bruce.

"Substantially, yes," replied the witness.

"Then don't you think the control of an association like the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, which has the control of raising rates, should be vested in State or Government control?"

Mr. Robb said he did not think so, and explained that he believed it would be impossible for the State to intelligently control a body so skilled in fire insurance matters. Mr. Bruce suggested that there should be some State body to which citizens could appeal when they considered rates excessive, but Mr. Robb differed with him. Mr. Robb said that when rates were considered too high appeals could be made to the exchange.

"But that would be an appeal from Caesar to Caesar and the assumption is that Caesar would affirm Caesar," said Mr. Bruce.

Mr. Robb smiled and said nothing.

When counsel had done Mr. Robb said that he wished to make a supplemental statement. He said that so far as new legislation concerning fire insurance was concerned he believed that the conditions governing fire insurance were improving like those of all other businesses, and that the natural tendency was to take the public into their confidence. He said that several of the large associations of fire insurance companies had publicity committees, and that the growing demand for publicity was felt as keenly by the insurance men as by the general public.

Corporations Becoming Frank.

"I do not think the fire underwriters are now open to the charge of undue secrecy," said Mr. Robb. "I believe that all corporations are improving in the conduct of their business. They may or may not resent an exercise of State control. But so far as a public inquiry is concerned, I am quite sure that there is no objection to affording the delegated investigators the opportunity to learn those things which they desire to learn."

Henry E. Hess, formerly manager of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, was also a witness yesterday. He said that the exchange was organized several years ago because of a "general demoralization of the fire insurance business at that time and a breaking down of rates."

The legislative committee will take up the race track bribery charges again this afternoon. It was announced yesterday that F. K. Sturgis, Treasurer of the Jockey Club, and August Belmont, Chairman of the club, would probably be recalled as witnesses. Each has expressed a desire to appear again in order to correct impressions based on the testimony of each last week.

Subpoenas have been issued for several officials of the racing associations, also for "Eddie" Burk, an official in the Metropolitan Turf Association, and the committee's counsel said yesterday that a new line of inquiry, which is expected to lead to disclosures concerning the alleged raising of a $500,000 fund to fight the Hart-Agnew bill, will be followed.

JUNIOR COTILLION DANCED AT SHERRY'S

First Subscription Ball for Debutantes a Brilliant Affair—Dinners Precede Dance.

A SUPPER AT MIDNIGHT

Stowe Phelps and Miss Aileen Osborn Lead Cotillion—The Debutantes and the Patronesses.

The first Junior Cotillion for this season, and the first large smart subscription dance for débutantes, took place last night at Sherry's, and proved a brilliant affair.

Dinners preceding the dance were given by many hostesses, including Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Miss Catharine Hamersley, Mrs. Daniel French, Mrs. Merle Smith, Mrs. Howland Russell, Mrs. W. C. Osborn, Mrs. Munroe Smith, and Mrs. Gorham Bacon.

The patronesses who received stood near the ballroom entrance, and were Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Mrs. William Church Osborn, and Mrs. Robert Endicott.

As usual, the cotillion was danced in the large ballroom at 10 o'clock, and a supper was served at midnight.

Stowe Phelps, dancing with Miss Aileen Osborn, led, and the favors were the customary trifles.

The patronesses besides those named as receiving, for this year are Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. Waldron P. Brown, Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Mrs. Winthrop Burr, Mrs. Frederick T. Busk, Mrs. William Allen Butler, Mrs. Edward S. Burrill, Mrs. George H. Clements, Mrs. James C. Colgate, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. William S. Edgar, Mrs. E. Hayward Ferry, Mrs. Daniel C. French, Mrs. James A. Glover, Mrs. E. Renshaw Jones, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Mrs. Edward A. Martin, Mrs. John L. Melcher, Mrs. Francis W. Murray, Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Mrs. George W. Perkins, Miss Ada Phipps, Mrs. Winslow Pierce, Mrs. Howland Russell, Mrs. Thomas T. Sherman, Mrs. E. Dutilh Smith, Mrs. Munroe Smith, Mrs. W. Merle Smith, Mrs. Charles T. Tiffany, Mrs. Bache McEvers Whitlock, and Mrs. F. S. Witherbee.

Among the débutantes at last night's cotillion were the Misses Agnes Le Roy Edgar, Marion Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Jeanette Whitlock, Hilah French, Alice Damrosch, Lydia Colt Butler, Paulina Violett, Rosalie Coe, Mary Busk, Caro Brown, Leonie Burrill, Beatrice Nicholas, Mary Chapman Edgar, Caroline L. Murray, Dorothy Perkins, Elizabeth Russell, Anna Clements, Emily Sherman, Anita Merle Smith, Ruth Adams, Susan Colgate, Lillian Endicott, Anna W. Glover, Eleanor Burrill, Harriet Ferry, Sybil Melcher, Allison Pierce, Dorothy Tiffany, Phyllis Moore, Alice and Edith Pine, Helen Auerbach, May Vogel, Mildred Johnson, Leta Wright, Claire Bird, Julia Dick, Katharine Shaw, Genevieve Sanford, Cornelia C. Brown, Eloise Talcott, Marjorie North, and Lilla Gilbert.

SLEIGHING AT HOT SPRINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 6.—Sir Robert and Lady Hadfield, Mrs. Edgar Bright, Mrs. David Dunlop, Mrs. George H. Upfel, Mrs. Lillie Wyckosham, Elton Hoyt, 2d, James Sheridan, W. A. Hood, and E. T. Hickey were guests at a handsomely appointed dinner in the private dining room of the Homestead to-night.

The Minister of Finance of Canada and Mrs. W. S. Fielding were hosts at a luncheon at the Daniel Boone log cabin this afternoon.

There were numerous sleighing parties to-day, but in spite of a heavy fall of snow horseback riders were out early.

Mrs. F. G. Landon entertained a sleighing party, which included Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt. Miss Beatrice Pratt accompanied the party in another sleigh with Elton Hoyt, and others giving sleighing parties were Mrs. C. B. Richards, Miss Dorothy Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Berkeley, Dr. Emery Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip R. Mallory.

MISS ADELE POPPER A BRIDE.

Weds Milton A. Newmark in West End Synagogue—Dinner at Delmonico's.

The wedding of Miss Adele Leonore Popper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Popper of 112 West Seventy-second Street, to Milton Arthur Newmark was held at 6 o'clock last evening at the West End Synagogue, Eighty-second Street, near Columbus Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon and white brocade satin trimmed with real lace and a white Brussels lace veil with a real lace frill caught up with orange blossoms after the fashion of a Dutch bonnet. She carried lilies of the valley and orchids.

Her matron of honor, Mrs. Ned Hertz, wore a champagne-colored satin gown covered with white, and carried sunrise roses tied with blue melise.

Miss Ilma Feist was maid of honor. She wore turquoise blue satin covered with pink net and carried a shepherdess crook topped with pink roses. The bride's twin sisters, the Misses Claire and Gertrude Popper, acted as her bridesmaids and wore pink satin costumes covered with turquoise blue net. The bridesmaids carried baskets of leghorn hats filled with pink roses.

The best man was Rex Levy. The ushers were Ned Hertz, Marc Buchbinder, Sylvan Straus, Walter and Edward Oppenheimer, and Louis Bry.

About 500 invitations were issued for the church ceremony. A dinner dance followed at Delmonico's, which was attended by sixty guests. After a bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Newmark will reside in this city.

"THE MIKADO" FOR CHARITY.

Hackensack Amateurs to Appear for Benefit of Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, Dec. 6.—Hackensack amateurs, under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hackensack Hospital, will to-morrow, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings present "The Mikado" for the benefit of the local hospital. The acting corps of the Hackensack Dramatic Club came to the aid of the charitable undertaking, and John Reed has drilled the cast and chorus for weeks.

Following is the cast:

Mikado.....J. L. Fox
Nanki-Poo.....Dr. E. D. W. Evers
Ko-Ko.....Addison B. Burroughs
Pooh-Bah.....Ernest E. Calloway
Pish-Tush.....William B. Mackay, Jr.
Yum-Yum.....Miss Beatrice Griffiths
Pitti-Sing.....Miss Mildred Lozier
Peep-Boo.....Mrs. A. D. Hill
Katisha.....Mrs. George H. Williams

On Thursday and Friday evenings the Three Little Maids will be represented by Miss Ella Gardner, Miss Marie Brinkman and Miss Jane Lee Farr, and Mrs. Charles P. Conklin will be Katisha.

The officers of the Ladies' Auxiliary are Mrs. Clarence E. Breckenridge, President; Mrs. A. G. Munn, Vice-President; Mrs. C. P. Demarest, Secretary; and Mrs. A. A. Swayze, Treasurer.

Miss Mary W. Bangs Introduced.

Mrs. Francis Sedgwick Bangs introduced her daughter, Miss Mary Whitney Bangs, at a tea given yesterday afternoon at her residence, 161 West Seventy-third Street.

Miss Bangs, who is a granddaughter of the late Francis N. Bangs, wore a white satin gown, with Japanese embroidered chiffon. Mrs. Bangs was in lavender chiffon, embroidered. They were assisted in receiving by the Misses Alice Guernsey, Frances Wendel, Margaret Kemp, Eloise Bloodgood, Mrs. Henry McComb Bangs, and Mrs. E. P. Shattuck. Miss Margaretta Whitney of Philadelphia was also a member of the receiving party. A dinner followed the tea.

Miss Bangs is giving a small theatre party and supper at Sherry's to-night for the receiving party. This will be preceded by a dinner at the Colony Club.

Aid for the Regel Family.

The Times has received for the Regel family from E. G. $10, from M. A. $5; previously received, $137, making a total of $152.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. Gorham Bacon gave a dinner last night for their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Bacon, at their residence, 47 West Fifty-fourth Street, the party afterward attending the Junior Cotillion. About a dozen young people were asked to the dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seabury Parker (Miss Marion Stevenson) will leave Hewlett, L. I., this week and go to the Patterson, 59 West Forty-sixth Street, for the Winter.

The Count de Keogorlaur, who will arrive to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, will be the guest of Frederick Townsend Martin at the Plaza.

The dance for Miss Leta Wright, daughter of Mrs. Eben Wright, which was to have taken place on Dec. 21, has been postponed until Jan. 13.

Mr. and Mrs. George Harris Hees will be at home on Saturday, Dec. 17, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Thomas T. Sherman will give a reception this afternoon at 126 East Thirty-first Street for her daughter, Miss Emily B. Sherman.

Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark will give a dinner this evening at 1,014 Fifth Avenue for Miss Dorothy Bigelow, which will be followed by dancing, to which a few additional guests have been asked.

Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, who returned from abroad two weeks ago, have taken an apartment at the Hawthorne.

Mr. and Mrs. John de Koven Bowen (Miss Stevens) have gone to Chicago, where they are to make their home.

Mrs. Alonzo Potter will give a coming-out reception to-day for her sister, Miss Beatrice Nicholas, a daughter of Mrs. Harry I. Nicholas of Virginia Farm, Babylon, L. I.

Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and Miss Beatrice Pratt will return to New York to-day after two weeks at the Virginia Hot Springs.

The Misses Florence and Isabel Eaton, the twin daughteres of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Eaton, have sent out cards for a tea on Dec. 26 at 150 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Thaw, 3d, (Miss Gladys Bradley,) are to pay a visit the middle of the month to the latter's sister, Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, at her Philadelphia home. Immediately after that they will sail to spend the Winter abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason of Tuxedo Park are at the Hotel Gotham for the week-end.

Mrs. Frederick K. Stevens is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Oliver in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd K. de Forest of Lakewood, N. J., are in town for a few days to attend the opera, and are staying at the Wolcott.

Amos F. Eno entertained the members of the Neighborhood Club last night at his home, 32 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Herbert A. Sherman of 127 East Fifty-first Street will give a reception for her eldest daughter, Miss Elizabeth Sherman, this afternoon.

Mrs. George D. Widener and Miss Widener of Elkins Park, Penn., have taken an apartment at the St. Regis, and will remain here for a few weeks. Miss Olivia E. Phelps Stokes is also at the hotel for a few days.

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity of Yale will give a dance at Sherry's on Feb. 10.

NEW CATHOLIC DECREES.

One Governs Removal of Priests, the Other the Sacrament to Children.

The Triennial Synod of the Roman Catholic Church of the Archdiocese of New York met yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. All the officers were re-elected, and all the various laws governing the diocese in the past were reaffirmed. Archbishop Farley presided, and 650 priests were present. Bishop Cusack, Auxiliary Bishop of the diocese, read the Mass of the Holy Ghost.

The question of public school attendance by Roman Catholic children on Roman Catholic holy days did not come up; but one very important thing which occurred was the reading by Archbishop Farley of Pope Pius X.'s "Maxima Cura" decree. This decree specifies nine exact causes for which the Bishop of a diocese may hereafter remove the priests of the diocese. Roman Catholic Bishops heretofore have had power to remove priests for any cause which seemed to them sufficient.

Under the new law when the priest is brought up on charges the Bishop must call in two senior examiners and lay the matter before them. Auxiliary Bishop Cusack, Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General Michael J. Lavelle, Vicar General John Edwards, Mgr. James H. McGean, and the Rev. James J. Flood were named as "consultors" to act with Archbishop Farley in removing any priest of this diocese who is accused under the new law.

Another new canonical law which was explained to the priests by the Archbishop was the Pope's recent decree making it imperative for Roman Catholic priests to prepare children for their first sacrament as soon as they "attain the age of reason." Heretofore the Roman Catholic priests of this country have been in the habit of not preparing children for the first sacrament until they were 10 or 12 years old.

SCHIFF AIDS A UNIVERSITY.

New Yorker Sends $5,000 to Johns Hopkins Moving Fund—$325,000 Now.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6.—Jacob H. Schiff of New York is the latest subscriber to the fund for the removal of Johns Hopkins University from the centre of this city to Homewood in the suburbs, where new buildings are to be erected. Mr. Schiff's $5,000 contribution was made through Dr. William Rosenau, Rabbi of Eutaw Place Temple.

Mrs. John S. Gilman, through the Ladies' Committee, to-day contributed $10,000, which added to the $100,000 given yesterday by R. Brent Keyser swells the fund to $325,000. The committee hopes to raise $750,000 by Jan. 1, so that they can receive the promised $250,000 from the general educational fund.

Photographs of Fair Women on View.

An exhibition of photographs of "five hundred fair women" will be held by Mme. Aimé Dupont, beginning to-day at the Dupont Studio, 574 Fifth Avenue. The exhibition is from 3 to 6 every afternoon. A private view was held yesterday afternoon, and tea was served. The collection of photographs includes many society women of New York and Newport and all of the grand opera stars. A number of children's photographs were also shown.

Schuyler Colfax's Widow Very Ill.

Mrs. Ellen Colfax, widow of Vice President Schuyler Colfax, is seriously ill at her home in South Bend, Ind., and friends of the aged woman are much alarmed over her condition. Mrs. Colfax has been ill for several weeks.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers Sailing To-day and Some of the Arrivals.

Liners sailing to-day and some of their passengers are:

MAJESTIC (Southampton)—J. H. Dunn, H. Bridge, Mrs. L. J. Black, T. N. Barnsdell, F. Blackmore, Oscar Hammerstein, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. House, Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Pearson, A. B. Lunham, L. C. Davis, R. J. Munn, Leo Laval, Robert W. Wheeler, Miss L. T. Wrightson.

CAMPANIA (Liverpool)—D. Campbell Brown, F. W. L. Butterfield, R. L. Cachran, H. D. Edis, Count and Countess Staeffen d'Ermbache, Miss Florence J. Fraser, Percy N. Furber, Mr. and Mrs. John Hatfield, Miss Margaret Owen, W. R. Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. West, George L. Wilson, J. W. Toone, the Hon. Reginald Macdonald, W. Somerset Maugham, Mr. and Mrs. Penlton Maxwell, Benjamin Lee, E. A. Locke, W. A. Lindsay, A. Furber, Cecil Cunningham, and T. C. Clark.

Some of the arrivals yesterday were:

GASCOGNE (Havre)—Bernard Fortz, Miss J. W. Logue, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chalot, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lewis, Alfred Bernath, Miss Mathilde Meunier, Georges Renel, Mrs. E. Raymond, and Arthur Roha.

THAMES (Southampton, via West Indies)—Prof. and Miss Adolph Black, R. H. Barratt, W. L. Rayner, Dr. C. J. Stansby, Mayor P. H. Fawcett, Capt. C. W. Thomas, Edmund Putnam, W. Oakes, E. Miller, J. J. Wood, Miss E. C. Hunt, and Juan F. Velasco.

LAMPS AT FUNERAL OF GEN. W. MERRITT

Services in the Dark and in a Snowstorm at the Grave at West Point.

CADET CORPS AS ESCORT

Special Car on Which Body Was Taken to the Military Academy Was Delayed Because of the Storm.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., retired, twenty-first Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, was buried to-night by lamplight with the military honors of his rank beside the body of his wife in the Military Reservation Cemetery at West Point.

There was no service in the chapel of the Academy as had been planned, for the hour was so late and the weather so cold that it was thought wise to make the ceremonies brief. Officers who have attended every military funeral within the last thirty years could recall no other funeral by lamplight.

The heavy snowstorm so delayed train service that the special car in which the body was brought North from Washington missed its connection at Weehawken and had to take on a locomotive for its individual use over the West Shore Railroad. It was after 5 o'clock and dark when the special pulled into West Point station, and it was nearly six when the parade formed opposite the Academy. Lanterns guided the procession to the grave, and there, while the mourners stood bareheaded in the snow, the coffin was lowered into its resting place of green boughs.

Among those who came on from Washington in the special car besides Mrs. Merritt, were Thomas Merritt, a brother; Mrs. Williams of Chicago, a sister of the widow, and Major Swift. The post chaplain, Edward St. Travers, officiated.

DIES BEFORE WEDDING DAY.

Baron Von Normann Was Engaged to Daughter of "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy.

Baron Arthur Frederick Rudolph von Normann, whose marriage to Miss Gladys Murphy of 250 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, was to have taken place this Winter, died on Monday from pneumonia at his boarding place, in East Nineteenth Street, near Fourth Avenue, Manhattan.

Baron von Normann came to this country from Elsenach, Germany, his native town, ten years ago. He was 36 years old. The Baron was connected with a commercial house in Manhattan. About a year ago he met Miss Murphy at a reception. Recently their engagement was announced. Miss Murphy is a daughter of Charles M. Murphy, who, as a bicyclist some years ago, was known as "Mile-a-Minute" Murphy.

Ex-Judge George L. Fox.

Ex-Judge George L. Fox, one of Brooklyn's oldest lawyers, died on Monday night at his home, 147 Taylor Street, that borough. He was born in this city seventy-nine years ago, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1858 he was elected Judge of the old Fourth District Court in Brooklyn, and ten years later was sent to the Assembly from the Sixth District. In 1873 Mr. Fox was elected Supervisor at Large of Kings County and presided over the Board of Supervisors for two years. In 1886 he was appointed Park Commissioner of Brooklyn.

Obituary Notes.

JULIUS E. PRIOR, an employe of Frederick Vietor & Achelis, died on Monday at his home, 1,363 Dean Street, Brooklyn, aged 50 years. Mr. Prior was born in Oldendorf, Germany, and came to this country forty-one years ago. He belonged to the Union League, Field and Marine, Crescent Athletic, and Larchmont Yacht clubs.

CHARLES H. MIDDLETON, employed in the United States Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department, at Washington, died on Monday in the Casualty Hospital, at Washington, as the result of a fall. He was 56 years old and was born in Brooklyn. Mr. Middleton knew President Lincoln and lent him the firearms with which the President sometimes practiced shooting on the White House grounds. He had been in the bureau for fifty-five years.

Dr. JOHN A. SWOPE, Representative from Pennsylvania in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, died at his home in Washington yesterday. Dr. Swope was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in 1823 and was one of the best-known business men of Washington. He was Vice President of the Washington Loan and Trust Company and a brother-in-law of Chief Justice Cusbagh of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

EDWIN TRACEY GREAVES died at his home in this city yesterday. Mr. Greaves, who was born in Manchester, England, was 75 years of age, and a retired chemist. He was also a thirty-third degree Mason. He is survived by three sons and two daughters. Mr. Greaves will be buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Hartford, Conn., in which city the funeral will be held.

Dr. JOHN CUMMINGS MUNRO, a prominent surgeon, former President of the Society of Clinical Surgery and connected with many other surgical and medical fraternities, died at his home in Beacon Street, Boston, last night. Recurrence of a chronic trouble, for which he was operated upon three years ago, was the cause of death. Dr. Munro is survived by a widow, who was Miss Mary Squibb of Brooklyn, N. Y., and three children. He was in his fifty-third year.

KATHERINE HYDE RAY HURLBUT, widow of Samuel Huribut of Baltimore and Connecticut and daughter of the late Surgeon Hyde Ray of the United States Navy, is dead at her residence, 194 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. She is survived by her two sons, Samuel Ray and Wilson M. Hurlbut. Funeral services will be held at St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md.

Prof. COOPER D. SCHMIDT, Professor of Mathematics for twenty-one years in the University of Tennessee and Dean of the university, died last night at his home in Knoxville, Tenn., aged 51. He was found in an unconscious condition in one of the recitation rooms at the university, and died four hours later without regaining consciousness.

HENRY DEBARDELEBEN, a prominent pioneer in the iron industry, died in Birmingham, Ala., yesterday at the age of 71. Mr. Debardeleben at the time of his death was developing a new coal vein of the Alabama Fuel and Iron Company.

JAMES TUNNEY, a native of Baltimore and for several years past a wealthy resident of Guilford, Miss., dropped dead yesterday in a courtroom in Guilford, where he was a spectator.

NETTIE L. HANEY, aged 35, a Methodist Episcopal Deaconess, was found dead in the bath room of the Methodist Episcopal Deaconess Home in Pittsburg, Penn., yesterday, and the Coroner reported death from heart disease.

Mrs. EVELEEN TROWBRIDGE COFFIN, widow of Charles H. Coffin, was found dead in bed yesterday morning from apoplexy at her home, 130 Franklin Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y. Mrs. Coffin was 73 years of age.

Mrs. JOHN D. BELMORE, a life-long resident of Rahway, N. J., died there yesterday.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Richard Walton Tully, who wrote "The Rose of the Rancho," with David Belasco, has just completed a stage version of Robert W. Chambers's novel, "The Firing Line."

Members and friends of St. Cecilia's Guild will attend the performance of May Irwin in "Getting a Polish" at Wallack's Theatre on the evening of Dec. 8.

The first productions of the American Dramatic Guild this season will be the morality play, "Mankind," and the miracle play, "The Second Shepherds' Play," both to be presented at the Hackett Theatre next Friday afternoon under the direction of Frank Lea Short.

The cast of "The Foolish Virgin," in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell is to be starred by Charles Frohman, will include Adelaide Nowak, Robert Drouet, Shelly Hull, John Flood, Campbell Gollan, Annie Esmond, Francis Verdi, and J. Homer Hunt. The first performance will be given at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Dec. 12.

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PROF. C. O. WHITMAN DEAD.

Widely Known Zoologist and Head of Chicago University Department.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Prof. Charles Otis Whitman, head of the Department of Zoology and Curator of the Zoological Museum at the University of Chicago, died of pneumonia here to-day. Prof. Whitman, who was 68 years old, was widely known as a zoologist. He had been head of his department at the University of Chicago since the opening of the institution in 1892.

He was born at Woodstock, Me., and was educated at Bowdoin College, Leipsig University, Germany, and Johns Hopkins University. Before coming to Chicago he had held important posts at the Imperial University of Japan, at the Naples Zoological Station, Harvard University, the Allis Lake Laboratory, and Clark University. He was also an editor and writer of note on scientific matters, and member of numerous scientific societies.

Surviving Prof. Whitman are his widow and two sons, Frank and Carroll. Frank Whitman is a student at Harvard University, and his brother is at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dr. John C. Da Costa.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—Dr. John C. Da Costa died at his residence here this afternoon. He was 76 years old. Dr. Da Costa was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and ranked among the great surgeons of the country. At the time of his death he was emeritus gynecologist at Jefferson College, chief gynecologist at St. Agnes's Hospital in this city, and President of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society. Dr. Da Costa was a Fellow of the American Surgical Association and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and an associate member of the Society of gynecology and Surgery of Bucharest. He was the author of "A Manual of Modern Surgery" first published in 1895, edited the English edition of Zuckerkandl's "Operative Surgery" in 1899, and the new American edition of "Gray's Anatomy" in 1905.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY MEETS

Elects Officers and Talks About Proposed Clubhouse.

At the one hundred and fifth annual meeting of the New England Society of this city at the Waldorf last night Howland Davis was elected President. A. Barton Hepburn and Frank S. Black were elected Vice Presidents, Charles C. Burke Treasurer, and Harry A. Cushing Secretary for the ensuing year. There was considerable discussion at the meeting as to the desirability of the society's constructing a building of its own.

The society now has about 1,850 members and about $175,000 in its treasury, being the accumulation of dues. Many members have felt for several years that it would be more suitable for the society to have a building of its own instead of meeting at different hotels. Plans have been prepared by one of the members, who is an architect, for a building which might be erected near Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. The plans call for a building six stories high, with an impressive granite, marble, and limestone front. There were to be rooms for the different New England State societies of the city, a hall of relics, libraries, roof gardens, and a large auditorium to seat over 1,000 people. There were to be over fifty bedrooms and a squash court on the roof.

Albert S. Bickmore was elected a Director to serve until Jan. 1, 1912, at last night's meeting, and Francis L. Hine, Emory S. Lyon, Hudson Maxim, and Frank A. Munsey as Directors to serve to Jan. 1, 1915.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

ALEXANDER—NATHAN.—Dec. 4, Lillian Nathan to Meyer A. Alexander.
STACKPOLE—MARONEY.—Dec. 1, Margaret A. Maroney to Joseph S. Stackpole.
WORTMAN — ZIMMERN. — Dec. 5, Belle E. Zimmern to Martin Wortman.

New Jersey.

FOSTER—WARREN.—Dec. 3, Newark, Carrie Z. Warren to Charles H. Foster.
TRUPO—BUCKLEY.—Dec. 4, Elizabeth, Mary Buckley to Michael Trupo.

Died.

ALPERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1910, Catharine, widow of Martin Alpers, in her 83d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 218 West Dudley Av., Westfield, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 4:45 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

AUSTIN.—Anna Straub, wife of the late Joseph Eliot Austin, on Dec. 5, after a brief illness. Funeral services at her home, 105 Bay 26th St., Bensonhurst, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

BARBERIE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1910, Annie M. Barberie of 711 West 180th St. Funeral service at Intercession Chapel, Trinity Chapel Broadway and 155th St. on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 4:30 P. M. Montreal and St. John's, Canada, papers please copy.

BEARDSLEY.—Suddenly, on Dec. 3, 1910, George Hamilton Beardsley of Essex Fells, N. J. Funeral services at his late residence Wednesday at 6 o'clock. Erie R. R. train leaves Chambers St. Ferry at 4:08 P. M.

BRADLEY.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, 1910, at the Hotel San Remo, Frederick Lines, beloved husband of Arabella T. Bradley, in the 61st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Steven's Episcopal Church, 69th St., between Columbus Av. and Broadway, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M. Interment New Haven, Conn.

BRADLEY.—Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of New York, office of the Secretary, Room 62, 45 William St., New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their fellow member, Frederick Lines Bradley, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, 69th St., between Columbus Av. and Broadway, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M.
WALTER LISPENARD SUYDAM, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

BROCKWAY.—At the Park Avenue Hotel, on Monday, Dec. 5, 1910, Horace H. Brockway, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral services will be held from the New Masonic Hall, 24th St., near 6th Av., on Thursday, Dec. 8, 1910, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

BROCKWAY.—
KANE LODGE NO. 454, F. & A. M.
Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend an emergent communication of the lodge, to be held in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall 24th St., on Thursday morning, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of holding Masonic service over the remains of our late Brother, Horace H. Brockway.
FREDERICK C. MEACHAM, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

BROWN.—On Dec. 6, 1910, Mabel Drake Brown, beloved wife of Herbert Q. Brown of Yonkers, N. Y., and youngest daughter of the late Theodore A. Drake. Funeral Thursday evening at 8 o'clock from the residence of her mother, 352 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COFFIN.—Suddenly, at New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1910, Eveleen T., widow of Charles H. Coffin and daughter of the late Fred'k L. Vulte. Funeral services at her late residence, 130 Franklin Av., New Rochelle, on Thursday, at 3 P. M. Carriages in waiting on arrival of the 2:15 P. M. train from Grand Central Station. Please omit flowers.

COSTELLO.—Suddenly, at his residence, 13 East 66th St., on Monday, Dec. 5, 1910, P. Carroll Costello. Funeral services at his late residence, 13 East 66th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M. Camden, N. Y., papers please copy.

CREIGHTON—Entered into rest on Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1910, at her residence, 20 Fifth Avenue, New York, Louise Maud, daughter of the late Henry J. and Mary S. Creighton. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARR.—On Monday morning, Dec. 5, at the Plaza, George Frederic Garr, son of the late George Garr and Eliza P. Kernohan. Funeral services will be held at St. James's Church, Madison Av. and 71st St., on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock.

GILBERT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 6, at her late residence, 2,030 Broadway, New York City, Elizabeth Jones, beloved wife of the late Edwin Gilbert of Georgetown, Conn., in the 86th year of her age. Funeral at 2:15 Thursday, Dec. 8, at Gilbert Memorial Church, Georgetown, Conn.

GREAVES.—In New York on Dec. 6, 1910, Edwin Tracey Greaves, aged 75 years. Funeral at convenience of family. Burial at Hartford, Conn.

HENSEL.—Amelia S. Hensel, aged 55 years, wife of the late C. H. Hensel, at her residence, 517 West 138th St. Funeral at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 9.

HERTER.—Monday morning, Dec. 5, 1910, at his residence, Christian Archibald, M. D., elder son of Mary Miles and the late Christian Herter, in the 46th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 819 Madison Av., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 10 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

HEWITT.—On Dec. 4th, Eliza Henry, widow of Richard Hewitt, at her late residence, 261 East 78th St. Funeral service from the Church of the Resurrection, 115 East 74th St., at 1:30 P. M., Wednesday, Dec. 7th. Interment at Woodlawn.

IRVIN.—Berlin, Germany, Nov. 4, 1910, Julia Post Irvin, widow of the Rev. Dr. William Irvin, and daughter of the late Edward H. Swan. Funeral services 10 A. M. Friday, Dec. 9, at the University Place Church, corner University Place and 10th St.

JACKSON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 6, William H. Jackson, aged 88. Funeral services from his late residence, 164 West 128th St., Thursday, Dec. 8, at 8 P. M.

JANTZEN.—On Nov. 29, 1910, at Denver, Col., Theodore J., husband of Amelia Itter Jantzen of Ridgewood, N. J. Funeral service on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 3 P. M., at the residence of his father-in-law, Conrad Itter, 62 North 43d St., West Philadelphia.

LAKE.—Suddenly, on Dec. 6, 1910, Ann Augusta Lake, beloved mother of Lewis N. Lake, in the 70th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

RICHARDS.—James T. Richards, son of the late James T. Richards, aged 54 years. Funeral services Tuesday evening at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 26d St., (FRANK E. CAMPBELL BUILDING,) at 8 o'clock

SHAFFER.—Very suddenly on Tuesday morning, Dec. 6, Mary Hyde Perkins, wife of Newton M. Shaffer, M. D. Funeral from her late residence, No. 28 East 88th St., New York, on Thursday morning, Dec. 8, at 11:30 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

SMITH.—On Dec. 5, 1910, after a short illness, Mary Vermilye Childs, widow of George Smith, aged 93 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 551 West 148th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1910, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

SMITH.—In Hartford, Conn., on Dec. 5, 1910, Alison Givan Moore, wife of Thomas E. V. Smith and daughter of the late George H. Moore. Funeral private.

STEELE.—On Dec. 5, suddenly, Joseph Selden Steele, husband of Eva B. Beerey. Services will be held at his late residence, 215 67th St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

STERN.—On Monday, Dec. 5, at the Hotel St. Regis, Isaac Stern, beloved husband of Virginia I. Stern, in his 68th year. Funeral services at Temple Emanu-El, 43d St. and 5th Av., Wednesday morning, Dec. 7, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

STERN.—THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital, held on Dec. 5, 1910, the announcement having been made of the death of Isaac Stern, the President of the hospital, and for many years actively devoted to its service as Director and Vice President, it was resolved to record upon the minutes of the institution this sentiment of his colleagues:

Isaac Stern, our President, who has been taken from among us while in the full exercise of his powers, had served this institution faithfully and well for more than a score of years. His untiring devotion and ceaseless thought were given to the upbuilding of the hospital and to the care and comfort of its patients.

As Chairman of the Building Committee he gave unsparingly of himself and was largely instrumental in rearing the magnificent edifice which will ever be a monument to his unselfish zeal.

His death is a blow to the hospital no less severe than sudden, and we, his colleagues, feel a deep sense of personal loss at being deprived of his sound advice and counsel.

To the members of the bereaved family, whose loss is so much greater than ours, we extend our deepfelt sympathy and the assurance that the name of Isaac Stern will forever live in the institution which he so dearly loved.

As a further mark of respect it was resolved that the Board of Directors attend the funeral in a body and that the flag of the hospital be placed at half mast for a period of thirty days.
PHILIP J. GOODHART, Vice President.
EDGAR A. HELLMAN, Secretary.

The members of the Mount Sinai Hospital are invited to attend the funeral of the late Isaac Stern on Wednesday morning, Dec. 7, at half-past nine o'clock at Temple Emanu-El.

STERN.—THE MOUNT SIN

SCHOOLBOY GREEN UPHELD BY P. S. A. L.

League Supreme in School Athletics — Commercial Gets Baseball Trophy.

The controversy which has existed in the public schools athletic circles over the Green case since last Spring has been finally settled in favor of Green and the baseball championship has been awarded to the Commercial High School, and the Public Schools Athletic League will present the prizes which it hold in accordance with its decision in declaring that Green was eligible to compete in games played by the Commercial team.

Young Green, it was alleged, had disqualified himself by playing baseball with semi-professional clubs, and when the Commercial team won the P. S. A. L. championship with the aid of Green, the High Schools Games Committee, a part of the High Schools Principals' Association, declared him ineligible. Then a controversy was started with the Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League, which had full jurisdiction over the baseball competition, and after many hearings and much disputing of each committee's authority, the Public Schools Athletic League finally decided that there was no evidence sufficient to cause the disqualification of Green, and the High Schools Principals' Association was notified by Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the Public Schools Athletic League, in the following letter:

J. D. Dillingham, Secretary High Schools Principals' Association, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d inst. Including resolutions adopted by the High Schools Principals' Association on the 2d inst. to the effect that it was the sense of the High Schools Principals' Association that the representatives of the high schools derive their powers in high school athletics from their Principals and not from the Public Schools Athletic League; that the former is not a committee of the Public Schools Athletic League, and that it, therefore, was justified in assuming complete jurisdiction in the Green case, subject to the revision of the Board of Education or its Committee on Athletics.

The Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletics League have carefully considered this communication and are unable to concur in the views which are expressed by the High Schools Principals' Association.

The series of baseball games, of which the competition in which Green participated was one, was organized by the Public School Athletic League for trophies presented to it and which were its property, and were conducted under its rules. In fact there are no other rules under which they could have been conducted. The rules of the league expressly provided that its Games Committee shall have charge of all games authorized by the league, and may associate with it persons who are not directors.

In accordance with this provision the Games Committee informally authorized the organization of the High Schools Games Committee and delegated to that committee the detail work of managing the different athletic contests, reserving to itself the power in case an appeal should be made to it or it might deem it necessary to assume jurisdiction to act as the representative of the central authority.

This was recognized by the High Schools Games Committee in the latter part of May in referring to the Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League a number of protests in respect to the players from the different schools who participated in the baseball contests. Some of these players were disqualified by the Games Committee; some were exonerated. In the case of Green the Games Committee, after hearing the evidence, declared that in its opinion it was not sufficient to authorize his disqualification and allowed him to play under protest, but held the case open for further testimony in regard to his eligibility if any should be produced. Subsequent action had been taken the High Schools Games Committee a few weeks later took up the case for a second time, declared Green disqualified and awarded the championships. This action was annulled at the last meeting of the Games Committee of the Public Schools Athletic League, and a request was made that any other evidence that may exist in respect to Green's eligibility might be promptly submitted to it so that it could determine the question and award the prizes which should have been awarded in June.

Further testimony was produced to-day to the Games Committee by Dr. Bryan, the representative of the High School of Commerce. Although this was only "unofficially" offered, with the reservation that the authority of the Games Committee in the matter was not recognized, this committee received and have carefully considered it. They also allowed Mr. Bryan to examine the witnesses and to argue the points involved. The committee after full discussion decided unanimously (Dr. Andrews not voting) that the evidence was not sufficient to establish that Green should be disqualified. They, therefore, awarded the championship to the Commercial High School and the league will present the prizes which it holds in accordance with this decision.

GEORGE W. WINGATE, President.

BROWN AND DARTMOUTH.

New England Colleges May Renew Athletic Relations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6.—An informal ballot on the question of renewing athletic relations with Dartmouth College was begun to-day by the students at Brown University. It is the opinion of many students that next Spring will see the two institutions once more matched against each other on the diamond.

The brown and white and the green have not met in any athletic events since 1907, when the breach was opened between the two colleges. At a Brown-Dartmouth baseball game on Andrews Field in that year an umpire's decision which seemed favorable to Brown started a dispute which resulted in Capt. Skillen of the Green nine taking his team off the field.

CORNELL ATHLETIC MANAGER.

J. H. Scott to Succeed W. J. Dugan Until Sept. 1, 1911.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 6.—John H. Scott has been appointed Graduate Manager by the Cornell Athletic Association until Sept. 1, 1911. Scott has been assistant under William J. Dugan, who resigned recently. His place will be taken by E. G. Kent of Dayton, Ohio, who has been manager of the Glee Clubs.

New Athletic Primer.

The latest addition to Spalding's Athletic Library has just made its appearance in the shape of an Athletic Primer, edited by James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union. This book is the most complete of its kind ever issued, and will be a great boon to all connected in any way with athletic activities. Complete instructions, invaluable to those who contemplate holding an athletic meeting are not thoroughly acquainted with the proper methods of so doing, are given in a special article.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

A surprise was sprung upon the Columbia oarsmen yesterday when Coach Rice announced a month's vacation from the hard practice three times a week on the rowing machines. This is the first time during Rice's coaching at Columbia that he has given a long vacation to his candidates, his policy being to get all the work he can out of them in preparation for the Spring races.

Seven men who represented Columbia in the intercollegiate cross-country run at Princeton last month were rewarded yesterday by the Insignia Committee, which gave them the right to wear a "C. C. C." monogram. Awards were also made to the point winners in the annual sophomore-freshman meet. Those who made five or more points received class numerals, while the others were awarded class stripes. The list of awards follows:

Block "C. C. C."—W. C. Dorr, '11; H. H. Rowland, '12; H. Evans, '12; H. H. Anderson, '12, and K. B. Lamb, '12. Round "C. C. C."—T. E. Brown, '12, and G. S. Kearney, '12.

Numerals (1913)—H. H. Jacobs, A. M. Bonsib, J. Cassidy, M. B. Ward, and W. F. Roos.

Numerals (1914)—L. Weed, F. McDonald, J. MacGoirick, and B. Hale.

Class Stripes—L. Steinhardt, '13; W. R. Mohr, '13; W. C. Cox, '13; E. Van Hook, '13; M. Hyman, '13; A. Grisconi, '13; R. F. Stevenson, '13; A. Richman, '13; J. W. Carroll, '13; H. Wiskotten, '14; C. R. Gibson, '14; C. F. Heargaard, '13; L. G. Taylor, '14; A. Masson, '13; D. Tenney, '14; B. M. Williams, '14; W. D. Crampton, '14, and H. C. Dickenson, '14.

A busy indoor season is being planned for the Columbia track team in preparation for which Bernie Wefers is rapidly getting into form a mile relay four and it is probable that he will be able to form a two-mile team as well. There is a large number of candidates out, and they are being worked hard for the trials, which are to be htld this week.

The first meet that the relay team will enter is the annual carnival of the Brooklyn Post Office Clerks' M. B. A. Association, to be held in the Forty-second Armory on Jan. 21. Columbia will also compete in most of the armory meets during the indoor season, and contests are probable with Dartmouth, Amherst, Johns Hopkins, Syracuse, and Virginia.

Don't think you're growing old just because you feel the cold more than you used.

Very possibly it's because your clothing contains several less ounces of wool than you used to wear.

For, nowadays, many alleged winter suits weigh no more than standard summer suits of a few years back, though the change has been so gradual that many men haven't tumbled.

We don't believe that can mean satisfaction in the long run. So, if you ask us for a winter weight suit, it's a real winter weight you'll get, and a value which invites comparison in style and quality with lighter weight suits at the same prices.

Not to speak of Warmth and Wear, in which weight of wool counts so heavily.

Winter suits, $18 to $48.

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CRESCENT "QUINT" BEATEN.

Princeton More Than Doubles Score Made by Clubmen in Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The Crescent Athletic Club's basket ball team played Princeton on the university gymnasium floor to-night, and the score at the end of two hard-fought halves was, Princeton 30, Crescent 13. Several counter attractions in town kept down the attendance, but those who waded through the snow saw a well-played game. A crowd of supporters of the Crescents accompanied the team. Line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Crescent A. C.
Heath	Left forward	Salter
Baldwin	Right forward	Christenson
B. Hughes	Centre	Hobart
Kahler	Left guard	Hochke
F. C. Hughes	Right guard	Colton

Goals from field: For Crescent—Christianson, 2; Hobart 2; Apiot, 1; Wilson, 1. Princeton—Heath, 5; Carter 2; B. Hughes, 2; Kahler, 1; F. Hughes, 1; Uhl, 2. Goals from fouls—Colton, 2; Heath, 6. Substitutions: Crescent A. C.—Apiot for Hochke, Wilson for Apiot, Pritchard for Wilson. Princeton—Carter for Baldwin, Uhl for F. C. Hughes. Umpire—P. P. Carney of Trenton. Time of halves—Twenty and fifteen minutes.

Manhattan Wins at Basket Ball.

The Manhattan College basket ball team opened up its home season last night by trouncing the St. Francis's College team 67 to 13. The Manhattan boys took the game well in hand from the start. They rolled up 10 points before the Brooklyn lads scored. At the end of the first half the score was 29 to 11 in Manhattan's favor. Loesch and Bolton were the individual stars, Loesch scored 23 of Manhattan's points. The line-up:

St. Francis.	Position.	Manhattan
Nolan	Right guard	Donohue, Reiley
McConnell	Left guard	Flynn
Fitzpatrick, Hanley	Centre	Loesch
Brouthers, Gilligan	Right forward	Ryan, Molyneaux
McEntyre	Left forward	Bolton

Goals from field—Brouthers, 3; McEntyre, 2; Ryan, 2; Bolton, 8; Loesch, 11; Donohue, 3; Flynn, 1; Molyneaux, 5; Reiley, 2; Bligh, 1. Goals from fouls—Brouthers, 3; Loesch, 1.

Basket Ball Championships.

Numerous applications are being received daily for entry blanks for the Southern Metropolitan Association basket ball championships. These championships are divided into four sections, the champions of each section to receive a banner. The four sections are: Westchester County, Manhattan, and Richmond Boroughs, Kings and Queens, and Passaic, Union, Hudson, Essex, and Bergen Counties, N. J. There will be two classes, 125 and 140 pounds, and the contests are open to all registered teams. Entry blanks may be obtained from Louis Cohen, Chairman, Post Office Box 611, New York City.

Naval Academy Fencing Dates.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 6.—The schedule of fencing contests arranged by the midshipmen was issued to-day and is as follows: Feb. 18, New York Turnverein; Feb. 25, University of Pennsylvania; March 4, Cornell; March 8, Princeton; March 11, New York Fencers' Club; March 18, Intercollegiate quadrangular meet; March 25, Intercollegiate fencing tourney, at New York.

Announcement was also made of two additional basket ball games. These are with Lehigh on Jan. 21 and Washington and Lee on Feb. 1. All the above contests except the Intercollegiate fencing tourney at New York will be held at the Naval Academy.

Yale's Swimming Schedule.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—The new Carnegie swimming pool at Yale will be used this Winter for a series of aquatic competitions, the incentive being six cups offered by Ralph Thomas, Yale, 1900. The university swimming team's schedule includes these dates: Dec. 16, Cornell at New Haven; Jan. 28, College of the City of New York at New York; Feb. 11, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Feb. 17, Columbia at New Haven; Feb. 24, Princeton at New Haven; March 4, Intercollegiates at New York. Tentative dates have also been arranged with McGill and Brown.

Detroit Club to Train at Munroe, La.

MONROE, La., Dec. 6.—The Detroit American League team will train here again next Spring, and for four years thereafter, President Frank J. Navin having wired to-day his acceptance of the proposition recently made to Manager Jennings by the Monroe Progressive League.

HORSEMEN'S COURT HEARS ODD CASES

Canadian Refunds Money Won by His Horse, Which Was a "Ringer."

The Winter meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association began its annual three days' session at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday to consider the protests of the past season. Yesterday's session was given up to hearing the evidence in the many cases which came before the board. Major Peter P. Johnston of Lexington, Ky., the President of the National Trotting Association, presided at the meeting, and the other members of the board present were J. M. Johnson, Boston; H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie; W. H. Goucher, Hartford, and A. P. Sanders, Ottawa, Ontario.

A large number of cases is to come before the board this year, and many of them were considered yesterday. One of the most unusual cases was that of Daniel Campbell of Landside, Canada. Mr. Campbell appeared before the board voluntarily and told the history of his trotter, Harry, an entry which won many purses in the Canadian racing during the past season. Harry was formerly Harry B., and was bought by Mr. Campbell in good faith, and he afterward learned that the horse was a "ringer" called Pickpocket. With the horse Mr. Campbell won many races, and as the horse had been protested, he appeared before the board and explained that when he bought the horse he did not know that it was a ringer. He refunded all the prizes it won during the past year, and the board dismissed the case.

C. A. Holcomb of Los Angeles, Cal., appeared before the board in relation to a case he had against the Canton (Ohio) Driving Association. It seems that last Summer, Mr. Holcomb's agent entered four of his horses in a meeting at Canton, and at the same time Mr. Holcomb entered the horses in a meeting at Fairmont, West Va. Mr. Holcomb withdrew the entries at Canton before the entry list closed, but the association refused to return the entry fees. When the board heard Mr. Holcomb's side of the story they reversed the judges' decision and gave back the entry fees of $94.50.

Mr. Holcomb came to New York yesterday for this meeting, and said that this was the first snowstorm he had seen in twenty years. He said he did not like it, and was anxious to get back to sunny California.

Many other cases came before the board and were settled. In the case of W. F. Miller of Salem, N. J., against Mrs. Edna Hill, the board decided that in the race in question, Mrs. Hill's horse, contrary to Rule 57, had been raced to a cart instead of to a sulky, and she was ordered to redistribute the purses to the horse that was entitled to the stakes. Dave T. Hughes of Buffalo asked to have Gay Maid reinstated after suspension, and it was granted. Mr. Hughes was suspended for racing the horse after he had bought the animal from the original owner. He explained that he did not know the horse was suspended.

Frank B. Schreve of Lancaster, Penn., asked to have his suspension lifted for racing disqualified horses at Hanover, Penn. This was granted, but his application to have a $50 fine remitted for the same offense was denied.

The board will assemble again to-day to hear several important cases.

C. H. Van Wickle and horse, Susie Hal, were suspended for racing at Waterloo, N. Y., the owner having started the horse under the name of Lady of the Lake, and it being explained that the horse was Susie Hal, with a record of 2:12¼. The charge was sustained that the owner ran the mare out of class and under a change of name.

A. Davis of Sandy Creek, N. Y., was expelled for racing the horse Diamond Wilkes, 2:14, out of class and under the name of Albert D. This horse started at Lyons and Newark, N. Y.

Gould and Turner Horses Win.

AUTEUIL, France, Dec. 6.—American-owned horses won two events of the racing card run off here to-day. Frank J. Gould's Cavero won the Prix Perth, and Moncauchois, owned by Nash Turner, won the Prix Saint Pris.

Athletics Beaten by Cuban Team.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The Havana baseball nine defeated the Philadelphia American League team to-day by a score of 2 to 0. Only five innings were played, rain stopping the contest at the end of the fifth.

HOWE IS YALE'S CAPTAIN.

Football Team Unanimously Selects Quarter Back as Its Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—Twice postponed because of the absence from college of some of the players eligible to vote the Yale annual football election to select a Captain for next year was held this evening in the trophy room of the university gymnasium, and Arthur Howe was announced as having been unanimously chosen.

Howe lives in South Orange, N. J., and prepared for Yale at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, where "Pop" Corey and "Ted" Coy were also students. He failed to make his freshman eleven, but has been for two years quarter back on the 'Varsity team. He is a member of the junior class in the academic department.

While the election of a Yale Captain is invariably announced as being unanimous it is certain that Howe was practically so. He was conceded as the logical choice for the position before the past season closed. Howe is 21 years old, weighs 152 pounds, and is 5 feet 11 inches tall. His brother, Henry Howe, captained the Yale crew two years ago. Howe said after to-night's election that he has no plans to announce as yet.

Winners with the Cue.

C. H. Byers defeated Frank Becker in a close game of three-cushion carrom billiards last night at McGraw's Billiard Academy, Thirty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, by the score of 40 to 31. Although beaten, Becker managed to make a better high run than his opponent, his being 5, while Byers's best efforts netted him a run of 3. The contest required ninety-five innings. It was a nip-and-tuck game up to the eighty-fifth inning, when Byers took the lead over his opponent and maintained it throughout the remainder of the game.

In last night's game of the Harlem Class A 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, H. Hoffman defeated E. Barnes by the score of 200 to 180. The game lasted forty innings. The winner's average was 5, and his high run was 24. To-night M. Isaacs and F. Reed will cross cues.

Tom Gallagher defeated George Moore in the second block of their handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament last night at John Doyle's Forty-second Street Billiard Academy by the score of 47 to 37, in fifty-eight innings. Gallagher made 8, the high run of the game. The total score up to date now stands 93 for Gallagher and 74 for Moore. The final block will be played this evening.

In the game last night of the handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at the Riverside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, Sylvester Levy, playing at scratch, defeated Arthur Rosenfeld, also at scratch, by the score of 210 to 205. It was a close game throughout. Levy's high runs were 42, 24, and 12, and his average 3½. Rosenfeld's best effort netted him high runs of 28, 26, and 18, and an average of 3 25-60. Mr. Foghill and Mr. Barbasa will be the contestants in to-night's game.

In the pool tournament for the championship of New York State, at the Union Billiard Academy, George Clark of Hudson Valley defeated James McCoy of New York in thirty-eight innings by a score of 150 to 54. Clark's high run was 33, while McCoy's was only 14. Clark took the lead in the early part of the game and played consistently throughout the thirty-eight innings, making better runs than his opponent, who missed several chances for high runs by being overanxious.

Amateur National Billiard Results.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—In the second game in the National Amateur Three-Cushion Billiard League, between Philadelphia and Brooklyn players, Murphy of Philadelphia defeated Garnaus of Brooklyn, 50 to 45. Murphy's high run was 4 and Garnaus's best effort 3.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—Chicago took the second game from Pittsburg to-night in the tournament of the National Amateur Three-cushion Billiard League. Clarke Snyder of the Lake City was pitted against G. Strasser of this city, and ran out his string of 50 to Strasser's 46. The high score for Snyder was 4 and 3, while Strasser's was 6 and 3.

Fifteen Entries for Atlanta Golf.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 6.—Fifteen entries have been received for the golf tournament to be played over the course of the Atlanta Athletic Club beginning Thursday, and as many more are expected before the list closes Thursday morning. Those who have entered and are already here are H. H. Barker, Garden City, New York; Gilbert Nichols, Wilmington, Del.; Willie Robinson, Atlantic City; McDermott, Merchantsville, N. Y.; Jack Munro, Warren, Penn.; Channing Floyd and Harry Blun, Savannah, Ga.; George Dernbach, Foxhills, L. I.; I. S. Mackie, Wilmington, N. C.; David Hunter, Essex County, N. J.; Tom Mulgrow, Charleston, S. C.; W. C. Sherwood, Memphis; Alex Smith, Wykagyl, N. Y.; Fred McLeod, St. Louis; Stewart Maiden, Atlanta, and James Maden, Nassau, N. Y. All but four of them are new contenders for the Southern championship.

SOLDIER ATHLETES FINED HEAVILY

Twenty-second Regiment Court Martial Makes Sweeping Disciplinary Blow.

It is almost a certainty that competitive athletics is at an end in the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and this body, for years so powerful in this branch of sports, will be seen no more in indoor meets. Trouble has been brewing among the soldier boys since last Spring, when Mel Sheppard was ordered off the floor in the Military Athletic League championship games for refusing to allow an examination of his shoes. The climax was reached Monday night when the officers, through the medium of a court martial, inflicted on thirty-two members of the regiment—athletes and rooters alike—fines ranging from $15 to $20.

When Sheppard was charged with wearing spiked shoes at the Spring meet he refused to allow the officials to look at the shoes and was finally sent from the floor. When the "Peerless One" departed his team followed suit in spite of the pleadings of leading members of the regiment. The officers took up the case and handed out suspensions of one year to all the offending athletes except one—James McIntee—who drew a three months' suspension. The Military Athletic League then took up the matter and sustained the action of the regimental officials.

It was generally expected that these suspensions would be raised when the time for the annual Fall games of the regiment arrived, but the athletes showed no disposition to hold any games this Fall, and this event—a big feature of the indoor athletic season—was not held. This fact is thought to have brought the matter to a crisis Monday night when the court-martial proceedings affecting thirty-two men were put in force.

This regiment has long been prominent in athletics, numbering in its ranks some of the best athletes of the city. Practically all the stars are affected, and they are positive in their declarations to work no more for the honor of the Twenty-second. Among those who were included in the sweeping action Monday night are Harry Gissing, the half-mile champion; Mel Sheppard, the Olympic champion and holder of many records; F. Clark, R. Koch, A. Lohse, Slattery, and others.

HUNTER RESCUES AUTOISTS.

New York Scouting Party Lost in Snowstorm in Alabama Mountains.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Dec. 6.—After losing their way and wandering aimlessly for more than twelve hours in a snow and rain storm in the mountains the American Automobile Association scouting party, headed by Al Ferguson of New York, were rescued by a hunter to-day and brought into this city.

The party, including Ferguson, Hugh Finney of Columbus, Ohio, and Charles Thatcher and Fred Clarke of Cincinnati, were in an exhausted condition. They are en route to San Francisco, and expected to reach their destination by Christmas.

Dorian Rim and Auto Firms Burned Out

The fire which threatened the destruction of the Thoroughfare Building, Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, on Monday night, gutted the showroom of the Dorian Remountable Rim Company. Pending the completion of the company's new showrooms in the Ehrat Building, at 1,804 Broadway, the storage rooms on the fifth floor of the Stoddard-Dayton building, 225 West Fifty-seventh Street, will be used as showrooms. The Hoefbecker Speedometer Company has placed their shop at the disposal of the company for exhibition purposes, where the Dorian rim will be displayed. The fire was quite extensive, gutting the Crescent Tire, the Oakland Auto Companies' showrooms, in addition to damaging the contents of the stores of several other automobile firms.

Skating Coach at St. Nicholas Rink.

Morris Wood, the professional champion speed skater, has been engaged by the St. Nicholas Rink to coach the many aspirants for racing fame who practice at the rink. Mr. Fellowes, the proprietor of the rink, is anxious to encourage the sport, and realizes that the only way to arouse enthusiasm among the junior patrons who have a turn of speed is to have some one capable of showing them how to get away from a mark, the proper way to get the most speed out of a stride, and other points of value in racing. By doing this it is expected that new interest will be aroused and bring out larger and more evenly balanced fields in the races.

Other Sports on Page 11.

1911

Buick

CLOSED CARS

This is the season for powerful closed cars.

Purchase to-day a 1911 Buick limousine, which is equal in style, size, material, workmanship, design, finish, detail, comfort, A. L. A. M. horse power, economy of upkeep, and service to the popular $5,400 and $5,600 closed cars. You will save money enough to pay the operating expenses for a year, as follows:

Chauffeur, steady employment year round	$1,040.00
N. Y. City garage bill @ $40.00 month year round	480.00
Maximum tire bills, including four extra 36x4½ inch rear and two 36x4 inch front shoes and tubes	400.00
Gasoline for 7,500 miles @ $0.20 gallon, allowing gallon for only ten miles	150.00
Cylinder oil for 7,500 miles @ $0.70 gallon, allowing one gallon for every hundred miles	52.50
Transmission oil, cup grease, waste, charging batteries	25.00
Liberal total based on maximum expenses.	$2,147.50

In view of these concrete facts, and our branch house guarantee of service, vouched for by 62,000 satisfied customers, can you—a live, up-to-date, thinking business man, in these days when guaranteed service and economy counts—afford to purchase elsewhere? Investigate.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY,

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On the Label You Will Find This Name—

Imperial Gold Label Beer

Bottled only by the Brewers, BEADLESTON & WOERZ New York. Order from any dealer.

It Is Unequalled for Purity, Flavor, Sparkle

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Train for quick advancement in your chosen profession — develop your talents to their full dollars and cents value—do it EVENINGS IN YOUR SPARE TIME.

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32 horse power ALCO limousine. Chassis in fine running order; upholstery in good condition. $2,500.00.

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1910 40 horse power chassis, with new limousine body; cost new $5,500. Sell for $3,500.00.

Guarantee with each car.

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These cars are taken in trade for new Benz cars; are offered for immediate delivery.

Clement-Bayard 4 passenger; runabout body; $350.
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MERCEDES 45 horse power; $800.
PIERCE-ARROW both limousine and touring body; $1,000.
PIERCE-ARROW 7 passenger; touring body; $1,250.

BENZ AUTO IMPORT CO.
244 West 54th St.
Telephone, 5947—Columbus.

A1 Autos. Buy Now and Save 50%, In every known style; Demonstrations cheerfully given.
Bodies Ready for Your Chassis.
Best European and American Makes, Lowest Prices.
TIRES: SAVE 40% TO 75%
ALL THE BEST MAKES AND SIZES.
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L. C. JANDORF, Pres.
1,759 to 1,767 Broadway Between 56th & 57th Sts.

Will sell an undelivered 1911 Oldsmobile Autocar, list price $3,500, for $3,250; time of factory delivery and type of body can be arranged to suit purchaser. Robert T. Neely, 110 West 34th St.

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STEWART AUTO SCHOOL
Individual instruction; best modern equipment; 5 and 10 weeks' courses; private course if desired; special course for ladies; write for booklet. 233 West 54th St., New York City.

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STORAGE AUTOS AND CARRIAGES. AUTOMOBILES, $4 PER MONTH. CARRIAGES, $2 PER MONTH. SALES 5 PER CENT. COMMISSION. Automobiles painted, any color, $25; work guaranteed. Baldwin's Storage House, 304 West 54th.

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Will sell gentleman's brand new fur-lined coat, lined throughout with best Australian mink, with magnificent Persian lamb collar; will sell for $35; cost $200 in Canada; also beautiful pair of cinnamon bear robes, $30; cost $200. Dr. Cook, private garage, 142 West 37th St.

ATTENTION.—Two gentlemen's broadcloth overcoats, lined throughout with Canadian mink; beautiful Persian lamb collars; sizes 38-40 and 42-44; cost $200 each in Canada; never worn; sacrifice $35 each; two elegant cinnamon bear robes, value $175; sell the pair $30. Call or write E. Roberts, 104 West 114th St., New York City.

Oldsmobile, rumble seat, runabout, 1908; fully equipped; excellent car for doctor, collector, or ladies' use; surely pay any one looking for a first-class automobile to inspect same any time. Baldwin's Storage House, 304 West 54th St.

Mitchell 1909, five-passenger touring car; top, wind shield, speedometer, Prestolite tank, gala horn, every equipment; stylish, first-class car; satisfactory demonstration given. Baldwin's Storage House, 304 West 54th St.

Ford, 1908, runabout, fully equipped with high-tension magneto, many extras; guaranteed first-class condition; also two bear robes. Can be seen any day at 142 West 38d St., stable; ask for Mrs. Miller's car.

1910 Packard "30" Roadster, equipped with 37x5 tires, Continental rims, Jones speedometer, top, windshield, two extra shoes; in perfect condition. Address George Stowe, 1,627 Broadway.

Renault, 35-45, five-passenger touring car, 1910 model; Paris delivery; run less than 6,000 kilometers; engine overhauled by makers since used; will sell chassis without body. K 79 Times.

BARGAINS CARS ALL MAKES, including Delivery Wagons, $150 up. Twentieth Century, 244 W. 49th, nr. B'way. Write Dept. C. "Valuable Hints" mailed free.

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For Rent or Sale—Columbia electric brougham; also electric limousine with Edison battery and pneumatic tires. Simpson, 135 East 40th St.

CHALMERS REBUILT CARS.
Attractive prices on 30 and 40 H. P. Models. Guaranteed same as new cars. C. Dow, 1,627 Broadway.

Pullman, 1909, Touring Car, full equipment; no extras necessary; bargain price; also Winton. George Geiss, 2,040 Broadway, New York City.

Delauney Belleville, 1909 Model, collapsible Landaulet; must sell at once; cost $10,000; make offer. Can be seen at 338 West 44th St.

Beautiful pair bear robes, perfect condition; also elegant fur coat and fur-lined coat; no cash offer refused. 9 East 52d, near 5th Av.

For Sale or for Rent.—Seven-passenger Rainier limousine, by the week or month; excellent condition. John O'Dell, 289 West 50th St.

Matheson "silent six," 1911 model, 15, five-passenger touring car; in commission. K 78 Times.

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ATLAS Perfecto two-cycle engine. Atlas Motor Car Co., 2010 B'way. F. H. Adams, Mgr.
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BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th Sts. 'Phone 4040 Col.
BRUSH Cars. 1,875 Broadway. 'Phone 5369—Columbus.
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COMMODITY MARKETS.

WHEAT—Excepting for a period of short duration near the close of the session, at which time a small bull demonstration brought about a higher level of values, the market yesterday was devoid of interest and rather conspicuous by its dullness. There was news a plenty but this was rather mixed in character, and between the fears of manipulation by the bull forces at the West and the forthcoming Government report to be issued to-day at 1 P. M., the combination was to curtail rather than increase commitments. At the outset there was quite a little selling pressure with the liquidation inspired by Liverpool advices. That market utterly failed to respond to our strength of the previous day, with private authorities attributing the weakness there as being due to favorable Argentine conditions and expected freer offerings from that country. The fact, however, that complaints were numerous relative to the progress of seeding in many of the European countries, especially from France where the next crop will be of vital importance owing to the shortage this year, tended to offset some of the bearish factors. The weather man, which was generally favorable for Winter wheat in this coutnry, received but passing notice, and as there were expectations of a bullish Bradstreet's report the undertone after the initial decline was very steady. This document showed a substantial decrease for the week, amounting to 4,617,000 bushels, following a decrease last week of 2,747,000 bushels and an increase a year ago of 4,560,000 bushels. World's wheat stocks at present amount to 194,000,000 bushels against 143,000,000 last year and 144,500,000 two years ago. Offerings tended to increase on the bulge in sympathy with the weakness in corn, but short covering and buying by western elevator interests was in sufficient volume to offer resistance rather easily. This buying was induced to a large extent by reports of rains in the harvesting section of Argentina and also by an estimate issued by the International Harvester Company, placing the exportable surplus of that country at 70,000,000 bushels, which compares with a official estimate of 83,000,000 bushels and a Broomhall estimate of from 100,000,000 to 110,000,000 bushels. The Government report to-morrow is expected to show a comparatively low condition with an increase in acreage, but owing to the earliness of the season, it is not expected to have much effect on values. Export business to-day amounted to 40,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat. Cash No. 2 red quoted at 98¼ elevator and 99¼ f. o. b. afloat for export; No. 2 hard 102¾ and No. 1 Northern Spring, 113¾; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 104¼.

CORN—That the recent heavy buying has weakened the technical position of the market was evident when selling was witnessed yesterday, as the absorbing power shown was entirely deficient. Shorts furnished the best support but contrary to what has been the case they were enabled to cover on a declining scale with selling heavy, influenced by reports of free country offerings. This weakness in the cash markets, which were easier, and sentiment seemed more bearish. At the close, however, a slight rally occurred with wheat and on prospects of export business, with the amount done yesterday placed at 72,000 bushels. Bradstreet's showed an increase for the week of 2,000,000 bushels, against a decrease of 1,000,000 bushels last week and an increase of 1,800,000 a year ago. Stocks, however, are still approximately only 50 per cent. of those of a year ago, amounting to about 3,250,000 bushels. Cash No. 2 Western quoted at 62 elevator and 65¼ late December f. o. b. afloat for export.

OATS—The market was lower in sympathy with corn, and in the absence of important demand. Large elevator interests were selling, thought to represent hedges against purchases at the country, and there were also predictions of an increased movement. Bradstreet's for the week increased 90,000 bushels, against a decrease of 576,000 bushels last week and a decrease of 376,000 bushels a year ago. Cash standards quoted at 39c; No. 2 white, 39½c; No. 3 white, 38¼c.

PROVISIONS—A reaction occurred in the market, with a disposition shown by recent buyers to accept profits, while the demand from shorts was less urgent. The decline was in the face of a higher hog market at the West.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
Wheat—				
December	98¼	98	98¼	98¼
May	$1.04	$1.03¾	$1.04	$1.03¾
July	....	....	1.01¼	1.01¼
Corn—				
December	....	....	56¾	56¾
May	....	....	56¼	56¾
Oats—				
December	....	....	38¾	38¾
January	....	....	38¾	39
May	....	....	40¾	40½
July	....	....	40¾	40½

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close. Bid.
Lard—				
Spot	....	....	$10.00@$10.40	$10.10
December	....	....	10.00@ 10.25	10.10
January	....	....	10.00@ 10.25	10.10
March	....	....	10.07@ 10.19	....
May	....	....	10.00@ 10.15	10.00
Ribs—				
January	....	....	9.72½	9.72½
May	....	....	9.30	9.45
Pork—				
January	....	....	18.00	18.25
May	....	....	17.02½	17.24

COTTONSEED OIL.

Apprehension of larger shorts relative to the probable showing of the Government in their cotton reports to be issued shortly was directly attributed as being the cause for the upturn. Prices on the curb were a few points higher than the official closing with the bidding by interests who have been conspicuous on the selling side recently. At the outset values showed but little change with houses acting for cotton interests absorbing the bulk of the offerings and the tone gradually improved. There is, however, but little change to be noted in fundamental conditions with the general disposition to await developments as far as the consumer and the mill interests are concerned.

	High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Prev. Bid
Spot	....	....	6.95	7.02	6.96
December	6.98	6.93	6.95	6.97	6.96
January	7.06	7.01	7.03	7.04	7.01
February	....	....	7.07	7.14	7.05
March	7.18	7.14	7.16	7.17	7.15
April	....	....	7.17	7.22	7.17
May	7.25	7.22	7.23	7.24	7.22
July	7.35	7.32	7.33	7.34	7.31

COTTON.

Considering the tenor of the news advices at hand the close of the cotton market was rather disappointing to some bulls, but among the larger class of traders the opinion was expressed that the tendency in values showed was almost natural in view of the approach of the Government reports and the fact that the market is known to be bare of an important short interest and to contain a scattered long interest. While for a time during the morning there was a fair degree of strength displayed the gain was entirely lost at the finish, with closing prices showing declines of from 6 to 10 points. Liverpool advices failed to offer any stimulus toward trading locally, but reports received abroad were more favorable than otherwise. It was pointed out that although the South was said to be offering more freely in that market, prices were well maintained, sustained by a good trade demand. There was also good buying at different intervals by brokers thought to be acting for the mill contingent, but selling by commission houses representing a desire to even commitments proved more than adequate to supply the demand. This liquidation was in face of insistent bullish reports from the South pertaining to the small amount of cotton to be ginned, and also other advices giving further bullish crop estimates. Among others were figures given by the National Ginners' Association indicating 10,100,000 bales ginned to Dec. 10, and 11,125,000 bales as their idea for the probable outturn of the cotton crop, but the statement's effect was impercepti ble. Spot advices were also favorable, with private authorities asserting that the demand from Europe was good, and while these news items may have discouraged short selling, they failed to refrain longs from disposing of contracts. Sentiment is mixed, and while many Liverpool interests express the opinion that whether the crop will be 11,250,000 or 11,750,000, prices will advance, there seems to be a difference of opinion among some of the local traders as to just what size cotton crop the present price discounts, with the uncertainty added to by conflicting trade conditions. The New York spot cotton was quiet and 5 lower from the previous close, with middling uplands at 15c and Gulf at 15.25. Southern spots were unchanged as a rule.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	14.17	14.08	14.07@14.08	14.74
January	14.83	14.68	14.73@	14.78
February	....	....	14.83@14.85	14.93
March	15.08	14.94	14.97@14.98	15.04
April	....	....	15.08@15.09	15.10
May	15.24	15.11	15.10@15.14	15.20
June	....	....	15.10@15.12	15.18
July	15.20	15.08	15.10@15.11	15.17
August	14.78	14.75	14.71@14.73	14.77
October	13.35	13.33	13.30@13.35	13.40

The market closed steady at 6 to 10 decline.

COFFEE.

Spot coffee was very low selling at 5 points [illegible] 18 points lower [illegible] was heavy selling [illegible] of long contracts [illegible]

% lower. Operators here reached for profits, but lack prices were firmer, however, with active buying by roasting interests, and the close was 3 points higher to 9 points lower, with total sales amounting to 106,750 bags.

The demand for spot coffee was only moderate, but offerings were very small and stocks controlled by strong interest.

Spot coffee, 13¾ to 13¾c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
December	11.05	10.95	11.05@11.10	11.00
January	10.93	10.95	10.90@11.01	11.00
February	....	....	10.90@10.95	10.90
March	10.90	10.71	10.88@10.90	10.89
April	10.85	10.85	10.85@10.88	10.89
May	10.83	10.70	10.82@10.83	10.89
June	....	....	10.80@10.83	10.89
July	10.80	10.69	10.78@10.79	10.84
August	10.69	10.69	10.76@10.78	10.81
September	10.74	10.64	10.72@10.74	10.79
October	10.65	10.60	10.65@10.68	10.74
November	....	....	10.65@10.68	10.73

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alpha Con.	.02	Julia	.03
Andes	.04	Mexican	.79
Belcher	.37	Occidental Con.	.42
Best & Belcher	.15	Ophir	1.05
Caledonia	.17	Overman	.28
Challenge Con.	.08	Savage	.00
Chollar	.12	Sag Belcher	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.80	Sierra Nevada	.12
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.17
Crown Point	.35	Utah Con.	.03
Gould & Curry	.12	Yellow Jacket	.24
Hale & Norcross	.11		
Silver bars, 54¼; Mexican dollars, 48@50; drafts, sight, par; telegraph, 2@2½ per cent. premium.			

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.42½	Blue Bell	.02
Jim Butler	.25	Comb. Fract.	.15
McNamara	.06	Crucker Jack	.01
Midway	.18	Goldfield C. M.	8.17½
Montana	.90	Great Bend	.01
North Star	.04	Jumbo Extension	.23
Tonopah Exten.	1.02½	Lone Star	.03
West End	.59	Rex Hills	.02
		Silver Pick	.03

GOLDFIELD.

Adams	.01	Bullfrog N. B.	.01
Atlanta	.13	Tramps Con.	.02

BULLFROG.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Michigan, Southern Division.—UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, complainant, against THE DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants. —In Equity.—No. 4,013.

By virtue of the provisions of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause on the 27th day of September, 1910, whereby I, the undersigned Special Master, was directed from time to time and either in the City of Detroit or in the City of New York to take evidence and report to the court:

(1) As to the amount that should be allowed for the solicitors, charges and expenses of the complainant as trustee, in the execution of its trusts under the Collateral Trust Agreements by said decree foreclosed, whether in this cause or otherwise, and for the services, expenses and disbursements of its solicitors, attorneys and counsel, the amount of compensation, expenses and disbursements of the solicitors, attorneys, and counsel to be separately stated.

(2) To ascertain and report what part or portion of the proceeds of said sale, if any, which may be paid in cash, is properly to be paid or applied to the payment of principal and interest due and unpaid upon the Collateral Trust Notes, without preference or priority of principal over interest or interest over principal or of any one note over any other, and what amount on account of the purchase money is to be credited on each of the said notes and the coupons thereon which may be paid or delivered in the manner by said decree provided to the undersigned Special Master.

(3) The names and addresses of the lawful owners and holders of said notes and coupons secured by the Collateral Trust Agreements foreclosed in this action with the numbers said notes owned or held by them respectively and the number of said notes outstanding under said Collateral Trust Agreements and entitled to share in the proceeds.

And, upon notice duly published in one paper of general circulation published in each of the Cities of New York, Detroit and Toledo and duly given to each of the parties, or their solicitors, at least eight days prior to such hearing, to appoint a time and place for the taking of such evidence;

I do hereby appoint Friday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1910, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the office of Krauthoff, Harmon & Mathewson, No. 55 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the taking of evidence as to the matters referred to me, at which time and place all parties or persons interested therein are required to attend; and I do hereby direct that the said taking of evidence be continued from time to time until the same shall be completed.

Dated Detroit, December 6th, 1910.

HERBERT L. BAKER, Special Master.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for alterations in main building, construction, including plumbing and electric work, at Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received by the State Commission in Lunacy, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until three o'clock P. M. December 14th, 1910, when they will be opened and read publicly.

Proposals shall be accompanied by a certified check in the sum of $4,250, and the contractor to whom the award is made will be required to furnish a surety company bond in the sum of $42,500 within thirty days after notice of award of contract, and in accordance with the terms of Specification No. 1,401. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the Long Island State Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; at the office of the State Commission in Lunacy, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and at the office of the State Architect. Complete sets of plans and specifications will be furnished to prospective bidders upon reasonable notice to, and in the discretion of the State Architect, Franklin B. Ware, Albany, N. Y.

Dated Albany, N. Y., November 18, 1910.

T. E. McGARR,
Secretary, State Commission in Lunacy.

PROPOSALS.—Sale of U. S. S. DETROIT.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock noon December 22, 1910, when they will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the U. S. S. Detroit. This vessel, which may be examined at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., will be sold for cash to the bidder offering the highest price therefor above her appraised value, $13,812. Forms of proposal and bond, and information concerning the vessel and the terms and condition of sale, may be obtained upon application to the Department.. BEEKMAN WINTHROP, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

MASTER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY as Trustee, successor to MORTON TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, Complainant, against METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY and others, Defendants. Equity No. 3-37.

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made in the above entitled cause, bearing date the 31st day of May, 1910, and filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the same day, and further pursuant to a supplemental decree of foreclosure and sale of the said Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York made in the above entitled cause, bearing date the 2d day of November, 1910, and filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the same day, the undersigned, the Special Master appointed by the said decree and the said supplemental decree for the purpose of ascertaining the property therein directed to be sold, will, on the 5th day of January, 1911, at two (2) o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, at public auction, to the highest qualified bidder, the said property, a brief general description of which is given below, in accordance with the terms and provisions of said decrees, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, State of New York.

The following is a brief description of the property to be sold:

LOT ONE.

All the railways, properties, and franchises formerly of the following-named companies, with any and all additions thereto and extensions thereof, which were constructed and in operation on the 14th day of June, 1897, and all real and personal property formerly of said companies, namely: The Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, The Chambers Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, The Broadway Railway Company, The South Ferry Railroad Company, The Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Company, The Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, The Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company. Together with the line of railway known as the Fort Lee Ferry Extension, described in the mortgage, dated February 1, 1897, made by Metropolitan Street Railway Company to Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee, and all the rights which the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had on the 14th day of June, 1897, for the operation of its cars upon the tracks or routes of other street railway companies, or of other persons or corporations in connection with the railways, routes, and franchises above specifically mentioned, particularly including its rights under the trackage agreement dated the 21st day of December, 1896, between the Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown Railway Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and others, together with all claims, demands, and rights of action whatsoever of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company or its Receivers against the above-named Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown Railway Company, arising out of or connected with the subject matter of the aforesaid trackage agreements. The purchaser of the railways, properties, and franchises of the Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Railroad Company will be entitled to receive as an additional munument of title, without merger, the first mortgage bonds of said Company to the amount of $500,000 of principal now held by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee.

All the right, title, and interest of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in and to the railroads, railroad tracks, rail [illegible] and appurtenances, [illegible] and other [illegible] of long section [illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.

scribed instruments of lease, namely: The lease made by the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company to the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, dated May 13, 1890; the lease made by the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, dated November 23, 1895, excepting therefrom the premises known as No. 315 West 50th Street; the lease made by the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, dated February 1st, 1892, excepting therefrom those certain lots of land lying on the easterly side of Lenox Avenue between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets, particularly described and excepted by the terms of the aforesaid mortgage; the lease made by the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company to the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, dated March 12, 1892, excepting therefrom those two certain lots of land on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, particularly described and excepted by the terms of the aforesaid mortgage; the lease made by the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, dated June 11, 1896; the lease made between the Forty-second and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Crosstown Railway Company, and the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, dated April 6, 1893; and the lease made by the Twenty-third Street Railway Company to the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, dated April 25, 1893, including the right, title, and interest passed by said lease in and to the properties described in the lease made by the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company to the Twenty-third Street Railway Company, dated January 10, 1876. Together with all claims, demands, and rights of action whatsoever of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company or its receivers, against any of the above-named lessors arising out of or connected with the subject-matter of said respective leases.

All of that block, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Northerly by the middle line of Ninety-sixth Street; southerly by the middle line of Ninety-fifth Street; westerly by the middle line of First Avenue, and easterly by the East or Harlem River. And also all land under water and all pre-emptive rights in, upon, and under the East or Harlem River, lying in front of the above-described block. The purchaser of said block, piece, or parcel of land will also be entitled to receive, as an additional munument of title, without merger, the bond and mortgage for the payment of the principal sum of $125,000 secured by a lien upon said property, and now held by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as trustee.

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the northerly line or side of Eleventh Street distant one hundred and eighty-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Avenue C, as the same is now laid out and widened, which said widening was not noted or allowed for on the map hereinafter mentioned, and running thence easterly and parallel with Eleventh Street and along the northerly line of Avenue C one hundred and three feet three inches to the centre line of the block between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Eleventh Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue C one hundred and three feet three inches to the northerly side or line of Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along th same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: To locate the point of beginning run east on the northerly side of Tenth Street two hundred and thirty-three (233) feet from the northeasterly corner of Tenth Street and Avenue C, and thence northerly and parallel with Avenue C eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning; from which point, to bound said interior lot, run northerly and parallel with Avenue C fourteen (14) feet and nine inches; thence easterly and parallel with Tenth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Avenue C fourteen feet and nine inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Tenth Street twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

All that certain piece of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Tenth Street, and beginning at a point distant two hundred and eight feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said Tenth Street and Avenue C, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with Avenue C, ninety-four feet and nine inches and one-half an inch to the centre line of the block between Tenth and Eleventh Streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Avenue C, ninety-four feet and one-half inches to Tenth Street aforesaid, the place of beginning.

Also six other certain lots, pieces and parcels of ground and premises, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the said City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and eight feet easterly from the easterly line of Avenue C, running thence southeasterly and parallel with Avenue C, ninety-four (94) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block, running thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Avenue C, ninety-four feet nine inches to the southerly line or side of Eleventh Street, thence westerly along the southerly line of Eleventh Street, one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the building thereon erected, which on a certain map filed by Frederick de Peyster, Master in Chancery, with his certificate indorsed thereon, dated February 1st, 1837,) in the office of the Register for the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of 240 lots of land situate at Burnt Mill Point, in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," consisting of one lot of land thereon designated by the number "144," (one hundred and forty-four,) bounded as follows, viz.:

Commencing at the point on the northerly side of Tenth Street distant one hundred and ninety-three feet southeasterly from the southeasterly corner of Avenue C and Tenth Street; running thence northeasterly along Lot 145 on said map ninety-four feet nine inches to the centre of the block; thence southeasterly along the centre of the block one hundred feet to Lot 143 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 143 ninety-four feet nine inches to Tenth Street, and thence northwesterly along Tenth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning."

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Fourth Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, running thence northwardly along the easterly line of Fourth Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches to the southerly line of One Hundredth Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundredth Street four hundred and five feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Fourth Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches to the northerly line of Ninety-ninth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly line of Ninety-ninth Street four hundred and five feet to the point or place of beginning." Subject to the existing mortgage of the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the building or buildings thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

"Commencing on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street at a point distant one hundred and seven feet and six inches (107.6) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street, one hundred and eighty-seven feet and six inches (187.6) or thereabouts, and thence running northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the Third Avenue, one hundred and ninety-seven feet and five inches (197.5) to the southerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, and thence running easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-sixth Street one hundred and eighty-six feet, or thereabouts, and thence southerly and parallel with the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches (98.9) to the centre line of the block between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, and thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block six inches, (.6) thence running southerly and parallel with Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches (98.9) to the northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street, the point or place of beginning.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and seven feet and six inches (107.6) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street, one hundred and eighty-seven feet and six inches (187.6) or thereabouts, and thence running northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the Third Avenue, one hundred and ninety-seven feet and five inches (197.5) to the southerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, and thence running easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-sixth Street one hundred and eighty-six feet, or thereabouts, and thence southerly and parallel with the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches (98.9) to the centre line of the block between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, and thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block six inches, (.6) thence running southerly and parallel with Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches (98.9) to the northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street, the point or place of beginning.

Also six other certain lots, pieces and parcels of ground and premises, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the said City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and eight feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Avenue C and Eleventh Street; and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Eleventh Street aforesaid seventy-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with said Avenue C, one hundred and eighty-nine feet and seven inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Tenth Street; thence westerly, and along the northerly side of Tenth Street aforesaid, seventy-five feet; and thence northerly and parallel with said Avenue C one hundred and eighty-nine feet and seven inches, more or less, to the place of beginning.

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the northerly line or side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and eighty-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Avenue C, as the same is now laid out and widened, which said widening was not noted or allowed for on the map hereinafter mentioned, and running thence easterly and parallel with Eleventh Street and along the northerly line of Avenue C one hundred and three feet three inches to the centre line of the block between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Eleventh Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue C one hundred and three feet three inches to the northerly side or line of Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along th same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: To locate the point of beginning run east on the northerly side of Tenth Street two hundred and thirty-three (233) feet from the northeasterly corner of Tenth Street and Avenue C, and thence northerly and parallel with Avenue C eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning; from which point, to bound said interior lot, run northerly and parallel with Avenue C fourteen (14) feet and nine inches; thence easterly and parallel with Tenth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Avenue C fourteen feet and nine inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Tenth Street twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

All that certain piece of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Tenth Street, and beginning at a point distant two hundred and eight feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said Tenth Street and Avenue C, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with Avenue C, ninety-four feet and nine inches and one-half an inch to the centre line of the block between Tenth and Eleventh Streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Avenue C, ninety-four feet nine and one-half inches to Tenth Street aforesaid, the place of beginning.

Also six other certain lots, pieces and parcels of ground and premises, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the said City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and eight feet easterly from the easterly line of Avenue C, running thence southeasterly and parallel with Avenue C, ninety-four (94) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block, running thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Avenue C, ninety-four feet nine inches to the southerly line or side of Eleventh Street, thence westerly along the southerly line of Eleventh Street, one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the building thereon erected, which on a certain map filed by Frederick de Peyster, Master in Chancery, with his certificate indorsed thereon, dated February 1st, 1837,) in the office of the Register for the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of 240 lots of land situate at Burnt Mill Point, in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," consisting of one lot of land thereon designated by the number "144," (one hundred and forty-four,) bounded as follows, viz.:

Commencing at the point on the northerly side of Tenth Street distant one hundred and ninety-three feet southeasterly from the southeasterly corner of Avenue C and Tenth Street; running thence northeasterly along Lot 145 on said map ninety-four feet nine inches to the centre of the block; thence southeasterly along the centre of the block one hundred feet to Lot 143 on said map; thence southwesterly along said Lot 143 ninety-four feet nine inches to Tenth Street, and thence northwesterly along Tenth Street twenty-five feet to the point of beginning."

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Fourth Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, running thence northwardly along the easterly line of Fourth Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches to the southerly line of One Hundredth Street; thence eastwardly along the southerly line of One Hundredth Street four hundred and five feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Fourth Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches to the northerly line of Ninety-ninth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly line of Ninety-ninth Street four hundred and five feet to the point or place of beginning." Subject to the existing mortgage of the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company.

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

"Commencing on the northerly side of Twenty-fifth Street at a point distant one hundred and seven feet and six inches (107.6) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street with the westerly line of Third Avenue and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street, one hundred and eighty-seven feet and six inches (187.6) or thereabouts, and thence running northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the Third Avenue, one hundred and ninety-seven feet and five inches (197.5) to the southerly side of Twenty-sixth Street, and thence running easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-sixth Street one hundred and eighty-six feet, or thereabouts, and thence southerly and parallel with the Third Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches (98.9) to the centre line of the block between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, and thence running easterly along the said centre line of the block six inches, (.6) thence running southerly and parallel with Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches (98.9) to the northerly line of Twenty-fifth Street, the point or place of beginning.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and eight feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Avenue C and Eleventh Street; and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Eleventh Street aforesaid seventy-five feet; thence southerly, and parallel with said Avenue C, one hundred and eighty-nine feet and seven inches, more or less, to the northerly side of Tenth Street; thence westerly, and along the northerly side of Tenth Street aforesaid, seventy-five feet; and thence northerly and parallel with said Avenue C one hundred and eighty-nine feet and seven inches, more or less, to the place of beginning.

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the northerly line or side of Eleventh Street distant one hundred and eighty-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Avenue C, as the same is now laid out and widened, which said widening was not noted or allowed for on the map hereinafter mentioned, and running thence easterly and parallel with Eleventh Street and along the northerly line of Avenue C one hundred and three feet three inches to the centre line of the block between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Eleventh Street fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue C one hundred and three feet three inches to the northerly side or line of Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along th same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: To locate the point of beginning run east on the northerly side of Tenth Street two hundred and thirty-three (233) feet from the northeasterly corner of Tenth Street and Avenue C, and thence northerly and parallel with Avenue C eighty (80) feet to the point or place of beginning; from which point, to bound said interior lot, run northerly and parallel with Avenue C fourteen (14) feet and nine inches; thence easterly and parallel with Tenth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Avenue C fourteen feet and nine inches; thence westerly and again parallel with Tenth Street twenty-five (25) feet, to the point or place of beginning.

All that certain piece of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, on the northerly side of Tenth Street, and beginning at a point distant two hundred and eight feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of said Tenth Street and Avenue C, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly, on a line parallel with Avenue C, ninety-four feet and nine inches and one-half an inch to the centre line of the block between Tenth and Eleventh Streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Avenue C, ninety-four feet nine and one-half inches to Tenth Street aforesaid, the place of beginning.

Also six other certain lots, pieces and parcels of ground and premises, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the said City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and eight feet easterly from the easterly line of Avenue C, running thence southeasterly and parallel with Avenue C, ninety-four (94) feet nine (9) inches to the centre line of the block, running thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Avenue C, ninety-four feet nine inches to the southerly line or side of Eleventh Street, thence westerly along the southerly line of Eleventh Street, one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the building thereon erected, which on a certain map filed by Frederick de Peyster, Master in Chancery, with his certificate indorsed thereon, dated February 1st, 1837,) in the office of the Register for the City and County of New York, entitled "Map of 240 lots of land situate at Bur

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LIQUIDATION IS RESUMED

President's Message Only Indirect Factor in Day's Market—Steel Rumors Denied—Banks Losing Cash.

Liquidation of stocks in connection with the appearance of President Taft's message was among the easily foreseen developments on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but if the document had been more definitely helpful in a market sense offerings would undoubtedly have been more nicely adjusted to the buying power. The persistent declines of prices last week betrayed the efforts of the operators responsible for the long sustained campaign for the rise to withdraw from their position, and it was equally apparent that the removal of pressure from the market on Saturday and again on Monday was due to the hope that Mr. Taft's communication to Congress might so influence sentiment as to make it easier to market the rest of the holdings of this group. The message was too colorless to serve such a purpose. The good and the bad, to Wall Street's thinking, were too evenly balanced to create market opinion, and this source of support having failed them the operators in question, finding little in the immediate future of finance or business to offer further encouragement, presumably decided to go through with their original programme of marketing their holdings as best they could. The statistics of transactions fortify this inference. In the hour period from 12 to 1, when prices still ruled at the advance of a point or so made in the morning, sales amounted to 64,000 shares. The message was published and received with indifference, and the dealings enlarged to 172,000 shares between 1 o'clock and 2 o'clock, rising to 346,000 shares in the final hour. Prices fell uninterruptedly as offerings augmented, and at the close leading shares had fallen 3 points or so under the forenoon figures and 2 points or more below Monday night's levels.

Perhaps the best point about Mr. Taft's message from the strictly financial point of view was its lack of recommendation of any novel legislation. The proposals regarding the tariff were well received, but it was, of course, recognized that they are only proposals and have yet to receive the sanction of Congress. There was complete accord with the President's statement that it is time to abstain from new laws dealing with the conduct of corporate affairs and to devote all attention to the carrying out of laws already on the statute books. The general comment on the document as a whole was that it contained very little positively reassuring to those engaged in conducting great enterprises or to the investor whose savings are at stake. As for the other news developments of the day they were of minor importance. Reports of drastic reductions in the working force of the Steel Corporation were not without influence on prices, but they were later denied by Judge Gary. The fall in consols in London to 78⅛, the lowest figure touched by them since 1831, was widely commented on as illustrating the unsettlement attending the English elections, but sentimentally, at least, this happening was offset by the easier trend of money in the English capital.

In this market call money ran up to 3¼ per cent., a sharp advance over quotations recently obtaining, as a result of the continuous drain upon the local banks. To the Sub-Treasury the banks have lost $3,629,000 since Friday last, and they report an insistent demand for funds from the interior. At the same time rates for the longer maturities and even for the thirty-day period display ease. The situation will presumably be helped by the market liquidation and by adjustments of loans.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

General Chemical Co. for dividend on preferred.
Railway Steel Springs Co. for dividend on preferred.
Western Pennsylvania Traction Co. for dividend on common.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money loaned on the Stock Exchange at 2½@3¼ per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 4 per cent. for sixty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5¾@6 per cent. for others.

Private discount rates abroad: London, 3 9-16 per cent., off 3-16 per cent.; Paris, 2½ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 4⅜ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $385,070,025; balances, $19,182,442; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $503,014.

The local banks lost $3,629,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was weak, with demand quoted at $4.8580@$4.8590, sixty days at $4.8225@$4.8270, and cables at $4.8620@$4.8630.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 3-32@5.19⅝ less 1-64 for cables, and 5.20 less 1-32@5.20 plus 1-32 for sight; reichsmarks, 95@95⅛ less 1-32 for cables, and 95 1-16@95 1-16 plus 1-64 for sight.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, 5c premium; Chicago, par@5c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount; St. Paul, 75c premium; San Francisco, par; Savannah, buying, 3-16c discount; selling, par; Charleston, buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver ¼d lower in London, at 25 1-16d per ounce, and ⅝c lower in New York, at 54¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—Following were the transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
840	Crucible Steel	12⅝	12	12
365	Crucible Steel pf	77	76⅝	76½
60	Nat. Fireproofing	5½	5½	5½
297	Nat. Fireproofing pf	23¼	23	23
100	Harb.-Walker Ref	32⅝	32½	32½
135	Ind. Brewing pf	20¼	20¼	20¼
420	Mfrs. Light & Heat	18¼	18¼	18¼
240	Ohio Fuel	40	39⅞	39⅞
10	Pitts. Brewing	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
310	Pitts. Coal pf	68½	66¼	66¼
100	River Coal pf	20¼	20¼	20¼
10	Union Switch	125½	125½	125½
60	U. S. Steel	73	71⅝	71⅝
73	West. Air Brake	150	139	139
375	Westinghouse 2ds	33¾	32⅞	32⅞

UNLISTED.

60	Ohio Fuel Oil	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	San Toy	25c.	25c.	25c.

SCRIP.

$2,100	Crucible Steel	67¼	67¼	67¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	May, '59, l'chg	99	99⅜	98⅝	98⅝
4s	Nov., '58, l'chg	99	99⅜	98⅝	98⅝
4½s	May, '57, l'chg	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝
4½s	Nov., '57, l'chg	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
4½s	May, '17, l'chg	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4½s	Nov., '17, l'chg	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4s	May, '57, l'chg	99	99⅛	98⅝	99
4s	Nov., '56, reg	97⅜	98	97⅜	98
4s	May, '13, l'chg	99	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛
4s	Nov., '13, l'chg	99	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛
3½s	May, '54, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '54, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '16, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '16, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '60, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '60, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '61, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '61, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '62, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '62, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '63, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '63, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '64, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '64, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '65, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '65, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '66, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '66, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '67, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '67, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '68, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '68, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '69, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '69, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '70, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '70, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '71, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '71, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '72, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '72, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '73, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '73, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '74, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '74, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '75, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '75, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '76, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '76, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '77, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '77, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '78, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '78, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '79, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '79, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '80, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '80, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '81, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '81, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '82, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '82, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '83, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '83, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '84, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '84, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '85, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '85, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '86, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '86, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '87, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '87, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '88, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '88, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '89, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '89, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '90, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '90, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '91, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '91, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '92, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '92, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '93, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '93, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '94, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '94, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '95, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '95, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '96, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '96, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '97, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '97, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '98, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '98, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '99, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '99, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '00, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '00, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '01, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '01, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '02, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '02, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '03, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '03, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '04, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '04, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '05, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '05, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '06, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '06, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '07, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '07, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '08, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '08, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '09, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '09, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	May, '10, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝
3½s	Nov., '10, l'chg	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Tuesday.

Total sales Dec. 6, 1910 703,594
From Jan. 1, 1910 157,081,646
Corresponding period last year 200,599,415

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
24	30	100	Allis-Chalmers pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	−2⅝
61½	61⅝	30,100	Amalgamated Copper	64⅞	65⅞	61½	61⅝	−2⅝
42½	43⅛	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	43	43	42½	42½	−2⅝
35⅜	36	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	37	37⅜	36	36	+ ⅛
89½	91	200	Am. Brake Shoe & Fy	90½	90½	90	90	− ⅝
8½	9	300	Am. Can	9	9	9	9	...
75½	76	1,600	Am. Can pf	77	77¼	75½	75½	−1½
48½	49	1,500	Am. Car & Foundry	50¼	50¼	48	48	−2½
57	58	600	Am. Cotton Oil	59½	59½	57½	57½	−2½
...	...	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	100	100	100	100	−2¼
16¾	17⅜	600	Am. Ice Securities	17	17	17	17	...
11⅞	12	100	Am. Linseed	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅛
30	31	100	Am. Linseed pf	30	30	30	30	− ¼
35	35½	1,200	Am. Locomotive	37½	37½	35½	35½	−1
104	106	100	Am. Locomotive pf	105	105	105	105	− ⅛
32	33	350	Am. Malt pf	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32½	+ ⅛
71⅝	71¾	23,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	74⅜	75	71⅝	71⅞	−2⅛
103⅝	103½	700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	103⅜	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	+ ⅛
101½	102½	200	Am. Snuff pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ⅞
40¼	41	800	Am. Steel Foundries	41	42½	40¾	40¾	−1¼
113½	115	1,000	Am. Sugar Refining	114½	114½	114	114	− ⅞
111¼	114	212	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113	113	113	113	+1
130	139⅝	2,160	Am. Tel. & Tel	140	140⅝	139	139⅝	− ⅛
93	94½	200	Am. Tobacco pf	93½	93½	93¼	93⅜	− ⅛
90	90½	400	Am. Woolen	32	32	30¾	30¾	− ⅞
90	90½	600	Am. Woolen pf	91½	91½	90½	90½	−3
88⅜	88⅞	1,210	Anaconda Cop. Min	39⅞	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	−1½
98⅝	98⅞	13,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	99⅞	100¼	98½	98½	−1½
101⅞	101⅞	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	...
113	115	500	Atlantic Coast Line	115	115	113½	113½	−1½
104¼	104½	3,700	Baltimore & Ohio	105⅝	105⅞	104½	104½	−1½
29¼	30½	20	Bank of Commerce	197	197	197	197	...
58⅝	59½	600	Bethlehem Steel	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	−1
73½	73⅝	300	Bethlehem Steel pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	−2
131½	133	2,900	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	75	75⅛	73¼	73⅝	−2¼
101½	102	300	Brooklyn Union Gas	132½	133	132½	133	−1½
75½	76	192	Canadian Pacific	193	193	191½	191½	−2
30¼	30⅝	1,650	Central Leather Co	32	32	30	30½	−1⅝
78½	78⅝	2,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	80½	81	78½	78½	−2
21	21⅜	9,700	Chicago Gt. Western	21½	21½	21½	21½	−1⅛
119¾	119⅞	100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	121	121½	119¼	119⅝	−1½
144⅛	146	7,450	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	145¼	145¼	145	145	−1½
142¼	142⅝	470	Chi. & Northwestern	143½	143⅞	142⅝	142⅝	−1½
64	66⅝	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L	64	64	64	64	...
29⅜	29⅞	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	31	29⅞	29⅞	−⅝
56	57	1,000	Colorado & Southern	55⅝	56½	55¾	56¼	−1⅛
130¼	130½	380	Consolidated Gas	132½	132½	130¼	130¼	−2
14⅞	15	2,700	Corn Products Ref	15½	15½	15	15	−1⅛
161	163	200	Delaware & Hudson	161½	161½	161½	161½	−1½
27	27¼	100	Denver & Rio Grande	28½	28½	27	27	−1¼
67	67¼	1,250	Den. & Rio Grande pf	69½	69⅝	66½	67	−2¼
31	31⅜	1,030	Distillers' Securities	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝	−⅛
26½	26⅞	300	Erie	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
43	44	2,500	Erie 1st pf	45	45	43¾	43¾	−1¼
33½	34	970	Erie 2d pf	34	34	34	34	...
149½	...	50	Fourth Nat. Bank	195½	195½	195	195	−1½
8¾	8⅞	150	General Electric	151	151⅝	149¾	149¾	−1½
119⅝	120½	1,400	Goldfield Consol	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	...
54	54¼	5,600	Great Northern pf	121½	121⅝	120	120	−1½
125	129	3,700	Great Northern Ore Prop	55⅝	55⅝	54½	54½	−1½
187⅛	191⅛	300	Illinois Central	131	131	130	130	−1½
53⅞	53¾	7,200	Interborough-Met.	19¾	20⅜	19	19	+ ⅜
108	108½	8,100	Interborough-Met. pf	54⅜	54⅝	53¾	53½	+ ⅜
121	121¼	1,200	Int. Harvester	109½	109½	108½	108½	− ⅝
12⅝	13	100	Int. Harvester pf	121½	121½	121½	121½	− ⅝
54	55	300	Int. Paper	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	− ⅛
39½	40	1,200	Int. Paper pf	54	54	54	54	...
83	85	100	Int. Steam Pump	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	−1½
17⅛	18	200	Int. Steam Pump pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	−1½
30	31	200	Iowa Central	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	−1
29	30	1,100	Iowa Central pf	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
63	65	70	Kansas City Southern	30½	30½	29	29	− ⅛
103¼	104½	780	Kan. City South. pf	65	65	65	65	−1
175	175½	21,600	Laclede Gas	104½	104½	103½	104	...
139	139½	900	Lehigh Valley	179	180	175	175	−3½
138	139½	...	Louisville & Nash	140½	140½	140	140	−1½
128⅝	128⅞	1,020	Manhattan Elevated	138	138	138	138	−1½
88½	90	60	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M	130¼	130¼	128¾	128½	−2
30½	30⅝	600	M., St. P. & S. S.M.l.l	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
45¼	45¾	2,450	Mo., Kansas & Texas	32	32	30⅞	30⅞	−⅝
100	100⅜	240	Missouri Pacific	47¼	47¼	45¼	45½	−2
50	50½	2,000	Nat. Biscuit Co	110	110	109¾	109¾	−1½
35	35¼	600	Nat. Lead Co	52½	52½	50¼	50¼	−1½
18⅝	18⅞	1,900	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	−1⅝
109½	109⅝	4,550	Nevada Con. Copper	19½	19½	18⅝	18⅝	−1⅝
39⅝	39⅞	850	N. Y. Central	110¾	111¼	110¼	110¼	−1
96¼	97¼	700	N. Y., Ont. & West	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	−1¼
62	63	600	Norfolk & Western	97¼	97¼	96¼	96¼	−1
112¼	112⅜	6,200	North American	62	62	62	62	−1
42⅝	43	400	Northern Pacific	113⅜	113⅞	112	112	−1¼
126¾	127	700	Pacific Mail	31⅞	31⅞	30½	30½	−1⅛
104	104½	6,500	Pacific Tel. & Tel	43½	43½	43	43	−1⅛
96¾	97	600	Pennsylvania R. R	128	128⅜	128⅛	128⅜	+ ⅛
47	47⅜	200	People's Gas Chi	105	105	104	104	−1¼
66	66⅞	700	P. C. C. & St. Louis	95⅝	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛	−⅝
29	30	200	Pittsburg Coal	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½	−⅝
159	160	200	Pittsburg Coal pf	67	67	66	66½	−1½
...	...	850	Pressed Steel Car	20	20	20	20	−1½
30	31½	100	Pullman Company	161½	161½	158¼	158½	−2½
94⅞	96	100	Quicksilver pf	5	5	5	5	...
142½	143	400	R'way Steel Spring	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	−⅝
93	93½	140,100	R'way Steel Spring pf	96	96	95⅝	95⅝	−1½
28⅞	29	1,500	Reading	146½	146½	142⅝	142⅝	−2⅜
61½	62	450	Rep. Iron & Steel	31½	31⅝	30⅜	30⅜	−1
37½	37¾	2,700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	94	94	93½	93½	−1
22½	22¾	200	Rock Island Co	30½	30½	28¾	28¾	−1¼
54	56	1,900	Rock Island Co. pf	62	62	61¾	61¾	−1¼
113½	113⅞	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	38	38	37½	37½	−1½
49	49	300	St. Louis Southwest'n	23½	23½	22¾	22¾	−1½
110	111¼	218,310	St. L. Southwest'n pf	57½	57½	55⅝	55⅝	−2
24	24⅛	16,600	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	49⅝	49⅝	49	49	−1½
56	56¾	200	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf	114⅞	114⅞	114¼	114¼	−1½
34¼	34⅝	1,200	Southern Pacific	113¼	113¼	111⅝	111⅝	−1⅝
135¾	136	900	Southern R'way ext	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	−1⅛
24	25	100	Southern R'way pf	57⅞	58	56¼	56½	−1⅝
7⅛	10½	200	Tennessee Copper	35	35	34½	34½	−1⅝
10	22¼	800	Texas Co	136	136	136	136	−2¾
51½	52	100	Texas & Pacific	25	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	−⅝
106¼	109¾	400	Third Avenue	10¼	11¼	10¼	11	+ ⅛
52	59	100	Tol. R'way & Light	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	−⅝
167	167⅛	200	Tol., St. L. & West	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½	−⅝
91⅞	92	300	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	53½	53½	52	52	−5
99	100	100	Twin City R. Transit	106½	106½	106½	106½	−½
102½

TAX EXEMPT
RAILROAD STOCKS.

	TO YIELD
Chic. & East. Ill. 6% Pfd. Ctfs.	5.13
Cleve., Cinn., Chic. & St. L. 5% Pfd.	4¾
Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memp. 4% Pfd.	5.81
Morris & Essex 7%	3.93
Rens. & Sara. 8%	4.05

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TEL. 2780 RECTOR. 5 NASSAU ST., N. Y.

FOR SALE
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6s Due 1931
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$5,000 ALBANY SOUTHERN 5s, 1939
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Chartered 1836
Girard Trust Co.
PHILADELPHIA
Capital and Surplus $10,000,000
E. B. Morris, President

Central Trust Company of New York
54 WALL STREET
CAPITAL and SURPLUS . $18,000,000
(of which $17,000,000) has been earned .

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY Fifth Ave. & 38th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,737,000
Allows Interest on Deposits

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY
113 BROADWAY

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
Fifth Ave. & 34th St. 60 Broadway.
Lenox Ave. & 125th St. Third Ave. & 149th St.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar "A" 4s, March 15, 1911	99⅝	100¼
Am. Cigar "B" 4s, March 15, 1912	98¼	98⅝
Balt. & O. 4½s, June, 1913	99¼	99½
Beth. S. Co. 6s, November, 1914	97¼	97½
Chi. & A. 5s, March 15, 1913	98¼	98⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911	100⅜	..
Interborough 6s, May, 1911	100⅝	100⅝
Kan. C. Ry. & Lt. 6s, Sept., 1912	98½	99½
Lack. S. env. deb. 5s, March, 1915	91½	92
Minn. & St. L. 5s, February, 1911	99¾	100
St. L. & S. F. 4½s, February, 1912	97⅝	98
St. L. & S. F. 5s, March, 1912	96⅝	96⅝
Southern Ry. 5s, February, 1913	98¼	98⅝
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1915	101	101⅞
Western T. & [illegible]		
Westinghouse [illegible]		
Interest to [illegible]		

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Co-operation in Place of Threats.

The European bankers who this Fall issued an ultimatum to our bankers that no cotton bills would be accepted by them unless guaranteed by bankers or surety companies on this side and who have since abandoned this position, which was found to be scarcely more popular in England than it was with cotton men in this country, are now seeking assurances of co-operation from our bankers. Having ceased issuing demands they have sought and have obtained assurances that our bankers will co-operate with them to take such further steps as may be found practical to safeguard bills of lading. Our own bankers feel that in one way or another much has already been accomplished in this direction, but they are willing to go as far as possible in meeting the views of European bankers in respect to further measures of protection.

***

Revives Branch Bank Plans.

The recommendation in the President's message that legislative provision be made for the establishment of foreign branches by American banks is expected to bring forward again for active consideration tentative plans which have been formed in the past by the National City Bank interests and others for the establishment of branch banks abroad, particularly in South America. At one time it was thought that such branches or agencies might be established without any new legislation, but the proposals were put aside until special power to establish such branches was given by Congress. The President's recommendation may now bring about this legislation.

***

Wild Steel Rumors.

Although Judge Gary's reassuring statements about the labor situation in the Steel Corporation's plants came long after the market closed, his word on the subject was hardly necessary to clarify the situation for those who follow the steel trade. After the meeting at the Railroad Club last week, Judge Gary talked frankly of the state of the steel industry, and made it plain that business had been slowly improving since the midsummer depression.

***

Consols Still Lower.

The decline of Consols in London yesterday to 78½, a loss of ⅛ from Monday's closing price, was universally attributed to the election results in England, where the return of the Liberal Ministry is now regarded as assured. The importance of such a result, which observers say nothing but a phenomenal reversal in the county constituencies can prevent, lies in its practical indorsement of the radical movement and the encouragement given to further radical legislation with the probability of additional taxes levied against property of all kinds. The last time Consols sold so low in England was in the throes of a real panic, the Bank Act was suspended, famine was rife in Ireland, and Europe was in a state of unrest which had reached the proportions of revolution in Germany. Consols then, in October 1847, sold down to 78¾, but the comparison hardly is fair, since the interest rate then was 3 per cent., against the present 2½ per cent. rate

***

Reading Dividend Meeting.

One of the causes ascribed to the weakness in the late afternoon yesterday was the story from Philadelphia that the dividend meeting, which rumor had scheduled for to-day, had been postponed until Dec. 2. Why the postponement should have been a material disappointment is difficult to understand in the light of the past performances of Reading rumors. There has certainly been no conformation of the recurrent rumors that an addition of 2 per cent. to the regular semi-annual payment in the form of an extra disbursement was to be forthcoming from the dividend meeting of the directors at this period.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—There was a mild demonstration of strength in the local traction group this morning in anticipation of favorable results at to-morrow's meeting of the Union Traction and P. R. T. Boards. Union rose about a point, reaching 44. Rapid Transit rose to 19. Elsewhere things remained inert except for the arbitrage group. Of these the anthracite coal shares became prominent on the rather positive predictions that the Circuit Court decisions in the Temple Iron case would be handed down to-day. Lehigh Valley improved about a point and Reading a substantial fraction during the morning. Later both these stocks receded a point.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6..	Am. Railways	44¾	42¾	42¾
163..	Cam. Steel	48	42½	42½
70..	Con. Tr. of N. J.	72¾	72¾	72¾
220..	Elec. Co. of Am.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
415..	Elec. Storage	47	47	47
15..	Gen. Asphalt	32	31½	32
630..	Gen. Asphalt pf.	76¾	75⅝	76
55..	H.* & B. T. pf.	21	20⅝	21
11..	Ins. Co. of N. A.	20¼	20¼	20¼
50..	Lake Super. Corpn.	26½	26¼	26½
228..	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	93	91	91
2,707..	Lehigh Valley.	90	87½	87½
100..	L. V. T. tr. ctfs.	4¾	4¾	4¾
155..	L. V. T. pf. tr. ctfs.	16	15⅝	15⅞
16..	N. Central	126½	126½	126½
40..	North. Pac.	113	113	113
3,240..	Phila. Rap. Tran.	19	18¼	18⅝
40..	Penna. Steel pf.	103	103	103
1¼..	Penna.	64 11-16	63¾ 63	63-16
130..	Phila. Co.	44½	44	44
51..	Phila. Co. pf.	41¾	41½	41½
15..	Phila. El.	15⅝	15½	15½
34..	Phila. Traction	83	83	83
1,220..	Reading	73¼	71⅝	71¾
400	Tonopah Belmont	4 7-16	4⅜	4⅜
920..	Tonopah Mining	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
272..	U. G. I.	84½	84	84
14,630..	U. S. Steel.	74¼	71¼	71¼
1,772..	Union Trac.	44⅝	44	44
8..	West. M. Coal	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜
4..	W. Jersey & Seashore	52¼	52¼	52¼

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was easy at a slight recession for all deliveries up to February. Tin ruled strong in sympathy with London, spot improving ¼c. Lead and spelter were unchanged. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
Steard. Copper.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	12.35	12.45	12.40	12.50
December	12.35	12.45	12.40	12.50
January	12.35.	12.50	12.45	12.60
February	12.40	12.55	12.45	12.60
Lead	4.45	4.55	4.45	4.55
Spelter	5.80	5.90	5.80	5.90
Tin	37.85	38.00	37.45	37.75

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday transactions there in spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin are noted here in the following summary. These prices are the close of the day and compare with the final figures of Monday:

	Tuesday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	57 1 3	57 18 9
Copper, futures	57 17 6	57 15 0
Pig tin, spot	171 17 6	170 17 6
Pig tin, futures	171 17 6	171 0 0

The market finished steady. Spanish pig lead was steady at £13 1s. 3d. Cleveland warrants were a shade lower at 49s. 7½d. Spelter was unchanged at £24.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

D. Arthur Bowman of St. Louis, dealer in Government, municipal, and railroad bonds, is spending a few days in this city.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New York, N. B. A., yesterday, James Brown of Brown Brothers & Co. and Samuel T. Hubbard of Hubbard Brothers & Co. were elected directors to fill vacancies.

Fuller & Co. announce that the offering of $575,000 cumulative preferred stock carrying a 10 per cent. bonus in common stock of the Sealshipt Oyster System of South Norwalk was well taken and the subscription closed.

The Directors of the Buffalo Mines Company have declared a special dividend of 3 per cent., payable on Dec. 24, and a regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent., payable on Jan. 1, and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., payable on Feb. 15.

The Western Electric Company announce that the Manhattan Trust Company, 113 Broadway, after Jan. 1, will redeem their two-year 4½ per cent. collateral trust gold notes at 100½ per cent. of their face value and accrued interest to said date.

The Erie Railroad has appointed John B. Dickson, Superintendent of the Rochester Division, general agent at Chicago. He is succeeded in his present office by R. E. Woodruff. W. A. Baldwin has been appointed Superintendent of the Chicago & Erie Division, and E. C. Allen, who has been assigned to [illegible] duties.

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Brooklyn Trust Company
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Manhattan Office: 90 Broadway (2 Wall St.)
Capital $1,000,000 Undivided Profits $2,366,303

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George W. Chauncey	Howard W. Maxwell	Charles A. Schieren
William N. Bykman	Theodore F. Miller	Edward M. Shepard
William Hester	Willis L. Ogden	J. H. Walbridge
Francis L. Hine	Joseph E. Owens	Alexander M. White
William A. Jamison	John J. Pierrepont	Willis D. Wood

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

TWO YEAR 4½% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD NOTES

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY and GEORGE L. PEABODY, AS TRUSTEES, under the Collateral Trust Indenture of the Western Electric Company, dated January 3rd, 1910,

and

To the

HOLDERS OF THE TWO YEAR 4½% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD NOTES issued under said Collateral Trust Indenture.

Pursuant to Article III., Section 4, of the Collateral Trust Indenture above mentioned, Notice is hereby given that the Western Electric Company has elected to redeem on January 1, 1911, at 100½% of their face value and accrued interest to said date, the entire issue of the above mentioned two year 4½% Collateral Trust Gold Notes.

Notice is further given that all of the said notes will be paid at said redemption price, together with interest thereon, on or after the said first day of January, 1911, at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, No. 113 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., upon presentation and surrender of such notes, with the January 1st, 1911, coupon and all subsequent coupons thereto attached.

From and after January 1, 1911, said notes shall cease to bear interest.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY
By H. B. THAYER,
President.

Dated December 1, 1910.

NOTICE

To the holders of the Five Per Cent. First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds outstanding under the Mortgage of the Edison Electric Company, dated September 1, 1902, to Los Angeles Trust Company, Trustee, and United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Co-Trustee.

Pursuant to the provisions concerning the Sinking Fund contained in the above mentioned mortgage and in the bonds issued thereunder, United States Mortgage and Trust Company does hereby call for redemption bonds Nos. 312 to 486, both numbers inclusive, of the par value of $1,000 each, being the lowest numbered unredeemed bonds under said mortgage, and notice is hereby given to the holders of said bonds that the same will become due and payable at the office of the said United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on March 1, 1911, on and after which date the principal of said bonds, together with the interest accrued thereon to March 1, 1911, and a premium of ten per cent. upon said principal, will be paid to the holders of said bonds upon presentation and surrender thereof. After said March 1, 1911, interest shall cease to accrue upon said bonds.

UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.
New York, November 15, 1910.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.
FIRST REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% BONDS OF 1909. DUE 1939.

The Trustee has $28,446.31 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon on Thursday, December 15th, 1910. Proposals should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1910.

NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
FIFTEENTH YEAR.
ASSETS $3,000,000.
$100 GOLD BONDS 6%
CONVERTIBLE BONDS 6.86%
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR E.
METROPOLITAN AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

MARGIN ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
J. Thomas Reinhardt SPECIAL CURB LETTERS STOCKS
Best facilities for executing orders.
38 Broad St., N. Y., Office overlooks Curb
54 Devonshire St., Boston. Private Wires

Readers of The Times may with little expense obtain Each Week the opinions of
Roger W. Babson
On fundamental business and investment conditions by addressing Babson's Compiling Offices, Wellesley Hills, Boston, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization in United States

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, October 1, 1910.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a partnership under the firm name of DONALD NICOLL & SONS, and will carry on the business of merchant tailors heretofore conducted by the firm of NICOLL THE TAILOR or NICOLL & CO., in this city, with branches in the Cities of Pittsburgh, Boston, and Washington, D. C.

DONALD NICOLL,
DONALD NICOLL, Jr.,
WALLACE NICOLL.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on the business of merchant tailors under the firm name of NICOLL THE TAILOR or otherwise, in the Cities of New York, Pittsburgh, Boston, and Washington, D. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DONALD NICOLL, Esq., will liquidate the firm's debts and collect the firm's accounts and bills receivable.

DONALD NICOLL,
T. J. HIGGINS.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY.
20 Broad St., New York, Nov. 26, 1910.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND A QUARTER PER CENT. upon this Company's Capital Stock will be paid on January 3, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1910. The stock transfer books will not be closed. CHECKS will be mailed to stockholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

J. D. MORTIMER, Secretary.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

18 West 27th St., New York, Dec. 5, 1910.

The regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½%) on the preferred stock and two per cent. (2%) on the Series A common stock will be payable Jan. 15, 1911 [illegible] stockholders of [illegible] Saturday, Dec[illegible] 24th, 1910.

M. FISHER, Secretary.

H. M. BYLLESBY & Co.
ENGINEERS
EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS
218 LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO
Portland, Ore. Oklahoma City, Okla. Mobile, Ala

DIVIDENDS.

Office of
H. M. BYLLESBY & COMPANY,
Engineers, Managers,
Chicago.

The Board of Directors of the OKLAHOMA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, has declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) upon the common stock of the company, payable by check December 15th, 1910, to stockholders of record as of the close of business November 30th, 1910.

ROBERT J. GRAF, Assistant Secretary.

Office of
H. M. BYLLESBY & COMPANY,
Engineers, Managers,
Chicago.

The Board of Directors of the SAN DIEGO CONSOLIDATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY of San Diego, California, has declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) upon the common stock of the company, payable by check December 15th, 1910, to stockholders of record as of the close of business November 30th, 1910.

ROBERT J. GRAF, Assistant Secretary.

Office of
H. M. BYLLESBY & COMPANY,
Engineers Managers,
Chicago.

The Board of Directors of the MUSKOGEE GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY of Muskogee, Oklahoma, has declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) upon the preferred stock of the company, payable by check December 15th, 1910, to stockholders of record as of the close of business November 30th, 1910.

ROBERT J. GRAF, Assistant Secretary.

Office of
STANDARD GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
Chicago.

The Board of Directors of the STANDARD GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY has declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) upon the preferred stock of the company, payable by check December 15th, 1910, to stockholders of record as of the close of business November 30th, 1910.

W. F. STEVENS, Jr. Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
The McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines of Cobalt, Limited.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a regular quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. and an extra dividend of Twelve Per cent., a total of Fifteen Per Cent., on its outstanding capital stock, payable January 2d, 1911, to stockholders of record at close of business on December 10th, 1910.

Transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

THE McKINLEY-DARRAGH-SAVAGE MINES OF COBALT, LIMITED.
W. L. THOMPSON, Treasurer.
Dated Toronto, Ont., Nov. 14th, 1910.

YUKON GOLD COMPANY,
165 Broadway, New York, December 1st, 1910.
DIVIDEND NO. 6.

The Directors of the Yukon Gold Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum on the issued capital stock of the Company, the 6th payment of two per cent. (2%) or ten cents (10c) per share, to be made on December 31st, 1910, to all stockholders of record at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of December 13th, 1910.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of December 13th, 1910, and reopen January 3d, 1911.

CHAS. K. LIPMAN, Secretary.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after January 2d, 1911, to the stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, December 15th, 1910, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders.

E. S. PATTEE, Secretary.

Dated New York, December 6th, 1910.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, New York, Dec. 7th, 1910.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the **New York and Harlem Railroad Company** will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 3d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey.

New York, December 6th, 1910.

The Board of Directors of The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey have this day declared a dividend ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable January 3d, 1911, to Stockholders of Record, at the close of business December 20th, 1910.

F. D. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
Notice of Payment of Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of 2½% upon all the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable Tuesday, January 3d, 1911, to the stockholders of record at the close of business [illegible] 24th, 1910.

M. FISHER, Secretary.

[illegible]

$6,250,000
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS

Dated December 30, 1909 Due December 31, 1922
Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in Chicago and New York
Callable as a whole or in part on any interest date after 1911, at 105 and interest.
Coupon bonds of $1000 denomination may be registered as to principal only
Trustee, THE MERCHANTS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Chicago
Outstanding, including bonds now offered (closed mortgage), . . $15,000,000
$8,750,000 of these bonds are listed on the New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and application will be made to list those now offered

From a letter of the President of the Company, a copy of which letter will be sent upon request, we summarize as follows:—

1. First Mortgage on plants and real estate costing over $18,500,000.
2. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. owns 80% of the $15,000,000 Capital Stock. Western Electric Co. has paid 8% dividends continuously last 15 years. Undivided surplus more than $17,000,000.
3. Total assets about $49,000,000; more than 3 times this entire issue.
4. Company has called for payment January 1, 1911, its 4½% Notes. It will then have no debt except these $15,000,000 bonds. It has ample working capital, including about $3,000,000 cash.
5. Cash and net quick assets (now about $36,000,000) must always be at least double the amount of these bonds outstanding.
6. Average net profits last six years more than 4 times total interest charges.
7. Largest manufacturer of telephonic apparatus in the world and largest distributer of elecrical supplies in United States. Average annual gross sales last 6 years over $46,000,000.

WE WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 100 AND INTEREST.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of the undersigned at **9 o'clock, Thursday, December 8, 1910,** and closed at or before 3 o'clock the same day. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications and also in any case to award a smaller amount than applied for.

All subscriptions should be made on forms which will be sent on application, and should be accompanied by deposit of fifty dollars per one thousand dollar bond, to be returned if the subscription be not accepted. The balance will be payable January 3, 1911, at which time delivery will be made. If only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount remaining to be paid. In case of failure to pay the balance of the subscription when due, all right in any previous payment will vest in us absolutely without accountability therefor.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO
HIGGINSON & CO., LONDON

MADISON
TRUST COMPANY
Fifth Avenue at Sixtieth Street, New York

To the services rendered depositors—the officers and employees of this Company give more than usual care.

We act for our depositors in the purchase and sale of securities, foreign money and exchange.

Our banking rooms are centrally located and magnificently equipped. The Lenox Safe Deposit Company—connected with this institution—gives our clients unusual advantages in the safe keeping of securities and in the storage of silverware and other articles of value.

WATKINS CROCKETT, President
BRADLEY MARTIN, Jr. Vice-President & Treasurer
WILLIAM W. ROBINSON Secretary
CHARLES A. FISHER Ass't Sec. & Ass't Treas.
GEORGE H. BARTHOLOMEW Trust Officer

East Side Branch, 122 Bowery, Corner Grand Street

DIVIDENDS.

TO HOLDERS OF
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

The interest due December 15th, 1910, on the Replacement Certificates of Indebtedness issued by the Receivers of the New York City Railway Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and on the Tax Payment Certificates of Indebtedness issued by the Receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, will be paid by the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, upon presentation of such certificates for indorsement thereon.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
Receivers.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, December 6, 1910.
PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK.
DIVIDEND NO. 47.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 2, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12, 1910.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
WM. M. HAGER, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY CO.
New York, December 6, 1910.
COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.
DIVIDEND NO. 33.

A dividend of one-half per cent (½%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 2, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 12, 1910.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

S. S. DE LANO, Treasurer.
WM. M. HAGER, Secretary.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 46.

32 Nassau Street, New York, December 6, 1910.

A regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 46) of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 3, 1911, to Stockholders of record at the close of business December 21, 1910. Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad Street, New York, November 18, 1910.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) will be paid January 3, 1911, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. Tuesday, December 20, 1910.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Bank of New York
National Banking Association

New York, December 6, 1910.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. James Brown and Mr. Samuel T. Hubbard were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank, to fill vacancies.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HAMILTON ICE CREAM COMPANY.

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Hamilton Ice Cream Company will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 79 Fourth Avenue, New York City, on the 21st day of December, 1910, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. FRED H. IVES, Sec'y.

New York, November 30th, 1910.

The Germania Life Insurance Company.

The annual election of Directors of The Germania Life Insurance Company will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 20 Nassau St., in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 14th day of December, 1910, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. CARL HEYE, Sec.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Tuesday, December 6th, 1910, Walter Kerr was unanimously nominated to fill a vacancy in the Board.

New York, December 6th, 1910.

Z. W. VAN ZELM, Asst. Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society 4½%
Do you want to readjust your savings account in January? Learn about the Franklin Society, 23d year. Bank Department [illegible] bear book. [illegible] dealer. A [illegible]

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company will be held at Room 1107, Wells Fargo Building, Portland, Oregon, on December 22nd, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M. (First) for the purpose of authorizing, consenting to, approving and ratifying the grant, sale, conveyance and transfer to the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company (a) of all the railroads and telegraph lines of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, together with all the rights, powers, immunities, privileges, franchises and other property appertaining thereto; (b) of all right, interest and estate of said Company in, under or to any and all leases of any railroads or telegraph lines or other property including the lease to said Company of the property of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, and all right of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company to purchase the property of said Terminal Company situated on the east side of the Willamette River at Portland, Oregon, and all title, interest and estate of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in and to said property the legal title to which is in said Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon; (c) of all stocks and bonds of any steamship company or of any railroad or railway company held by The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company including $114,000. par value of the bonds of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon and $10,000. par value of the stock of the Camas Prairie Railroad Company; (d) of all stocks and bonds owned by The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and held by The New York Trust Company, Trustee, under the Consolidated Mortgage of said The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, dated August 17, 1896, to wit: $200,000. par value of the stock of the Mill Creek Flume and Manufacturing Company; $300,000. par value of the stock of the Cascades Railroad Company; $700,000. par value of the stock of the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company; $1,000,000. par value of the stock of The Columbia and Palouse Railroad Company, and $2,829,000. par value of the bonds of The Columbia and Palouse Railroad Company; (e) of all appropriations of real estate and other property made by The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company and all suits, actions or rights of action instituted by said Company for the condemnation of property for use in connection with any railroad of said Company or any branch or extension thereof, and (f) of all other property of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, real, personal and mixed of every kind except its franchise to be a corporation, cash on hand, moneys due or to become due, bills receivable, accounts due or to become due, and bonds and agreements taken by said Company from firms, corporations and individuals to secure or indemnify said Company against loss or liability in connection with or on account of anything done or omitted to be done by said Company in the transaction of its business; and for the purpose of ratifying and approving any and all action and proceedings taken or to be taken by the Board of Directors of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company or any of its officers or agents relating to the grant, sale, conveyance and transfer of such property to the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company and of taking any action with respect to such grant, sale, conveyance and transfer as may be deemed advisable by such stockholders meeting; (Second) for the purpose of authorizing the dissolution of The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, settling its business and dividing its capital stock, and (Third) for the transaction of any and all other business necessary or appropriate to the purposes herein before mentioned.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purpose of such special meeting at noon on the 10th day of December, 1910, and will be re-opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 23rd day of December, 1910.

Dated November 30, 1910.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. MILLAR,
Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of THE RODMAN ALASKA TRADING COMPANY will be held at Room 1,538, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, December 14, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and Inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

AUGUSTIN DERBY,
Secretary.

New York, Nov. 30, 1910.

New York, December 24, 1910.

The annual election of Directors of the MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, [illegible] 1911, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock [illegible]

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Happenings of a Day in London, Paris, and Berlin.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Money was more plentiful and discount rates were weak today.

The results of the elections disappointed the stock market, and dealers realized, causing further weakness and lower prices. Consols fell half a point, to 78½, a new low record, and home rails lost from half to a full point, while gilt-edged securities and foreign bonds dropped in sympathy. The market hardened in the afternoon and consols closed 3-16 above the low point.

American securities opened steady, with a good tone. In the forenoon prices advanced from ¼ to ⅝ above parity. Later values hardened further on covering and light New York buying. The closing was steady.

Bar silver quiet, 25 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 2½@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝ per cent.; for three months's bills 3½@3⅝ per cent.

Gold premium at Madrid, 6.65; at Lisbon, 8.00.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Trading was dull and prices were heavy on the Bourse to-day.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 75c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 27c for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Trading was dull and price changes were irregular on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Money, 3½ per cent.

Private discount rate, 4⅜ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Chge.
Consols, money..	78 11-16	..	..	—5-16
Consols, account.	78 15-16	..	..	—5-16
Anaconda	8¼	40	39⅝	+ ⅝
Atchison	103	100⅛	99⅞	+ ¼
St. Paul	108½	106	105⅞	+ ¼
Erie	24½	121	120⅝	+ ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	28⅝	27⅝	27⅛	+ ½
Illinois Central	46½	45½	45	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash.	135	131½	..	..
N. Y. Central	145	140⅝	140½	D. ¼
Pennsylvania	66	128¼	127⅝	D. ⅜
Reading	75¼	146¼	145⅝	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	116⅜	113⅝	113	+ ⅝
Union Pacific	175¼	170⅝	169⅞	+ ½
U. S. Steel	76¼	74	73⅝	+ ¼
U. S. Steel pf.	119½	116¼	115⅝	+ ½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Heavy selling was in evidence throughout the Boston list to-day and prices suffered all around. Amalgamated declined to 61⅝. Lake Copper lost about 3 points, to 30½; North Butte sold down to 28, and United States Smelting to 30¼. The undertone was weak throughout the entire session and closing prices were at about the lowest level for the day.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$28,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜
1,000	Am. Zinc 6s of 1915	100	100	100
9,300	A., T. & S. F. 4s	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	95¼	95¼	95½
5,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	99	99	99
2,000	N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6½s	99½	99¼	99½

RAILROADS.

5	Atchison	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
104	Boston Elevated	127½	127½	127½
1	Boston & Albany	221¼	221¼	221¼
5	Boston & Maine	122	122	122
15	Boston & Providence	299	299	299
10	Fitchburg pf.	129¾	129¼	129½
45	Mass. Electric	18	18	18
50	Mass. Electric pf.	83¼	83	83
40	N. Y., N. H. & H.	152	151½	152
40	Old Colony	185	185	185
52	New H., 50 p. c. pd.	146¼	146	146½
411	Union Pacific	170	167¼	167¼
10	Vermont & Mass.	157	157	157
63	West End	99¾	98¾	99½
14	West End pf.	103	102¾	102⅝

TELEPHONES.

1,296	American	140⅜	139	139¾
85	New England	138⅝	137½	137½
4	Western pf.	90	90	90

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Agr. Chem.	43	43	43
10	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾
191	G. & W. I. SS. pf.	20⅝	20½	20½
325	Am. Pneu. Service	4⅜	4½	4½
50	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	14	14	14
32	Am. Sugar Rfg.	115	114½	114½
32	Am. Sugar Rfg. pf.	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜
441	Am. Woolen pf.	92	91	91
500	East Boston Land	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Eastern S. S.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
25	Edison	280	280	280
84	Georgia Ry. & E.	117¾	117½	117¾
11	General Electric	152	151	151
415	Mass. Gas	89¼	88⅝	88⅝
58	Mass. Gas pf.	93⅜	93	93¼
20	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	109	109	109
40	Pullman	160¼	160	160
12	Reece Buttonhole	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
20	Rotary Ring	5½	5	5
30	Swift & Co.	103	101⅝	102
10	Torrington	27½	27½	27½
10	Torrington Class A	32¼	32¼	32¼
182	United Fruit	196	193	193
435	United Shoe	55¾	54⅝	54⅝
8,304	U. S. Steel	74⅜	71	71¼
57	U. S. Steel pf.	116	115¼	115¼

MINING.

10	Algomah	9	9	9
70	Adventure	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
5,172	Amalgamated	65	61⅜	61⅝
75	Allouez	39½	37½	37½
240	Am. Zinc	26¼	26	26
25	Arcadian	4	4	4
975	Arizona Com'l	13⅜	13	13¼
35	Atlantic	6	6	6
50	Boston Corbin	1¾	1¾	1¾
130	Butte Coalition	18	18	18
2,023	Butte Balaklala	7½	6¾	6¾
210	Calumet & Arizona	51⅝	50	50
25	Calumet & Hecla	543	533	533
145	Centennial	16	15	15
305	Copper Range	68	65	65½
1,325	East Butte	12⅛	11	11⅜
1,000	Elm River	15	14	14¼
235	Franklin	10	9½	10
665	Giroux	7	6⅝	6⅝
105	Granby	38	38	36
895	Greene-Cananea	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
310	Hancock	22¼	21	21
115	Indiana	12½	12	12
200	Island Creek Con.	31¼	30⅞	31¼
35	Island Creek pf.	88½	88	88
25	Isle Royale	18	17	17
10	Kerr Lake	6⅜	6¼	6¾
125	Keeweenaw	3	3	3
915	Lake	33⅜	30½	30½
275	La Salle Cop.	7⅝	7½	7½
100	Mam.	19⅝	19¼	19¼
70	Michigan	3½	3¼	3¼
1,321	Nevada	19	18⅝	18⅝
680	Nipissing	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
1,400	North Butte	30⅜	28	28
85	North Lake	7	6¾	6¾
100	Old Colony	50c.	50c.	50c.
67	Old Dominion	38	36⅝	36⅝
1,030	Ray Con	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜
1,780	Ray (rights)	40	32	35
440	Shannon	11½	11	11
5	St. Mary's Land	53c.	53c.	53c.
310	Superior	42	40	40
260	Superior & Boston	6¼	6	6
295	Superior & Pittsburg	13¼	13	13¼
35	Trinity	5	5	5
1,515	U. S. Smelting	32	30½	30¼
730	U. S. Smelting pf.	46¼	45⅜	45⅝
20	Utah-Apex	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
330	Utah Con.	13½	13	13
1,355	Utah Copper	46⅝	45	45
80	Victoria	2½	2½	2½
50	Winona	8¾	8¾	8¾
21	Wolverine	118	115	118
200	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼
125	Shattuck	23	23	23

Report on Cotton Ginned.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 6.—The annual report of the National Ginners' Association, issued here to-day, shows 10,020,000 bales of cotton were ginned to Dec. 1. The total crop estimate by the association is 11,126,000 bales. The report by States follows:

State.	Bales Ginned.	Crop Estimate.
Alabama	1,050,000	1,176,000
Arkansas	610,000	634,000
Florida	53,000	60,000
Georgia	1,612,000	1,737,000
Louisiana	210,000	232,000
Mississippi	948,000	1,134,000
North Carolina	608,000	684,000
Oklahoma	827,000	900,000
South Carolina	1,031,000	1,160,000
Tennessee	242,000	283,000
Texas	2,770,000	2,974,000
Various	53,000	60,000
Total	10,020,000	11,126,000

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $34,024,246; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $33,322,710; the total balance in the general fund was $85,780,122.

Ordinary receipts yesterday were $1,311,206, with disbursements of $2,444,578.

The deficit to date this fiscal year is $9,535,298, as against $24,478,210 at this time last year.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Treasury statement, as issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday as follows:

	Dec. 5.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$696,782	$4,732,304	$139,423,634
Internal revenue	556,447	3,411,463	127,237,988
Corporation tax	391	13,641	6,278,595
Miscellaneous	147,582	797,986	19,528,540
Total receipts	1,311,206	8,955,376	292,468,757
Expenditures	2,444,578	9,729,419	301,999,055
Balance	$1,133,372	$774,044	$9,535,298

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Following were the Supreme Court of the United States decisions to-day:

62. C., B. & Q. Railroad Co. et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Charles L. McGuire. Leave granted for plaintiff in error to file reply brief on or before Saturday, the 10th inst.

64. The A. G. & P. Co., appellant and plaintiff in error, vs. the Government of the Philippines. Argument concluded.

66. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Lucinda Crizzard et al. Argued for the plaintiff in error.

67. The Title Guaranty and Trust Co. of Scranton, Penn., plaintiff in error, vs. the Crane Company et al. Argument commenced for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for Dec. 7: Nos. 67, 68, (and 69,) 70, 71, (and 445 and 617,) 459, (and 460,) 508, 527, 597, 598, and 614.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPeals—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ.—93—Baker Transp Co v. Tug Hughes. 51—United States v. 1 Trunk. 103—Van Boskerk v. Tobert. 7—Central Oil, &c., Co. v. Silver. 46—Lorain Steel Co v. White. 58—Northern Elev Co v. Rappahannock. 91—Pratt Laboratory v. Buffalo Forge Co. 96—Lobosco v. U. S. 107—Title Guar & Trust Co v. Ward. 108—Ellis v. Tug Bee.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Martin, J.—Jury caneldar. 7—Havana Central R R v. Hanson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Holt, J.—Jury calendar. 242—U S Wood Preserving Co v. Fitzgerald. 43—Stanton v. Norwich Union. 90—Hollister v. Nor Pac Ry. 92—Panoullas v. Confectioners. 106—Van de Water v. Meriden Coal Mining Co. 17—Allport v. Collier. 118—French v. Kelly. 122—Hamburger v. Heyman & Co. 150—Di Moise v. Liverpool & London & Globe. 151—Same v. Royal Ins Co. 152—Same v. Commercial Union. 232—St James v. Minnesota Mining & Mfg Co. 185—Waters v. Sher. 40—Williamson v. Ortiz. 194—Gray v. Cooper. 220—Murphy v. N Y, N H & H R R. 182—Ullman Mfg Co v. N Y Evening Post.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Equity calendar. 9—U S v. Trunks, Buttons. 22—Same v. Streeter.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Miller, and Dowling, JJ.—Enumerated motions. 210—Goodhue v. Cameron. 231—Dempsey v. City of N Y. 233—Faurie v. Lazelle. 235—Cohen v. Oliver Mfg Co. 237—Hodgins v. Bingham. 194—Salvation Army v. An Salvation Army. 160—Curtis & Blaisdell Co v. Chapman. 244—Middleton v. Reutler. 246—Allen v. Fromme. 247—Easley v. Lowenstein. 248—King v. Hudson River Realty Co. 249—Jellison v. City of N Y. 251—Erjauschek v. Kramer. 253—Poren v. Royal Bank of Canada. 254—Palmer v. Arnold Eng Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Giegerich, Brady, and Gavegan, JJ.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Amend, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Chasin v. Mackay. 2—O'Rourke Eng. &c. Co v. Goodwin Car Co. 3—Blumenthal v. Pound. 4—Ostrog v. Holtz. 5—Scherman v. City of N Y. 6—Cobb v. Kissel. 7—Smith v. Thompson. 8—Baker v. Hubbell. 9 and 10—12th Ward Bank v. Dwyer. 11—City of N Y v. McKee. 12—Regent v. Preferred Accident Ins Co. 13—Mitchell v. Follett Time Recording Co. 14—Cashriel v. Greenbaum. 15—Wentz v. d'Ambrosio. 16—Stanley v. Moses. 17—Mitchell v. Follett Time Recording Co. 18—Morton v. Morton. 19—In re Hotchkiss. 20—Hasbrouck v. Godet. 21—Kramer v. Erb. 22—Marks v. Cunningham. 23—Siegel v. Cohen. 24—Flanagan v. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank. 25—Arrowsmith v. Van Achen. 26—Ryan v. City of N Y. 27—Jordan Const Co v. Bilhelia Realty Co. 28—Freudlich v. Oppenheimer. 29—Murphy v. Dawes. 30—Thompson v. Thompson. 31—Fulford v. Fulford. 32—Trizza v. Reilly. 33—Grammer v. Greenbaum. 34—Sello v. Sello. 35—German Exch Bank v. Katzen. 36—Weill v. Charleson. 37—In re Sammet. 38—Dye v. Dye. 39—Sterling Lubricator Co v. Maynard. 40—Becker v. Gowdey. 41—Eustace v. Eustace. 42—Lampson v. Lampson. 43—Parker v. Parker. 44—People v. Rockford. 45—Perlmutter v. Perlmutter. 46—Monahan v. Cattrell. 47—Levy v. Cohen. 48—Lewis v. Knewitz. 49—Lewis v. Riedinger. 50 and 51—City of N Y v. Hewett. 52 and 53—Hudson Bay Imp Co v. Hudson Bay Fur Co. 54—Dunn v. Holme. 55—Sauber v. Home Fruit Co. 56—Bok v. Kates. 57—Kates v. Bok. 58—Schmidt v. Schmidt. 59—Radley v. Harding. 60—Fulford v. Fulford. 61—Echelinder v. Warman. 62—Pierce v. Fitzsimmons. 63—Huggins v. Weave Print Co. 64—Cody v. Mayer. 65—Williams v. Billington. 66—Apfelberg v. Kaizer Franz Joseph, &c. Verein. 67—Michael v. Ayer. 68—Kapstein v. Weiss. 69—Braunnold v. Hess. 70—Weedon v. Penn Mfg Co. 71—Partridge v. Uhlig. 72—Von Hagen v. Canadian Consol Mines Co. 73—Hind & Harrison Plush Co v. Herman. 74 and 75—In re Reynolds. 76—Marshall v. Marshall.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davis, J. Motions. Demurrers. 75—Golden v. Searing. 110—Tweedie Trading Co v. Lamont, Corliss & Co. 123—Bowes v. Title Guarantee & Surety Co. Preferred causes. 1297—Moreland v. City of N Y. 1230—Rodenpyl v. Rodenpyl. General Calendar. 1060—Malone v. N Y C & H R R R. 351—Hawley v. Levee. 1003—Curnen v. Curnen. 819—Doctor v. St Charles Hotel Co. 848—Benz v. Benz. 1825—Pinkerton v. Goldschlag. 383—Townsend v. Koehler. 258—Mitchell v. Dunmore Realty Co. 269 and 270—Perley v. Williams. 856 and 862—Stern v. Goodfield. 823—Bowles v. Igol. 78—Littlefield v. Gansewoort Bank. 334—Henderson v. Martens. 1040—Freeman v. Mosheim. 1033—Weus v. Cathedral Parkway Realty Co. Undefended divorces. 771 Ledoux v. Ledoux. 578—McDaniel v. McDaniel. 984—Stephanidiz v. Stephanidiz. 985—McCulloch v. McCulloch. 986—Labriola v. Labriola. 769—Hamilton v. Hamilton. 575—MacAdams v. MacAdams. 990—Nylin v. Nylin. 828—Sinn v. Sinn. 987—Mayer v. Mayer. 765—Sanborne v. Sanborne. 1108—MacRae v. MacRae. 1112—Walker v. Walker. 1109—Shields v. Shields. 1110—Boeniger v. Boeniger. 1114—Ehrlich v. Ehrlich. 1096—Roeoff v. Roeoff. 1267—Gerbracht v. Gerbracht. 1268—Rubenstein v. Rubenstein. 1269—Rothstein v. Rothstein. 834—Paxson v. Paxson. 1102—Humen v. Humen. 988—Yunger v. Yunger. 983—Friedman v. Friedman. 982—Smith v. Smith. 1104—Suberer v. Suberer. 1105—Rosenberg v. Siegel. 1106—Spiegel v. Spiegel. 1107—Hcyt v. Hoyt. 1103—Whitelaw v. Whitelaw. 1271—Steinman v. Steinman. 1273—Naujoks v. Naujoks. 1111—Dunmore v. Dunmore. 1100—Sommers v. Sommers. 989—Sobel v. Sobel. 1101—Jaeger v. Jaeger. 1274—Reynolds v. Reynolds. 1278—Ellan v. Ellan. 1279—Minkus v. Minkus. 1277—Smith v. Smith. 46—Maloney v. Maloney. 55—Hawkins v. Hawkins. 153—Lewis v. Lewis. 176—Mahon v. Mahon. 315—Sandomassimo v. Sandomassimo. 1272—Lieberman v. Lieberman. 1292—Burdick v. Burdick. 1310—Menadier v. Menadier. 1699—Liponier v. Liponier. 399—Grell v. Grell.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Tompkins, J.—(Criminal Term.) 1—Walter Herbert. 2—John Bennett. 3—Harry Schaefer. 4—Kate Smith, Lizzie Cochran. 5—Harry Dultz. 6—Joseph Lowery. 7—Thomas Dorsey. 8—Duncan Campbell. 9—James McGarry. 10—David Schwartz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—2354—People ex rel McKorn v. Miller. 2502—Leidersdorf v. Zinn. 1332—Miller v. Douglas. 2798—A. E. Ranney Co v. Hamilton. 2687—Baker v. Goldfield. 2906—Thomass v. Thomass. 2780—Trauth v. Braduury. 2806—Courier Co v. De Vonde.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hendrick, J. 61—Tomasey v. Joline. 70—Johnson v. Interborough R T Co. 31—Edwards v. N J & H R R & Ferry. 92—Simms v. Int R T Co. 95—Strickland v. same. 107—Rosenbaum v. Nassau Elec R R. 108—Tarleton v. Joline. 16—Cariz v. Whitridge.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Goff, J.—611—Brown v. Park Carriage Co. 517—Brady v. N Y Taxicab Co. 203—De Rosa v. Furman. 620—Salzman v. City of N Y. 163—Gismano v. same. 507—W Klein v. same. 510—F Klein v. same. 109—M Becker v. Wilson. 54—H Backer v. same. 2858—Gilday v. Young Realty & Const Co. 509—Gorrek v. City of N Y. 361—O'Connor v. Harrison. 531—Maginnis v. Deberall. 142—Wahlheimer v. Press Pub Co. 504—Blomquist v. United Eng & Cont Co. 602—Valentine v. N Y Taxicab Co. 621—Salzman v. City of N Y. 622—Lederer v. Landman. 633—Kupfer v. N Y Taxicab Co. 637 and 638—Maringer v. Hill. 639—Briglio v. N Y Taxicab Co. 640—Heising v. N Y Edison Co. 3674—Walch v. McDermott Dairy Co. 3314—Alcolinia v. Rudinin. 792—Meyers v. Hegeman & Co. 578, 579—Dochtermann v. Klein. 572—Jetter v. Kugelman. 645 — Van Valkenbergh v. Parma. 648—Barone v. Miles. 653—Hedley v. G A Fuller Co. 655—Gans v. Billou. 659—Prinz v. N Y Taxicab Co. 661—Wachs v. Atlantic Coast Line Co. 662—Brady v. Carey. 663—Mendes v. Martin. 667—Wolf v. Kennedy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—O'Gorman, J. 880—Reill v. Divorsky. 2686—People v. Tucker. 1120—Barber v. Davidson. 782—Verrone v. Richard. 146—Chandler v. Buchanan. 1125—U S Fidelity & Guar Co v. Williamsburgh Trust Co. 1130—Nachamson v. Litmin. 1178—Callan v. Callan. 1589—Del Genovese v. Del Genovese. 1630—Ransome Concrete Mach Co v. McDonald. 1129—Murray v. Failhee. 140—Murphy v. Orpheum Co. 789—Gould Storage Battery Co v. Chabot. 890½—Gastrom v. Biork. 125—Padolsky v. Ireland. 1139—Wallenstein v. Edelman. 1144—Johnson v. Drewry. 1145—Russell v. same. 1148—Barry v. White. 1151—Maxwell v. A. & M. Robbins. 1158—Scheuer v. Rosenthal. 1177—Felix v. Elmohar Co. 766—Steiner v. Swift. 1044—Sandler v. Douglas. 748—Atkins v. Trowbridge. 575—Foster, Jr, v. Foster. 455—Haff v. Ebling Brew Co. 822—Miller v. Jones. 837—Eder v. Heinze. 823—Perley v. Williams. 912—Kelley v. Carton. '88—Freud v. Earle.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate: Thomas Rainey, Charles H. Dederer, Kate Petzel, Johanna Marco, Samuel W. Weiss, Isidor Mynstsk, Mary T. Dunn, Matthew D. Barr, Julia Reinhardt, Mary L. Conboy, Phelan O'Neill.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills: Mary Carrollan, Catherine Frey.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Donnelly, J.; Part III., Schmuck, J.; Part V., O'Dwyer, J.; Part VI., Lynch, J.; Part VII., Finelite, J.; Part VIII., Delehanty, J.—Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III., at 9:45 A. M. 1270—Wells & Interborough R T Co. 1273—Proviters v. Bell. 1540—Rodgers v. Reynolds. 1349—Price v. D'Amico. 1560—Bikel v. Joline. 1568½—Sparks v. Municipal Filtration Co. 1586—MacManus v. Chelsea Realty Co. 1643—Pabst Brew Co v. Fletcher. 1602—Jacobs v. Singer. 1304—Rollers v. Reynolds. 1349—Price v. D'Amico. 1560—Bikel v. Joline. 1568½—Sparks v. Municipal Filtration Co. 1586—MacManus v. Chelsea Realty Co. 1643—Pabst Brew Co v. Fletcher. 1602—Jacobs v. Singer. 1304—Con Ice Co. 3456½—Schillo v. O'Dea Co. 1405—Cohen v. Friedenberg. 1419—Flicklea Concrete Co v. Meehan Fldg Co. 1420—Same v. Monida. 1250—Phillips v. Lederer. 1261—Becker v. Herbert. 1157, 1158—Rosenblum v. Nauer. 116.—Levy v. Pitcher. 2801½—Bernstein v. Schneider. 1406—Molofsky v. Rosenblum. 1442—Popoff v. Brinn. 2049—Doshuk v. Saltzman. 2035—Hall v. New Netherland Bank. 2711½—Schug v. Wagner. 1456—Levy v. Pokress. 1561—Platsky v. Tuchband.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—La Fetra, J.—Short causes. 2587—Grinaldi v. Defeo & Co. 2590 — Wynkoop - Hallenbeck - Crawford Co v. Art Color Printing Co. 2000—Bloom v. Polaszesk. 22.6—Costabile v. Schoen. 2534—Bond v. Dwyer. 2583—Goldberg v. Only Shirt Co. 2920—Scognamillo v. Sanfilpo. 2621—Santamaura v. same. 2622—Montana v. same. 2623—Borea v. same. 2625—Moraft v. Cartaldo. 2575—Green v. Shapiro. 2612—Ritter v. Elsen. 2617 Chautauqua Planing Mill Co v. Enoch Realty Co. 2918—Griggs & Co v. Leamy. 2028—Weinberger v. Rumom. 2605—Brooks v. Discount and Securities Co. 2908—Corcoran v. same. 2627—Lessing v. Karp. 2632—Cesario v. Caloosa. 2630—Selden v. Koelsker. 2504—Schwed v. Hemming. 2565—Terry & Tench Co v. Wallas.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—O'Brien v. Unger—Elek Ludvigh. In re Newcorn—Myron Sulzberger. SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Condit v. 133d Street Realty Co.—Henry M. Stevenson. Aspinwall v. same (2)—Henry M. Stevenson. McGuire v. Hagemann Const Co.—Albert P. Massey. West Side Sav. Bank v. Stolder—Elek J. Ludvigh.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Orr v. Kann—James F. Curnen. Heilweil v. Cleland—George Haas. German Savings Bank v. Pollack—Ambrose A. O'Connell. Colton v. Herzig—Frederick W. Chambers. Webber v. Miller—Richard H. Clarke.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Dennis Gallagher v. John H. McCahill—Nathan Greenbaum.

CITY COURT—Green, J.—William E. Tuttle v. Building and Craftsman Co.—Henry G. Loew. The R. Griffen Co. v. William Wainwright—Joseph Hirschman. Moritz Friedheim v. Charles Abrams—Emanuel S. Cahn.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Stapleton, J. 268—Cook v. Busch. 465 and 469—N Y Mort Sec Co v. Strause. 219—London Realty Co v. Latham. 1936—Brklyn Bldrs' Supply Co v. Algros Construc Co. 261—Weller v. Weiler. 333—Home Title Ins Co v. Hoebermann. 834—Title Guar and Trust Co v. Sugerman. 836—Stango v. Stango. 176—Bickford v. Robinson. 108—Warner v. Ford. 2694—Mooney v. Mooney. 2502—Schoenherr v. Wischerth. 345—Gaffney v. Gaffney. 846—Northridge v. Greve. 348—Ver Eecke v. Teale and another. 350—Donin v. Hassan. 353—Crawford v. Woods. 354—Webster v. Crane. 355—Lotus Realty Co v. Karzdon Building Co. 356—Shock v. Shock. 357—Freund v. Schweikert. 358—Rogers v. Lee. 359—Howard & Fuller v. Carroll. 360—McGovern v. Pope. 361—Borner v. Borner. 362—Burr v. Burr et al. 363—Muller v. Richter. 364—Bedersen v. Bregman. 237—Rosenblum v. Friedman. 207—Rashkind v. same. 320—Peplitone v. Sicilian. 524—Klendl v. Dubroff. 525—Smith v. Muszynski. 133—Polito v. Rosenberg. Highest number reached on the regular call, 364.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Crane, J.; Part IV., Magean, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Kelly, J.; Part VII., Devendorf, J.—1575—Kinlen v. Runyon. 3642—Cohen v. Coney I & B R R. 3643—Galewitz v. Coney I & B R R et al. 3331, 3332—Ulrich v. Nassau R R. 3665—Davis v. Brooklyn El R R. 1779—Busch Bottling Co v. Mills. 3686—Greenberg v. Power. 3689—Spitzenberg Co v. City of New York. 3695—Laarsen v. Cameron. 3698, 3700—Walker v. B H R R. 3702—Tolley v. same. 3703—Elckhoff v. Lingenfelder. 3705, 3706—Wells v. F H R R. 3604—Kenney v. same. 506—Hart v. same. 8482—Miller v. City of New York. 3650—Rodzhorski v. Am Sugar Co. 3594—Tice v. Whitaker. 3695 — Magee v. Gelhardt, Jr. 3693—Marmion v. F H R R & R R R. 3418—Linck v. Lauch & D'Alx. 2408—Plothow v. Zimmerman. 3973—Jacobs v. Cianclimino. 9372—Pitts v. McKesson. 1815—Schwartz v. Gelb. 1572—Steinbeck v. Penn Steel Co. 10037—Wilson v. Johnstone. 10070—Gustafson v. Wright et al. 3150—Clifford v. Robbinson. 9097—People's Nat Bank v. Baerenklaun. 3375—O'Connor v. Williams. 2832—Accardi v. Thayer. 9784—Elliott v. White Iron Works. 9872—Same v. Mulstein Co. 9437—Marcus v. Ruff et al. 9486—Herddy v. Carlin Const Co. 9307—Dolan v. Nassau R R. 2726—Holden v. B H R R. 3333—Buck v. Canning. 3569 — Becker v. Janos. 9708—Union Bank v. Ring. 9654—Same v. Flotwell.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 3616—Lind v. N Y Cab Co. 3629—Herman v. B H R R et al. 3639—Valorosa v. Feldstein. 3647—Dobert v. Sweet. 2362—Holtz v. City of N Y. 1789—Elsinger v. Ironclad Mfg. Co. 3417—Moses v. Sea Beach Co. 2586—Bartlett v. Vassau R R. 10466—Armstrong v. same. 2815—Raiolo v. same. 3004—Virgillo v. Jennings. 1664—Kellerman v. Scharman & Sons. 3426—Verden v. B H R R. 1090—Lehman v. same. 1413—Seibert v. Dunn. 9642—De Vivier Co v. Mullins. 2382—Chieffo v. Hinck. 1146—Lanthe v. Brighton Beach Assn. 3030—Biblowitz v. Agricultural Fire Ins Co. 8516—Atjunik v. Am Mfg Co. 8777—McCaldin Bros Co v. Pain Mfg Co. 670—Baxter v. McDonnell. 3612—Dillon v. Winslow Bros. 3640—Page v. Nassau R R. 9946—Montauk Bank v. O'Connell et al. 3710 to 3713—Foley v. Brennan. 3714—Berg v. Hoene Co. 3715—Jones v. City of N Y. 3718—Quatteucel v. Turnbull. 3720—Samberg v. B H R R. 3721—Beiger v. Lippman. 3722—Grant v. B H R R. 3723—Searing v. Percy Kent Co. 9724—Rolondo v. Atlantic Dredging Co. 3725—Smith v. Seguine. 3726—Hegal v. Wobber. 3727—Solomon v. Kaufman. 3728—Connolly v. Nassau R R. 3729—Kollmyer v. City of N Y et al. 3732—Peck v. same. Highest number reached on regular call, 3733.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey J.—72—Lamb v. B'klyn Union Elev Ry Co. 28—Gargulle v. B'klyn H R R Co. 14—Byrnes v. Same. 74—Parsells v. N Y & Queens Co. Ry Co. 2384—Stroud v. B'klyn H R R Co. 614—Asher v. Same. 65—Raynor v. Kollogo. 66—Tierney v. Tisdale. 80—Porter v. Halloran et al. 70 — Gyntroy v. Arbuckle et al. 78—Melcher v. Luckner. 52—Jones et al. v. Ott. Highest number on calendar, 80.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Garretson, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.—997—O'Donnell v. B'klyn H R R Co. 1008—Williams v. N Y & Queens Co Ry Co. 1104—Boyd v. Frank. 1114—Corkery, as administratrix, v. L I R R Co. 1115—Stodola v. Herman & Son. 1116—Hausman v. Epstein. 552—Freelan v. Coney Island & B'klyn Ry Co. 789—De Christafano v. Risplo et al. 1676—Trace v. Kovacs. 91A—Demerast v. Smith and another. 1678—Hubbard et al. v. Brown and another. 1461—Lederer v. Hassenteufel. 1126—Recchitta v. N Y Const & Penn Terminal Co. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 1129—Conard Co. 1136-7—Snee v. B'klyn H R R Co. 1142—Johnson, as administrator, v. Hay Foundry and Iron Works. 1145—Larney v. B'klyn H R R Co. 1147—Weeks v. Kulenkampff & Co. 1149—Ulianlo, an infant, v. B'klyn H R R Co. 1151—People ex rel. Sibley v. Gresser, as President. 1152—Cornelius v. Summer et al. 1154—Townsend et al. v. Clark et al. 1155—Banzer v. Richter. 1156—Schute v. City of N Y. 1158—Clifford v. B'klyn H R R Co. 1159—Liebler, as trustee, v. Same. 1160—Reinboth v. Vernon et al. 1161—Cook v. Nocera. 1162—Nelson v. Ravitch et al. 1165—John R. Carpenter Co v. Hughes. 1164—Rakauckas v. Waterbury Co. 1165—Tisdale v. Lang. 1166—Petry v. Klumpp et al. Highest number reached on general calendar, 1

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Great Activity in Old Greenwich Village Section, Where a Radical Transformation Is Taking Place—Deal in Fort George District—Two Bronx Block Fronts Sold to Builders.

While nothing of exceptional importance characterized the market yesterday, the general volume of business continued good, showing a steady demand for favorable investment property in various parts of the city. In the Bronx, where the demand for realty has been of a highly satisfactory nature this season, two large block fronts in the populous east section of the borough were purchased by builders for improvement. The project of cutting through an underground street at 190th Street had its effect in the sale of a large investment plot in the Fort George district.

In the lower Greenwich Village section, where a radical transformation has been taking place lately in the shape of high-class commercial structures, Samuel Weil & Son have increased their holdings by acquiring from the Trinity Church Corporation the block front on the east side of Greenwich Street, between Hubert and Laight Streets, comprising nearly nine lots. The property includes the old buildings from 415 to 427 Greenwich Street, 12 to 18 Hubert Street, and 59 to 63 Laight Street, having a frontage of 177.5 feet on Greenwich and 125 feet on each of the side streets. The new owners intend to improve the property in the near future with eight-story loft buildings similar in character to the structures recently erected in the vicinity for the grocery, drug, and kindred trades. The brokers in the deal were Henry J. Schueber & Brother.

190th Street Underground Road Stimulates Activity.

An important transaction in the Fort George section, which illustrates increased activity in that locality due to the proposed underground street about to be cut through at 190th Street, connecting with the Subway, was the quick resale of the plot on Broadway, 108 feet south of 190th Street, by Ennis & Sinnott. The property fronts 77 feet on the west side of Broadway and is 200 feet deep, running back to Bennett Avenue. It is within a block of the proposed 190th Street Subway station. James C. Austin was the broker making the sale. The buyer is an investor, who for the present has no plans for immediate improvement.

Ardsley Court Transferred.

The big apartment house known as Ardsley Court, occupying a plot 102.2 by 150 feet on the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-fifth Street, was transferred yesterday, carrying a mortgage of $850,000, from the Gotham Building and Realty Company to the Mulheur Steam Heating Company. The transfer, it was stated, implies no actual change of ownership, being simply a transfer of title between two companies interested in the property.

Investors Buy Apartments.

The Leonard, a five-story and basement twenty-family apartment house, at 206 West Sixtieth Street, has been sold by Folsom Brothers to Margaretta Rothenbach for investment.

Albertina D. Koschel has sold to an investor, through George D. Waring, the six-elevator apartment 243 West Fifty-fifth Street, on a lot 25 by 100.

Columbia University Buys Dwelling.

Margaretta C. Clark has sold to Columbia University the four-story dwelling 421 West 117th Street, on a lot 18.9 by 100.11. Edward D. Adams, President of the Germanistic Society of America, donated $30,000 for the purchase and equipment of the house, which is to be used as a depository for German records and as a bureau of information for those desiring knowledge of German universities and educational systems.

Two Bronx Block Fronts Sold.

The Bronx market continued active yesterday, two entire block fronts being disposed of to builders in addition to several small parcels purchased by investors.

One of the block-front sales that foreshadows an immediate improvement was announced by T. J. McGuire, who sold to Sonn Brothers the parcel located on the south side of 167th Street, between College and Findlay Avenues. It has a frontage of 322.4 feet on 167th Street, 314.6 feet on College Avenue, and 108.5 feet on Findlay Avenue.

Mr. McGuire also sold to Sonn Brothers the plot 223.8 by 220.4 by irregular on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 125 feet north of 167th Street. Mr. McGuire acquired the latter property last year in trade for the apartment house at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 178th Street.

These properties were given in exchange for the apartment house at St. Nicholas Terrace and 129th Street. The deal was negotiated by A. Blumenthal.

M. A. Armond has sold for Gray & Jo Monday 4,524 and 4,526 Park Avenue, two four-story triple flats, on a plot 48.9 by 100.

S. Cowen has sold 1.215 and 1,217 Gilbert Place, two two-family brick dwellings, to A. Adams; also, a vacant plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of Garrison Avenue, 50 feet east of Bryant Avenue, which will be immediately improved.

Recent Buyers.

Amos R. E. Pinchot is the purchaser of 146-50 West Sixty-third Street, a vacant plot, 75 by 100, which was reported sold last Friday.

The Dorey Realty and Construction Company is the buyer of 344 East 118th Street, a six and one-half story apartment house, recently sold.

Charles Sooysmith is the buyer of the dwelling 12 West Fifty-seventh Street, sold recently by Frank W. Savin.

The Bellewood Construction Company is the buyer of the block front, 200 by 98, on the south side of 170th Street, between Stebbins Avenue and Bristow Street, recently reported sold.

Agnes E. Williamson is the buyer of the three-story dwelling at 307 West Fiftieth Street, sold for Charles F. Meyers by J. B. English. The property was held at $20,000.

Private Dwellings Leased.

The J. P. Whiton-Stuart Company have leased 114 East Seventy-eighth Street for R. B. Roosevelt to Mrs. Philip Sands; 14 West Fifty-fourth Street, for Mrs. William Bloodgood to Mrs. John I. Waterbury; 159 East Sixty-fourth Street, for Mrs. Mitchell Hershfield to Fred W. Jones, Jr.; 25 West Ninth Street, for Charles D. Fuller to Lloyd Aspinwall; 39 East Sixty-fifth Street, for estate of Russell Sage to Kilian Van Rensselaer; 41 East Forty-ninth Street, for Royal Phelps Carroll to J. K. O. Sherwood; 51 East Fifty-third Street, for J. H. Stoppani to Thomas B. Gilford, Jr.

H. C. Senior & Co. have leased for Mary Rigney the three-story dwelling 109 West Sixty-third Street to Hopkins G. Barrett.

$30,000 Flats for Jersey City.

From plans made by Architect William H. Bogart two flats will be erected by the Lowry & Teltsch Company of the Lincoln Trust building, on Gardener Avenue, between Summit and Monticello Avenues, Jersey City. The buildings will be of brick, four stories in height, measure 50 by 69 over all, and contain twelve apartments of five rooms and bath. All modern improvements will be installed and the cost will be about $30,000.

23d Street Corner at Auction.

Joseph P. Day will offer the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, a plot containing about 6,200 square feet, and which is one of the largest corner plots held in single ownership in this section, in the Vesey Street Salesroom to-day.

Ninth Ward Sale To-day.

To-day, at the Vesey Street Salesroom, Herbert A. Sherman will sell at auction by order of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as executor of the estate of John B. McPherson, deceased, the three-story dwelling 56 Charles Street, between Waverley Place and West Fourth Street, on lot 20 by 95. Another sale in the same section by Mr. Sherman will be the property 396 Greenwich Street, between Beach and Hubert Streets, a four-story loft building, on lot 24 by 80.

Agents for Fifth Avenue Apartment.

Pease & Elliman have been appointed renting agents for the new twelve-story apartment house, being erected at 998 Fifth Avenue, on the northeast corner of Eighty-first Street. This building is being built by the Century Holding Company from plans by McKim, Mead & White, and when completed will be the finest of its kind in New York. It will contain every possible contrivance for the minimizing of cares of housekeeping, including several absolutely new features. The apartments will consist of from twelve to fifteen rooms, with five baths, built around a large, central court. There will be but one apartment on a floor, and the rentals are $20,000. One duplex apartment has been rented for $25,000.

Notes.

William E. Harmon, President of Wood, Harmon & Co., is to talk on "Suburban Properties" before the real estate class of the Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., of Brooklyn on Thursday evening.

A meeting of the Real Estate Brokers' Protective Association will be held Thursday evening at Herrnstadt Hall, 27 West 115th Street. Important business will be transacted, including adoption of by-laws, preparations for mass meeting of brokers, permanent headquarters, and signing certificate of incorporation.

The Charles F. Noyes Company negotiated the sale of 370 Broadway. The parcel was held at $150,000.

Henry D. Winans & May were the brokers in the sale of 9 West Fifty-third Street.

Leases.

The three tenement houses at 145, 147, and 149 Orchard Street have been leased by S. Goldberg for Mandel Singer for a term of three years at an aggregate rental of $12,400 per year.

William H. Whiting & Co. have leased for a term of years to the Mitchell-Bissell Company, importers of porcelain goods for textile machinery, the fourteenth floor of the Brogan Building, northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

9th Av, n w s, 137.6 ft n e of Jamaica Av, Queens, 137.6x145.5x irregular; to C. Mahler, a party in interest, $13,100; also East Broadway, 106, n s, 110.3 ft w of Pike, 23.5x65, five-story tenement, with store; to Samuel Harris, $31,500; also Pitt St, 86 and 88, e s, 84.6 ft n of Rivington St, 40.5x100.11; two three-story buildings, with stores; to William Lustgarten, $33,500; also Madison St, 345, n s, 96 ft e of Scammel St, 24x86, five-story tenement, with stores; to C. Mahler, a party in interest; $18,600.

Sullivan St, 125 and 127, e s, 19.2 ft s of Prince St, 40.4x75x irregular, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to John Palmieri, $42,695.

119th St, 203, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story tenement; foreclosure sale; withdrawn.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

140th St, 60, s s, 187.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11, six-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. E. Muth, $36,810.

By Hugh D. Smyth.

78th St, 323, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2, four-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. B. Anger, $17,913.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Greenwich St, w s, 81.11 ft s of Bank St; for a six-story brick store and loft, 35.1x76.2; Irma Realty Co, 63 Park Row, owner; Goldner & Goldberg, architects; cost..$45,000

Bronx River Av, n s, 140 ft w of Stephenson Av; for a one-story frame kitchen, 28x40; Clinton Stephens, on premises, owner; C. Stephens, Jr., architect; cost.....$1,000

Grand Av, s e corner of North St; for a one-story frame garage 12x16; C. E. Messle, 2,304 Grand Av, owner; William Griggols, architect; cost.....$00

Bronx Park Botanical Gardens; for a one-story concrete pump house, 14x12; City of New York, owners; A. G. Waldreon, architect; cost.....$700

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney.

FULTON AV, e s, 126.11 ft s of 170th St, 50x211; Richard Damm to Thomas B. Holland, 1,392 Fulton Av, quitclaim, Nov. 3; attorney, Harry Overington, 2,804 3d Av.....$1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 145th St, 99.11x100; Harlem Heights Realty Co, to Morris Schinasi, 351 Riverside Drive, Nov. 30; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

232D ST, n s, w ¼ of Lot 582, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Albert F. Gescheidt, Jr., to George C. Weiss, 154 Stevens Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 28; attorney, A. F. Gescheidt, 18 East 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$1

1ST ST, 18 East, n s, 16.8x75; George F. Johnson, Jr., to George F. Johnson, 340 West 72d St., quitclaim, Nov. 10; attorneys, Ferris, R. & S., 165 Broadway.....$1

22D ST, 205 East, n s, 25x105; Frances Hein to B. Friend, 1,770 Madison Av, (mtg $17,000,) Dec. 5; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

113TH ST, 7 West, s s, 25x100.11; Rachel Hershfield to David Hershfield, 230 West 101st St, (2d mtg $8,000,) Dec. 5; address D. Hershfield, 95 William St.....$1

BECK ST, 685 to 693, n s, 100x125; The Maze Realty Co. to Mary B. Agar, East Orange, N. J., et al., Nov. 30; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary B. Agar et al. to Eleanor M. Agar, 1-3 part, East Orange, N. J., Nov. 30; same attorney.....$1

HUDSON ST, 503, w s, 24.8± irregular; Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Co. to Greenwich Investing Co., 69 West 138th St., Nov. 2; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St....$1,000

HUDSON ST, 505, w s, 22.8x84.11; Hudson St, 507, w s, 23x85; Hudson Companies to same, Nov. 30; same attorney.....$1,000

132D ST, 687 East, n s, 15x110; Blanche A. Rogers to American Baptist Home Mission Society, 23 East 26th St, quitclaim, Nov. 29; address party 2d part.....$1

EAST BROADWAY, 179, s s, 26.1x100; Morris Steinberg to Ettie Cuba, 90 2d Av, (mtg $48,000,) Oct. 21; attorney, Isidore Cuba, 90 2d Av.....$100

RIVERDALE LANE, s s, adjoining lands of Erskine & Bicknell, 25x100; Alexander Brough, referee, to Alrich H. Man, 245 Church St, Richmond Hill, N. Y., Nov. 29; address, party second part, 56 Wall St, New York.....$7,500

MONROE ST, s s, 201.2 ft e of Catharine St, 25x115.7 to Hamilton St; Cohen Realty Co. to Harris Cohen, 21 West 69th St, and another, Nov. 30; attorneys, Roeder & Roeder, 119 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Mary A. P. Draper and others to same, all sale, Nov. 29; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Catharine A. B. Abbe, trustee of Courtlandt Palmer, deceased, to same, 60-192 interest, Nov. 29; attorney, same.....$140,625

SAME PROPERTY; Evelina P. Sikelianos to same, all title, Nov. 8; attorney, same....$1

SAME PROPERTY; John S. Billings, trustee, to same, ¼ part, Nov. 30; attorney, same.....$112,500

ELLISON AV, w s, 250 ft n of Marrin St, 50x100; Joseph Zeller to Paul Reilling and Mary, his wife, 1,881 Holland Av., as tenants by entirety, Dec. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PLOT begins 340 ft e of White Plains Road at point 895 ft along same from Morris Park Av, 25x100, with right of way over strip to Morris Park Av; Mary, wife of Paul Reilling, to Joseph Zeller and Franzeska, his wife, 918 Melrose Av, tenants by entirety, (mtg $3,500,) Dec. 5; attorney, same.....$100

33D ST, 261 to 265 West, n s, 99x98.9; Isidore Jackson and others to Zachariah Zacharias, 231 West 116th St, (mtg $57,000,) Oct. 21; attorneys, Klein & Jackson, 36 Wall St..$100

229TH ST, s s, 480 ft e of Barnes Av, 60x114.6; Brill Contracting Co. to Louis Brody, 305 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn, Dec. 6, (mtge $8,780; Attorney, Alex. Kahn, 366 Broadway.....$1

149TH ST, 522 West, s s, 15x99.11; 149th St, 526 West, s s, 15x99.11; Mary Deeley to Union Real Estate Co., 60 Wall St, second parcel, subject to mortgage for $9,000, Dec. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MARION AV, e s, Lots 123 and 125, map of part of farm of Benjamin Berrian at Fordham, 100x169x100x174, except part for avenue; Jenny O. Lowenstein to Miltner Brothers, a corporation, 63 Henry St, Corona, L. I., Dec. 6, (mtg $5,500;) attorney same.....$100

LOT 271, May 1,100, of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau; Lot 272, same map; Bertha Frey to John J. Farbridge, 809 Jennings St, (mtg $4,700,) Dec. 5; attorney same...$100

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FARMS Have Sold Them Thirty Years. UPDIKE & SON, Trenton, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. Brooklyn.

THE NEWKIRK

APARTMENTS De-LUXE

In beautiful Flatbush, Brooklyn.

610 to 626 East 15th Street (Marlborough Road)

fronting Newkirk Park and opposite Newkirk Avenue Express Station of the Brighton Beach "L" and Open Subway; 20 minutes to City Hall, New York. New houses of the highest class; must be seen to be appreciated. One family to a floor. Steam heat, hot water and best of janitor's service. Suites of 6 and 7 rooms. Parquet floors and tiled baths. Shower and shampoo. Gas and Electric Lights and telephone connections. These apartments are all of the latest and best improvements. Rents $45 to $55—35% less than Manhattan prices and far superior. References. Apply on premises.

Telephone 3357 } Flatbush.
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side.

Chester Hall

201 West 107th Street.

7 Large Rooms,

Especially suitable for DOCTOR OR DENTIST.

Convenient to subway and "L" stations.

ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Rent $60 Month

THE LARCHMONT,

27 West 11th St.

WASHINGTON PARK SECTION.

Eight large, beautiful, sunny rooms; near 5th Av.; elevator, electricity, and gas; low rent; free fuel; decorate to suit tenant.

We store your furniture, $3; moving, $8 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th St. Telephone 2067—Bryant.

A few desirable suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished, in high-class apartment house. Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St.

West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights,

REDUCED RENTS

414 WEST 118TH STREET

Front apartment, six rooms and bath, $50.

63 WEST 106TH STREET

Front apartment, seven rooms and bath, $60. Elevator houses. Every modern convenience. Exceptional locations.

613 TO 619 W. 144TH ST.,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

ELSIE AND CORA APARTMENT HOUSES.

5 and 6 large, light, sunny rooms and bath; all improvements, including telephone; each apartment steam heated; hall service; everything first-class; rent $34 to $45. Apply premises.

VAN PRAAG,

522-524 WEST 112TH ST.,

Between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.

Beautiful 5 and 6 rooms; telephone, etc.

$42 TO $48.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights,

124th St., 527 and 529 West, Near Broadway, Columbia College and Horace Mann School.—Up-to-date apartments; four and five rooms, with bath, steam, elevator, telephone; $30 to $43 month.

515 & 523 W. 122nd St

Elevator apartment, 4, 5, 6 and 10 rooms. Electric light. All modern improvements.

114th St., 206 West, (Seventh Av.)—Six rooms; plenty of sunshine; $26; opposite Wadleigh High School.

East Side.

THE LEXINGTON,

144-146-148 East 22d St.

Attractive large apartments, 5 rooms and bath. All-night elevator service. Electric light, telephone. Rent $52.50 monthly.

References; leases. Superintendent on premises.

WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM,

927 Broadway. Telephone 5929 Gramercy.

19 East 57th St. 2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, Elevators; all improvem'ts.

Special Reductions

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Up-to-Date. Modern Improvements.

Restaurant & Priv. Dining Rooms.

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59th St., Between Madison & Park Avs., Block from Grand Plaza Entrance to Central Park.

SINGLE ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 PER DAY.

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A select family and transient hotel; conveniently located; thoroughly comfortable and homelike. Good table. American plan. Rates $2.50 up per day. Special rates for a prolonged stay. Send for booklet. IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

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Tickets good to return until May 31.

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YACHT ATHENA Cruises in the Mediterranean two weeks or more in May, June, July.

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Open Throughout Year. 35 Minutes from New York. Through Train Service from New Pennsylvania Terminal. A high-class modern hotel affording every comfort and convenience of the best homes and appealing to a refined and exclusive clientele. Golf and other outdoor pastimes may be enjoyed the year around. Fine automobile roads. Near Aviation Field. Superior Cuisine—A la Carte Restaurant.

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NEW JERSEY.

THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT IN THE PINES

(SEASON UNTIL JUNE)

Delightfully located in the health-giving pine forests where every breath of the fragrant pine-laden air is exhilarating and the opportunities for out-door pastimes are unlimited. Elegant roads for motoring, riding, driving, charming wooded walks along picturesque lakes. Tennis courts, golf and numerous other out-door pastimes. A diversity of resort features and social life appealing to the most discriminating. There are a few cottages to Rent for those desiring to establish an ideal Winter home.

Nestling among the tall pines, sheltered from disagreeable weather, and with its many attractions, there is no other resort that can be compared with Lakewood.

One Hour and 30 Minutes from New York City, via the superb routes of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Fast express train service from West Twenty-third Street, 9.50 A. M. (12.50 Saturdays only), 1.20, 3.30 and 4.50 P. M. (6.20 P. M. Saturdays only), Sundays, 8.35, 9.50 A. M., 2.20 P. M. From Liberty Street, 4.00, 10.00 A. M. (1 P. M. Saturdays only), 1.30, 3.40 and 5.00 P. M. (6.30 P. M. Saturdays only). Sundays, 8.45 and 10.00 A. M., 2.30 P. M. Pullman Parlor Cars; Vestibule Coaches.

LEADING HOTELS & BOARDING HOUSES OF LAKEWOOD

will furnish further information regarding Lakewood, rates, &c., upon application.

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Cap. 275. A. J. Murphy, Mgr.

LEXINGTON
Cap. 100. A. S. Larabee, Prop.

THE MANHATTAN
Cap. 150. Chas. Hecht, Prop.

BARTLETT INN
Cap. 75. C. M. Bartlett, Prop.

THE CARASALJO
Cap. 75. E. Switzer, Prop.

BERTRAM COTTAGE
R. L. Bertram.
Cap. 20.

BROOKDALE COTTAGE
Cap. 10. Annie E. Linehan, Prop.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
Cap. 450. Frank F. Shute, Mgr.

OAK COURT
Cap. 100. Arnholt & Spangenberg.

PALMER HOUSE
Cap. 125. C. Palmer Cleaver, Prop.

PINE VIEW HOUSE
Cap. 30. Mrs. A. M. Crowe.

THE BRENTFORD
Cap. 85. A. M. Myers.

HOMELANDS SANITARIUM
J. M. Craig, M. D., Resident Physician.

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Among the Pines of New Jersey.

Season October to June.

Offers Exceptional Attractions for the Enjoyment of Outdoor Life. Ideal Conditions for Motoring.

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Directly on ocean front. Capacity 1,000. Open all year. American or European plan. Sea and fresh water in all baths; no extra charge for use of baths. Elaborate entertainment prepared for Christmas week and big New Year's Eve celebration. Holiday bookings now being made.

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Ocean end Rhode Island Avenue. Splendid table and service. Special rate for the Winter, $12.50, $15 per week, without bath; $15 to $25 per week, with bath. Sea water and other baths. Booklet. W. H. Moore, Manager.

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JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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Atlantic City, N. J. Special rates for Xmas and New Year reservations. Sea water baths free. Mrs. GERSON L. KAHN.

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Ask Mr. Foster—Free Information. Flat-iron Building Arcade.

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Capacity 550 Guests. Open throughout year. All modern improvements.

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NEW HAVEN LINE For New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North, week days only, leave Pier 28, E. R., 3:45 P. M., Str. RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days only leave Pier 27, E. R., 11:00 A. M., Str. NAUGATUCK.

Tickets, staterooms, and information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St. Telephone 5121 Cortlandt. Also at N. Y. Transfer and Tourist Offices and at Piers.

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Cuisine and Service Unexcelled. Very Best Accommodations.

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Direct rail connections at Albany and Troy for points North, East and West. Horses and automobiles carried at reasonable rates.

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SOUTH AMERICA — Semi-annual Tour de Luxe leaves Jan. 28th. Something new in pleasure travel.

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Liberal Exclusive Features Distinguish our Tours Everywhere. Mention Program Wanted.

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EXCELLENT CABIN ACCOMMODATION.

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Veturno ..... Dec. 23 | Uranium ..... Jan. 19

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Go to Bermuda

Round Trip $30 and up in December.

9 days **TOURS** $50.00 up

Including Hotels, shore excursions, etc.

Fast Twin Screw S. S. "Bermudian" sails 10 A. M., Dec. 10th, 24th, Jan. 4th, 11th, 18th, 28th. Bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy.

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New S. S. "Guiana" sails Jan. 10th, Feb. 18th, and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Gen'l Agts. Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 563 and 264 Fifth Ave., or any Ticket Agent, or QUEBEC S. S. CO., Ltd., Quebec.

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Characteristically American in Environment.

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Jan. 21 (27 days) $140 & up—Feb. 18 (32 days) $150 & up—Mar. 25 (19 days) $85 & up

The only Steamer Cruising in the West Indies specially constructed for service in the tropics.

Weekly Sailings from New Pier 42, N. R., N. Y.

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ITALY RIVIERA EGYPT

MADEIRA GIBRALTAR

ALGIERS VILLEFRANCHE GENOA

NAPLES ALEXANDRIA *FIUME

A LA CARTE SERVICE

WITHOUT CHARGE

CARONIA FRANCONIA CARMANIA

*Cabin rail at Fiume on Feb. and March trips.

JAN. 7, JAN. 21, FEB. 18, MAR. 11,

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO OUR AGENCIES AT NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS, PHILADELPHIA, ST. LOUIS, SAN FRANCISCO, TORONTO, MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG OR LOCAL AGENTS

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Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France).

Sailing every Thursday, 10 A. M.

From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.

*La Savoie....Dec. 8 | La Bretagne..Dec. 29
*La Lorraine..Dec. 15 | La Lorraine..Jan. 5
*La Touraine..Dec. 22 | La Savoie....Jan. 12

*Twin screw steamers.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING.

One class (II) Cabin Passengers only.

*Niagara.....Dec. 10
La Gascogne.....Dec. 15

GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State Street, N. Y.

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SAILING FROM NEW YORK WED'DAYS.

Through Bookings to the Orient and Far East.

Special Through Trip of JAN. 28th, 1911 — SS. Martha Washington — From New York — TO Alexandria

With stops at the Azores, Gibraltar, Naples, and Thermina; thence Trieste via Piraeur and Gravosa.

PHELPS BROS. & CO., General Agents, 17 Battery Place, N. Y. City.

ANCHOR LINE

GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

Columbia...Dec. 10, 1 P.M. | California..Dec. 24, 3 P.M.
Caledonia..Dec. 17, 10 A.M. | Furnessia..Jan. 7, noon

FIRST CABIN, $[illegible] AND UPWARD.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND UPWARD.
STEERAGE, $[illegible] AND UPWARD.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN

LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG EUROPE

†KAISERIN AUG. VIC. Dec. 10, 12 noon
¶PRESIDENT GRANT. Dec. 17, 10 AM
‡‡PENNSYLVANIA...Dec. 22, 11 AM
†AMERIKA.....Jan. 5, 11 AM

†Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant. Gymnasium, Electric Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden. *Second cabin only. ‡Hamburg direct. ¶Hamburg via Cherbourg.

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By new 17,000 ton steamers, equipped with all modern safety appliances. Electric Baths, Gymnasium, Elevator, etc.

S. S. CINCINNATI....Jan. 5, 12 noon
S. S. CLEVELAND.....Jan. 28
S. S. CINCINNATI.....Feb. 14

Tourist Department for Trips Everywhere.

PLEASURE CRUISES

ORIENT Egypt, Holy Land, Nile.

January 28 by the twin screw S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 tons), offering every convenience and comfort, 80 DAYS, $325 and up. Finest trip ever planned. Strictly first class.

Nile trips by the Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Co.'s superb steamers.

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January 21 by S. S. BLUECHER (12,500 tons), 74 DAYS, $350 and up. Only opportunity to see South America right.

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By the twin screw S. S. CLEVELAND (17,000 tons), from New York November 1, 1911, and from San Francisco February 17, 1912, 110 DAYS, $650 and up, including all necessary expenses ashore and afloat. Optional Tours of 17 days in India, 14 days in Japan.

CUBA, JAMAICA, HAYTI, PANAMA, Colombia, Costa Rica, and West Coast Points.

The S. S. HAMBURG, (11,000 tons), sailing DEC. 14 and fortnightly thereafter. Finest and largest ship to CUBA. Weekly by well-known "Prinz" and other steamers of the ATLAS SERVICE.

Superb trips at moderate rates—28 and 25 DAY CRUISES, $135 and $140. Also tours including hotel expenses.

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That picturesque Winter resort region along the coasts of the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea and the outlying islands of the West Indies, Porto Rico, Bahamas, Cuba, and Florida.

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All the attractions of the RIVIERA, with automobiling, bathing, fishing, and other outdoor sports. Only direct route without change from New York daily, except Sunday, calling at Charleston for all Carolina resorts; at Brunswick, for all Georgia and Alabama points, reaching Jacksonville the third day for all Florida resorts.

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Special 16-day cruise to and around the island, $110, including all expenses, touching at principal ports and affording an opportunity of seeing the island under the most favorable auspices. Steamer is your hotel for entire cruise. Porto Rico is now an American possession. Reached in perfect comfort in 4½ days from New York. Send for booklet.

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INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

HOLIDAY SEASON SAILINGS

All our steamers have Wireless Telegraph and Submarine Signals.

Majestic	Dec. 7, 3:00 P. M.	Cedric	Dec. 10, 12:00 Noon
Lapland	Dec. 10, 11:00 A. M.	Adriatic	Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.
Minneapolis	Dec. 10, 12:00 Noon	Philadelphia	Dec. 16, 10:00 A. M.
St. Paul	Dec. 10, 10:00 A. M.	Arabic	Dec. 17, 11:00 A. M.

CRUISES WEST INDIES SPANISH MAIN PANAMA CANAL S. S. New York Jan. 28 Mar. 4 1911

Costing only $150 and upwards for 31 days, affording 294 hours ashore, three days more than any other cruise

The Ship, the Itineraries, the Equipment and the Prices are Right; and you may visit United States territory under the American flag. Send for map and program.

American Line Pier 62 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

St. Paul....Dec. 10, 10 AM | *Teutonic..Dec. 21
Phila...Fri., Dec. 16, 10 AM | St. Louis..Dec. 31
*White Star Line Steamer from Piers 60 and 61 N. R.

Atlantic Transport Line

New York—London Direct Pier 58 N. R.

Minneapolis..Dec. 10, noon | Min't'ka..Dec. 24
Min'haha..Dec. 17, 10:30 AM | Min'waska..Jan. 7

Red Star Line Pier 59 N. R.

New York—Cherbourg—Dover—Antwerp.

Lapland (nw)..Dec. 10, 11 AM | Kroonland..Jan. 4
Vaderland..Dec. 28, 10 AM | Finland..Jan. 11

White Star Line Piers 60 & 61 N. R.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton

Majestic.....Dec. 7, 3 PM | Teutonic..Dec. 21
Adriatic..Dec. 14, 9:30 AM | St. Louis..Dec. 31

American Line Steamer from Pier 62 N. R.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool

Cedric.....Dec. 10, noon | Baltic....Dec. 24
Arabic.....Dec. 17, 11 AM | L'rtic(n'w)..Jn. 14

New York and Boston to

RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT

The Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria.

★ CEDRIC (21,035 tons)....Jan. 11, Feb. 22
★ CELTIC (20,904 tons)...Jan. 25, Mar. 8
★ Largest Steamers to the Mediterranean.

Romanic..Feb. 4, 2:30 PM | Canopic.....April 8
Romanic..Mar. 18, noon | Romanic....April 29
Cretic..Mar. 29, noon | Cretic.....

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MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE

LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA

DIRECT via FISHGUARD

Queenstown—Fishguard—Liverpool

Campania, Dec. 7, 10 A. M.; Caronia, Dec. 14

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SAILING

S. S. MAURETANIA, DEC. 17, 6 P. M.

Fishguard and Liverpool

Lusitania...Dec. 28, 9 A.M. | Lusitania..Jan. 18

GIBRALTAR GENOA NAPLES TRIESTE FIUME

Pannonia..Feb. 25 noon | Saxonia.....Mar. 30
Ultonia..Mar. 23, noon | Pannonia.....Apr. 13

West-Indies and TRINIDAD

Weekly service between New York, Trinidad and Surinam. Fortnightly to Barbados, Demerara, Haiti, Curacao, Venezuela, by large new steamships. Excellent accommodations and cuisine. Fine [illegible]

[illegible] West India Co., 17 State St., New York.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:10 | Sun sets..4:33 | Moon sets..9:36

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:38	11:33	4:25	5:00
Governors Island	11:11	11:48	5:00	6:10
Hell Gate	1:01	1:38	6:35	7:45

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 6.

SS Gascogne, Havre, Nov. 20.
SS Phoebus, Hamburg, Nov. 18.
SS Marowijne, Port Spain, Nov. 28.
SS San Juan, San Juan, Nov. 30.
SS Thames, Kingston, Dec. 1.
SS Havana, Havana, Dec. 3.
SS Rossia, Horta, Nov. 28.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Nov. 30.
SS Roma, Naples, Nov. 22.
SS Uppland, Trinidad, Nov. 24.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close,	Vessels Sail,
Campania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Majestic, Southampton	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gothland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Martha Washington, Naples		1:00 P.M.
Regina d'Italia, Naples		12:00 M.
Taormina, Naples		12:00 M.
Seneca, Cienfuegos		12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand		2:00 P.M.
Italia, Naples		1:00 P.M.
Uranium, Rotterdam		
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Haiti	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Indian Prince, Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Brunswick		3:00 P.M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Uller, St. Kitts	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Antilla, Tampico		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London		12:00 M.
Lapland, Antwerp		11:00 A.M.
Columbia, Glasgow		1:00 P.M.
Lituania, Rotterdam		2:00 P.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Prinzess Irene, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Roma, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Duca d'Genova, Naples		12:00 M.
Gascogne, Havre		
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Thames, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chatham, Brazil	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sibiria, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sergipe, Pernambuco	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comeric, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Magara, Havre		3:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Santa Clara	London	Nov. 23
Bayamo	Tampico	Nov. 25
Algonquin	Turk's Island	Nov. 30
St. Egbert	St. Lucia	Nov. 22
Ortiflamme	Havre	Nov. 26
El Rio	Galveston	Dec. 1
Candidate	Antwerp	Nov. 20
Prinzess Irene	Gibraltar	Nov. 28
Adriatic	Southampton	Nov. 30
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Bremen	Nov. 30
President Grant	Hamburg	Nov. 26
Vandalia	Hamburg	Nov. 20
Olinda	Nipe	Dec. 2
Strathardle	Glasgow	Nov. 27

DUE TO-MORROW.

Main	Bremen	Nov. 26
Voltaire	Barbados	Dec. 2
Almirante	Kingston	Dec. 2
Comus	New Orleans	Dec. 3
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 5

DUE FRIDAY.

Pannonia	Naples	Nov. 28
Mexico	Havana	Dec. 5
Matappo	Algiers	Nov. 18
El Elba	Galveston	Dec. 8
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 3
Crown of Galicia	Buenos Ayres	Nov. 10
Janavy	Para	Nov. 27
Prinz Sigismund	Havana	Dec. 5

By Marconi Wireless.

SS Oceanic, outgoing from Southampton, was reported 247 miles west of Lizard at noon yesterday; due at Plymouth, if not delayed, early to-day.

SS President Grant, incoming from Hamburg, was reported 313 miles east of Sandy Hook at 12:45 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, this afternoon.

SS Caronia, incoming from Liverpool, was reported 2,120 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9 P. M. Monday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Saturday night or early Sunday.

SS Pannonia, incoming from Naples, was reported 980 miles east of Sandy Hook at 9 P. M. Monday; due at her pier, if not delayed, early Friday.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, incoming from Bremen, was reported 425 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7:40 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, late

To Advertisers.

The utmost vigilance is necessary to keep the columns of The New York Times free from misleading advertisements, as unscrupulous advertisers persist in trying to secure a hearing under the protection of the reputation of The New York Times for clean and reliable advertisements.

The New York Times declines to consider any advertisement that does not state its business in unmistakably plain words. Business Offers, Investments, Help Wanted and Agents' advertisements must appear exactly as what they are.

This rule is inviolable. Its infringement means permanent exclusion from The New York Times.

LOST

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—From automobile, between Cedarhurst, L. I., and 59th St., N. Y. City, blue paper box marked Tiffany, containing sterling silver brush and comb, clothes brush, whisk broom, powder box, hatpin holder, picture frame, glass bottles; articles marked M. A. W. Hels. Reward if returned to 34 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—In front of 24 Mount Morris Park West, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., a box, containing a small gold pin. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to R. H. H. Steel, at the above address.

LOST.—Green morocco handbag; left on 6th Av. south-bound train at 18th St. at 10:30 A. M. on Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1910. Reward if returned to owner. 1 West 34th St., Room 505.

LOST—Gold barpin, with diamond solitaire in centre, Saturday morning, on 33d St., between Madison and Park Avs. Return J. Armstrong, 515 Madison Av. Reward.

LOST—Dec. 5, brooch with diamond in centre between Lackawanna Station, Orange, N. J., Hudson Tunnel to Cortlandt Sts., Subway to 96th St. L 53 Times.

LOST—Diamond earring in platinum setting, vicinity of 42d St., Broadway, 7th Av., 57th St., Lexington Av.; $200 reward if returned to 159 East 46th St.

LOST.—Sapphire and diamond ring, Monday, either on Fulton St. Subway station or Madison Av. car; liberal reward. Return 925 Park Av.

LOST—Will the lady who picked up tortoise-shell opera glasses at Metropolitan Opera House kindly return to 440 West End Av? reward.

LOST.—Pearl earring, Saturday night, taxicab, between Herald Square and Tremont Av.; reward. G. M., care Produce Bank, 116th St., 3d Av.

LOST—Saturday evening, one diamond earring; liberal reward of $150 for return. Mrs. A. Sewalbe, 464 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Gold locket; diamond M one side, Ruby L on other side; liberal reward. Return, L. Moore, 311 West 97th St.

LOST—Friday, lady's watch and pin on Broadway Subway; reward if returned to K. Gorman, 507 West 157th St.

LOST—On Monday, pearl and diamond earring. Liberal reward if returned to Raphael, 288 Columbus Av.

LOST—On 42d St. or Madison Av., silver Spanish medal with crown. Return 8 East 65th St. for reward.

LOST.—Silver watch, between 8th and 19th Sts.; valuable sentimentally. Reward. 60 West 9th St.

LOST.—Central Park bridal path, small circle diamond brooch. Reward, Daube, 51 East 58th St.

LOST.—Sunday last, pearl pin, 29th St., Madison Av. car, or 16th St. Reward. L 52 Times.

$500 REWARD—LOST from express wagon Nov. 15, diamond earring, valued as heirloom; positively no questions asked; return Black, Starr & Frost, 438 5th Av.

$50 REWARD, no questions asked, for the return of square sapphire surrounded by two rows of small diamonds, hung from bowknot as a pendant; lost Nov. 1 in an envelope. 50 East 64th St.

LIBERAL reward for return of 5 h. p. green Indian motor cycle, or information leading to same; number of motor 21 B403; no questions asked. Quick Delivery Co., 352 West 16th St.

LOST AND FOUND. CATS. DOGS

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—Scotch collie, vicinity Washington Square; answers to name "Laddy." Reward if returned to 71 Washington Place.

LOST.—St. Bernard dog, named Teddy; good reward. A. Loewinger, 631 West 24th St.

LOST.—Yellow Chow dog. Liberal reward if returned to F. P. Garvan, 152 East 35th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

FOUND

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 20c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND, Dec. 5.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply Lost Property Room, 9 Morris St.: SECOND AV.—Umbrella, glove, pair gloves, pair of shoes, overalls, shirt front, dress etc., samples, bag tools; THIRD AV.—Umbrella, 4 bags, 3 purses, sum money, book, paper, odd glove, rubbers, gloves etc., corsets, muff; SIXTH AV.—3 umbrellas, satchel, locket and chain, books, papers, 2 letters, gloves, odd gloves, shoes, tie, spool ribbon, cog wheel, piece iron, level, iron stand; NINTH AV.—2 umbrellas, sum money, spectacles, bracelet, books, express receipt, gloves, shoe, pair rubbers, overalls etc., can; SUBWAY—3 umbrellas, satchel, purse, ring, watch, pair spectacles, eyeglasses, 5 books, manuscript, 4 pair gloves, belt, thimble, drawings, underwear, lace, 3 muffs, papers, 2 tin boxes, brushes, round-up bag.

FOUND, Dec. 3.—JERSEY CENTRAL R. R. Apply Station Master, Jersey City, N. J.: Bag, hair brush, umbrella, bundle, package.

FOUND, DEC. 3.—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station; Tobacco pouch, dress suit case, muff, eyeglasses.

FOUND, Dec. 3.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Umbrella, three packages, pair rubbers.

FOUND, Dec. 3.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Packages and umbrellas.

FOUND, Dec. 3.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT. Apply Thirty-third St. and Seventh Av., Baggage room: Box collars, pocketbook, veil, hat pin, telescope, package, package containg night gown, derby hat, leggins, shoes, scarf pin, brush and comb, two pairs of rubbers, blanket, bag, two pairs slippers, penknife.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 8167 John

Domestic.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lindhm Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, firemen; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th St. Telephone 486 Morningside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 88 West 134th.—Bond, $1,000; guaranteed colored help. 1119—Harlem.

RIVERSIDE AGENCY, 12 West 69th St. Tel. 1528—Riverside. Competent help of all trades supplied.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

A Good Business for You.—A free course of lectures on life insurance has been arranged for. It will be given by one of the best experts. Its object is to interest young and middle-aged men of good education, references, and energy in the business, in order to show its possibilities, financially and otherwise. No obligation to take up the business. Address Mr. T., Post Office Box 339, Madison Square Branch, City.

Office manager and cashier wanted for company's New York office; must make reasonable investment in the business; money secured and promptly returned if either party has cause for dissatisfaction; good salary and small commission on business done; this position has large, permanent earning power and increasing future; must be a good man to get the position. Prompt, K 46 Times.

Wanted.—Capitalist to identify himself with a growing manufacturing enterprise; established trade, with great possibilities, in Central West. For further particulars address L. L., 331 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Wanted—American novelties and staples, any line, for English and Continental trade; opening warehousing and selling business in London. Address immediately. J. Russell Shearman, P. O. Station A, Indianapolis, Ind.

$1,000 to $3,000 secures State management with a reliable New York corporation; $10,000 yearly income to right man; money returned if contract is terminated. Interview H. H. Darr, Room 276, 27th floor, Metropolitan Tower.

Englishman, with splendid London influence and business connections, returning March, wishes to represent American firm. Reply Howard, 1 West 34th St., City.

Partner Desired.—Established manufacturer of plush and caracul coats desires partner with $15,000 to $20,000 cash money; references. L 7 Times.

$6,000.—If you have this amount to invest in 7% preferred stock write Johnston Co., Newport, R. I.

BUSINESS NOTICES

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

$1,000 a day made by aviators. We will teach you to fly for $500. Mohawk Aviation Co., 1,402 Broadway, Suite 932.

500 multigraphed typewritten letters, $1.50; 1,000, $2; addressing. Royal Letter Company, 15 East 14th St.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AV., AT 35TH ST.,

REQUIRE EXPERIENCED SALES LEDGER BOOKKEEPERS.

BEST & CO.,

FIFTH AV., AT 35TH ST.,

HAVE SEVERAL VACANCIES FOR BRIGHT, ACTIVE GIRLS 16 TO 20 YEARS OF AGE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS.

CANDY.

R. H. MACY & CO. require competent, experienced saleswomen for their Candy department. Apply at office of General Manager.

CLERICAL.

R. H. MACY & CO. require several bright young women over 18 years of age for clerical positions. Apply at office of General Manager.

GIRLS.

R. H. MACY & CO. require several bright girls for department positions as parcel wrappers; excellent opportunities to learn the dry goods business. Apply at office of General Manager.

HENRY HESSE,
Sixth Av., 399; 24th-25th Sts.,
Requires experienced saleswomen for the hosiery, knit underwear, worsted knit goods, and art embroidery departments. Apply 9-11 A. M.; also junior saleslades required.

MUSIC.

R. H. MACY & CO. require competent, experienced saleswomen for their Music department. Apply at office of General Manager.

SALESWOMEN.

R. H. MACY & CO. have vacancies in various departments throughout the store for competent, experienced saleswomen; permanent positions to desirable applicants. Apply to the office of General Manager.

WANTED—In real estate concern, an experienced A1 double entry bookkeeper; must understand her business; references required. Apply between 3 and 5 P. M., 103 Park Av., Room 307, New York City.

WANTED—Experienced stenographer; good position with manufacturing company in Bronx. Answer, stating age, experience, salary you have been earning, and give reference, H 137 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESMEN.—Require several competent salesmen for their men's furnishing and silverware departments. Apply by mail or in person to Superintendent.

BODY DESIGNER.—WANTED BY LARGE DETROIT AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURER; CAPABLE OF DESIGNING STRONG AND CHEAP CONSTRUCTION, ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE BUILDING BODIES; TO WORK AS ASSISTANT TO MAN IN CHARGE; GOOD SALARY TO RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS BOX L 59 TIMES.

BRIGHT YOUNG BOY for general office work; must be American and Christian; not afraid long hours and hard work; $4 to start. Address, in own handwriting, "Advance," Box 264 Times Downtown.

ENGRAVERS.

R. H. MACY & CO. require several competent, experienced engravers on gold and silver. Apply at office of General Manager.

SALESMEN wanted calling on wholesale and retail grocers, druggists, hardware, department stores, hotels, restaurants, jewelers, &c., throughout United States, to sell an article of merit; absolute necessity, being sold all over the world; excellent opportunity; straight or side line; experienced only. Give full particulars, Box L 56 Times.

SALEMAN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMEN.—Good salesmen wanted to take a side line of good quality skirts for any territory. Box L 62 Times.

SOLICITOR WANTED to collect advertisements for a souvenir journal of a charitable institution. H. G., 208 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, Christian, neat, careful, accurate, steady; familiar with detail work; not afraid of hard work; salary $12; good future. Address, stating qualifications and experience. K 170 Times.

WANTED—Experienced salesman with wide acquainted in any wholesale trade in the city can make good money by hard work during the next few months; splendid proposition of highest character. Call to-day, between 9 and 11 A. M., Mr. Green, Room 217, 334 5th Av.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BUYER FOR AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES; MUST HAVE BEST REFERENCES. APPLY KAUFMANN BROS., 648 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 4 AND 5 P. M., TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 8167 John

Domestic.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lindhm Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids, firemen; city, country. Henderson's, 110 West 134th St. Telephone 486 Morningside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 88 West 134th.—Bond, $1,000; guaranteed colored help. 1119—Harlem.

RIVERSIDE AGENCY, 12 West 69th St. Tel. 1528—Riverside. Competent help of all trades supplied.

PERSONAL

40 cents per agate line each insertion.

For Adoption.—Armenian boy, 9 years old; very bright, attractive, and affectionate; born in this country; speaks only English. F. D., 47 Times.

HELP WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AND EDUCATION AS A TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE FOR AN ESTABLISHED METAL GOODS LINE; AN EXCELLENT POSITION WITH BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS, STATING AGE AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, OPPORTUNITY, BOX C 206 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

ORGANIST for Episcopal church, 25 miles out, $500. Webster's Choir Agency, 136 5th Av.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, 320 Fifth Av., telephone 4527 Madison Square. Agency for superior domestic help.

MISS BRINKLEY,
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
4 and 6 East 42d St. Tel. 6892 Bryant.
Only competent, thoroughly trained servants supplied, after careful, personal investigation of references; temporary servants for dinners, receptions, children's parties, &c. Circular sent on request.

MRS. DICKINSON'S Co-Operative Employment Agency, 373 5th Av.—Supplies housekeepers, governesses, nursery governesses, and nurses; also high-class household servants, male and female; references personally investigated; houses opened and cleaned. Tel. 6422 Mad. Square.

MRS. MACK, Waldorf Employment Agency, 12 West 33d St. 'Phone 300 Madison, (formerly of Eaton Terrace, London, England.) Only first-class help supplied of all classes and nationalities, after careful investigation of references; no fees until positions are secured.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN, EDUCATED IN ENGLAND, AGED 29, EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, FAMILIAR WITH GENERAL CLERICAL DUTIES AND MODERN FILING SYSTEMS, WHO HAS HAD FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN NEW YORK CITY, DESIRES RESPONSIBLE POSITION. SATISFACTORY REFERENCES. ANGLO-AMERICAN, L 18 TIMES.

A. A.—DRESSMAKER.—First class and up to date; your last season's crepe meteor gown, crepe de chine, or satin gown remodeled and veiled with marquisette or chiffon cloth, made into an inexpensive and serviceable evening gown, assuring you entire satisfaction; reasonable. 'Phone 1883 Bryant. Mme. Cully, 138 West 48th.

DRESSMAKER.—Dressmaking home or out; good style, perfect fit. Mrs. Gentry, 148 St. Nicholas Av.

EXPERT SHOPPER, with highest indorsements, can be secured by addressing Shopping, 21 Bible House.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, excellent education, quick, careful operator; understands office work thoroughly; excellent speller; references furnished from former employer; salary desired, $15. Capable, 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' practical experience in various lines; understands routine office details; desires permanent position; references; $12. Reliable, 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 1 year's experience; neat, accurate, rapid, anxious for position; painstaking and reliable; well recommended; $9. Miss N., 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law and commercial experience; highest references; salary, $12. Address 644 East 235th St., city. 'Phone 250 Williamsbridge.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent young woman; rapid, neat, accurate worker; references. Ambitious, 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; can handle large correspondence quickly, intelligently; references; $15. Competent, 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; one year's experience; excellent references; willing worker. Bresson, 489 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious beginner will accept low salary with advancement opportunities. Executive, 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Good worker; excellent education; references furnished; salary desired, $8. Accurate, 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, six years' experience, export, general, commercial; bright, clever, young. Executive 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; high school education; references; Christian; intelligence; $10. C 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, somewhat experienced, familiar with general office work. Blankstein, 55 Grafton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; neat typist; familiar with office work; references; $10. Capable, 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper, one year's experience; references; willing worker. R. B., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Real estate experience; neat appearing, discreet; college education; $12. C 202 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A TECHNICAL SCHOOL GRADUATE in Machine Design, age 23, wishes to locate in designing or experimental department of a manufacturing company. Has some experience in automobiles and would prefer that or allied line. Is ambitious to make himself valuable and will accept position subject to satisfactory service. Address Integrity, 5 Times.

A—A—A—ACCOUNTANT EXPERT.—Periodical audits, investigations; books opened, closed, written up, balanced, systematized; reliable work moderate. Address Accountant, 55 Wall St., Room 212. Telephone 4337 Broad.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books; $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,317. 'Phone 2993—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT. AUDITOR.
HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT.
High grade. Moderate. References.
150 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 4317.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER—Books opened, audited, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 184, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2825 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, S. Mittel, 271 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public; experienced; good references; moderate. E. B., 263 West 125th St., New York.

A STRONG, WILLING BOY of 17, fairly educated, desires position in wholesale or manufacturing place. Address Beginner, 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Energetic, competent to assume complete charge; good correspondent; moderate salary. L 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; young man, 20, experienced, reliable, desires prospective position. Hertzfield, 338 East 121st.

BY A GRADUATE of commercial high school now employed in broker's office, desiring to make a change, position with good manufacturing or mercantile house; best of references; wages $12. Christian, Times 80 Broadway.

COLUMBIA STUDENT desires position during spare hours, afternoons or evenings; excellent references. Address L 57 Times.

DETECTIVE, licensed, seeks work by day or week, shadowing, tracing. Wagner, 162 East 86th St.

DRAFTSMAN wishes position with architect; country; 2 years' experience; reference. K 44 Times.

GENTLEMAN wishes to recommend young African as chauffeur; is willing to do housework also. Address L 47 Times.

I WANT THE REPRESENTATION FOR OHIO of a few live lines for the retail dry goods trade; my headquarters are in Cleveland. Give full particulars. L 50 Times.

MASSEUR, nurse; graduated 10 years; well recommended, wishes engagement. Monien, 352 St. Nicholas Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced; 21; familiar with bookkeeping; quick figuring; neat handwriting. C 250 Times Downtown.

PLUMBER, licensed, 15 years' experience plumbing, gas steam, and tinning range and furnace work, also tactical electrical bell work, all work done direct from plans, wishes a steady responsible position. Plumber, 1,358 Park Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

PRIVATE, CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY.—A calm, tactful, level-headed young man, with ability to accomplish effective work, and convincing references from gentlemen of repute, wishes to establish himself with gentleman desiring a young man who can prove absolutely that he is one of the invaluable sort. L 55 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, good address and appearance, desires position where intelligence, industry and reliability count; experience in laces, novelties, millinery. L. 51 Times.

SALESMAN with established trade wishes line of popular-priced dresses or dresses and costumes for the West; only A1 houses considered. Address "S. W.," 104 East 14th St.

SKIRT CONTRACTOR.—Inside; years' experience in all lines. H. Edelstein, 1,699 Washington Av., Bronx.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN, college graduate, wishes work after business hours; anything taken. L 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 26, as footman on automobile; neat appearance; good city reference. L 61 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large rooms; well heated and furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

20TH ST., 356.—Large sunny room; small family; excellent table; references; convenient surface and "L" trains.

44TH ST., 221 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, superior board; refined home; table board.

44TH ST., 214 WEST.—Good rooms with good board; telephone; references.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large and small; private baths; 'phone; exclusive; with board.

48TH ST., 115 WEST.—A private family offers desirable room, with board, to a gentleman.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large rooms, first-class; telephone; references.

63D ST., 133 WEST.—Widow having handsome private home will accommodate a few select boarders; all appointments first-class; Southern cooking; reasonable; references.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; suites, with baths; references; parlor dining room.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Large, small rooms; clean, comfortable; first-class table; table guests.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable suite of two rooms, unexpectedly vacated; high-class accommodations.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Two large, also hall room; southern exposure; parlor dining room; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Clean, bright suite; private bath; single rooms; quiet, refined; table guests.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near L, Subway; table guests; every convenience; references.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, with bath, large closets; parlor dining room; excellent table; table board; telephone; Christians; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable single, sunny room; parlor dining; references required.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Private residence, square, single rooms; cuisine excellent; convenient "L," Subway; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—2d floor, en suite or single; exceptional house; excellent table.

80TH ST., 152 WEST.—Large and single rooms, hot and cold water; parlor dining room.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Large single room, suitable for gentlemen; table guests.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms, refined surroundings, near subway, elevated; excellent table; telephone; references.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Elegant, warm, sunny rooms, handsomely furnished; every convenience; superior board; telephone.

93D, 161 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, one single; all conveniences; board optional; transients accommodated.

95TH, 58 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; large closets; running water; conveniences; table guests accommodated.

117TH ST., 421 WEST, near Amsterdam Av., Broadway Subway, 110th St., opposite Columbia University; second floor, singly or en suite; private house; board.

117TH ST., 417 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; smaller room; Subway, Elevated, telephone.

117TH ST., 407 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other room; excellent table; Broadway Subway.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Large and small rooms; elevator apartment; excellent dining room.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable rooms, comfortable, connecting; steam heat; telephone; reference; table guests.

142D ST., 512 WEST.—Desirable front rooms; steam heated; superior table; 'Phone Audubon 5075 W.

149TH ST., 540 to 546 WEST.
Main entrance, 544, near Broadway Subway. A few vacancies; large room, $14; another, $18 weekly for two; house well heated; every comfort; excellent meals. Telephone 2757—Audubon.

153D ST., (847 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large and small rooms; suitable for party of three; running water, good table, private house; table boarders desired.

157TH ST. SUBWAY, Washington Heights.—Attractive outside room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; telephone 203 Audubon.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service, baths, and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Telephone 793 Bryant.

EXCEPTIONAL MEALS.
122 West 71st, new owner and management; white help; good service; refined environment. Mrs. Cory.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 761, (148th.)—Exceptionally pleasant rooms; board; single, double; seen to appreciate.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, Washington Square N. W.—Desirable rooms, suite or single; private baths; steam; excellent table; service good.

1.—WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103.)—Block from Riverside Park; Subway express station, surface cars, and Riverside buses; finest location in New York; handsomely furnished rooms; superior table.

WEST END AV., 240.—Choice rooms; all conveniences; suitable for man and wife or business gentleman; convenient to 72d St. Subway.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; telephone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Homelike, first-class table board; nicely furnished large, small rooms; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, Gramarcy Park.—Desirable rooms; reasonable; excellent table; reference; telephone.

34TH ST., 117 EAST.—Large front parlor, suitable for two or three; hot and cold water, electric lights; also another room.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large corner rooms, steam heat, elevator, private bath; also single rooms; running water; excellent table; parlor dining.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable large, small rooms; private baths; excellent board. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 694-696.—Back parlor; private bath; also single rooms; fine table; American.

Brooklyn.

GREENE AV., 41.—Nice suite of three rooms second floor; with bath; excellent table.

Long Island.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; comfortable, attractive, homelike; special Winter rates. Telephone Flushing 290.

Country.

A comfortable home for elderly people and others, $7. 315 Gramatan Av., Mount Vernon.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

42D ST., 242 WEST.—Near Broadway, large elegantly furnished room; private bath; toilet; heat.

43D ST., 252 WEST.—Three rooms, front or rear, complete for housekeeping; steam heated. Gregory.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Well furnished, large, small rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; board optional; references.

45TH ST., 226 WEST.—Accommodation for one or two gentlemen in private bachelor residence; references.

46TH ST., 29 WEST.—Large and small, suitable for two; permanent; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

48TH ST., 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished single warm room; gentleman only. Telephone 3043—Bryant.

48TH ST., 113 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; private bath; second floor.

49TH ST., 48 WEST.—Two medium sized, comfortably furnished rooms in high-class location; clean, wholesome home cooking; table board optional.

49TH ST., 152 WEST.—Elegant suite of rooms in private apartment. Barrett, Apartment 1.

52D ST., 43 WEST (Near 5th Av.).—New, elegantly furnished rooms; electric light, baths; $5 and $10 weekly.

55TH ST. AND 7TH AV., (Glenmore Apartments.)—Very large, handsomely furnished room, with strictly private bath, for gentleman; private family; convenient to all Subway, elevated, and surface cars. Apartment 4.

56TH ST., 345 WEST.—The Kemper; large double rooms; single rooms; baths; running water; reasonable.

57TH ST., 142 WEST.—Well furnished front room; private bath; house neatly kept; reference; telephone.

69TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front rooms, $6-$10 weekly; private house; well kept.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Alcove room, combining elegance and comfort, for gentleman moderate means.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Two rooms, southern exposure; also large single room, with board.

74TH ST., 107 WEST.—Established very desirable doctor's office; excellent attendance; long lease; very moderate.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Medium-sized room; also large room; private bath; suitable for two.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Southern exposed large and single rooms, adjoining bath; terms moderate; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 172 WEST.—Pleasant parlor and bedroom; both front; high-class elevator apartment; exclusive; one or two gentlemen.

80TH ST., 140 WEST.—Lady, residing beautiful newly furnished home, would let one or two large, light, airy rooms; all conveniences; near Subway, "L." 'Phone 7514—Schuyler; references.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Physician's office to rent in private house with dentist; best location.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—Nicely furnished steam-heated rooms, near L and Subway. Osborn.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Large back parlor, suitable doctor; suite or floor; tray breakfast; references.

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished front room, also handsome parlor suite; private bath.

82D ST.—56 WEST.—Large front room, one flight; electric light, telephone; private house.

83D ST., 135 WEST.—Large front bedroom; clean; accessible to L or Subway. Edwards.

85TH ST., 202 WEST.—Furnished room, scrupulously clean, in private family.

94TH, 78 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, small rooms, single or connecting; running water; telephone. Stanclift.

96TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive, clean room, convenient Subway and "L" express; board optional. Scott.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished room; southern exposure; Subway express, "L"; private family. Owner.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house and family; near Subway station; refined environment; attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; telephone; gentleman; moderate.

103D ST., 216 WEST, (corner of Broadway)—Outside suite, bed and sitting room; exceptionally well furnished; piano; Apartment 3. 'Phone 8804—Riverside.

103D ST., 58 Manhattan Av.—Parlor and bedroom; private entrance; 'phone; Subway, "L"; references. Arthur.

112TH ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; elegantly furnished room, well heated, suitable for bachelor or married couple.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Large front room, extension window; two smaller rooms; 'phone; elevator. Cook.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; elevator house; good location; hallboy.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Just furnished, sunny corner; four windows; conveniences; telephone; $3-$5. Hungerford.

121ST ST., 519 WEST.—Opposite Columbia College; very desirable room; elevator; telephone. La Fontaine.

122D ST., 514 WEST, (near Broadway.)—High-class room, double, single; electricity, steam, elevator. Kenyon.

136TH ST., 522 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, light (two windows,) warm; adjoining bath; telephone; modern elevator apartment; near Subway express; references. Campbell.

137TH ST., 249 WEST.—Sunny rooms, parlor, piano, telephone; every convenience; Subway, elevated; gentlemen preferred.

137TH ST., 622 WEST.—Exceptionally large, pleasant room; conveniences; Subway express station; $5. Keith.

137TH ST., 290 WEST.—Elegant large and small rooms; private family; references.

138TH ST., 628 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; private house; bath, shower; Subway; reasonable.

142D ST., 540 WEST, Near Broadway and 145th St. Subway.—New, handsomely furnished rooms; private house; all conveniences. 'Phone 5797—Aud.

149TH ST., 558 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—We have opened another house in connection with our old established place and offer newly furnished rooms to desirable parties from $3 to $8 per week; board optional. The Audubon, 540 to 546 West 149th St.

149TH ST., 601 WEST.—Elevator apartment, large handsome room; exclusive; $6; subway. Morton, Apartment 2.

LARGE, beautiful, newly furnished parlors; select, private residence; central, near Park, Riverside, to clubs, socials, or doctor; daily or permanent; all conveniences; telephone; references. Address Select, 442 Columbus Av.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 98, (Cor. 123d St).—Beautifully furnished rooms; modern apartment; gentlemen; private family. Apartment 55.

PRIVATE FAMILY, west side, handsomely furnished suite; two gentlemen; private bath; references. 322 River.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 843, (Cor. 127th St.)—Handsomely furnished suites four, five rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity, silver, linen, $12.50 weekly. Beautifully furnished room, bath, kitchen; $8 to $6.

THE CRESCENT, 318 Lenox Av.—Exceptionally well-furnished two-room suite and single room; private baths, electric light, and all modern conveniences.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; southern exposure.

18TH ST., 118 EAST, (near Subway station and Broadway.)—Large front room, third floor; reasonable.

18TH ST., 306 EAST.—Comfortable, steam-heated, large, small rooms; closets, running water; $3.50 upward.

24TH ST., 21 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Newly renovated, handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; moderate; reference.

25TH ST., 116 EAST.—Number of exceedingly desirable, warm, skylight rooms at $3-$4; running water, spacious parlor, telephone; board optional.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Near Subway; bachelors' quarters; swimming pool, showers; $5 weekly and up.

43D, 131 EAST.—First-class, sunny, heated; closet, bath; permanent gentleman; $4.50; references. Neilson.

49TH, 33 EAST.—Very desirable room for gentleman in private residence; rates moderate; references.

49TH ST., 50 EAST (near Madison).—Attractive rooms; exceptionally clean and warm; reasonable; reference; telephone.

55TH, 106 EAST.—Newly furnished, light, warm room, all conveniences; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; tiled bathrooms; box spring beds; absolute cleanliness; owner building.

FURNISHED ROOMS

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Brooklyn.

A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN has fine, newly renovated rooms, overlooking water, for gentlemen, with, without private baths; convenient to Wall St., Subway, and Bridge; popular prices. 3 Montague Terrace, Heights.

FOR SALE.

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

High-grade office furniture, desks, tables partitions, telephone booths; new and slightly used, &c.; immense stock to select from. Budd & Co., 73 Spring St. Tel., Spring 5483.

Slightly used office furniture, fil

COUDERT FAMILY IN A WILL FIGHT

Passing of Treasured Heirlooms to the Duke of Choiseul Starts Hostilities.

ESTATE NOT VERY LARGE

Document Drawn Up by Unmarried Sister While Visiting the Duke in France.

Resentment on the part of the American branch of the Coudert family, founded here by Charles Coudert, a Bonapartist refugee from France, against a foreign branch of the family, and especially against the Duke of Choiseul, husband of Claire Coudert, is responsible for a will contest which will bring together a large number of well-known lawyers when it is heard in the Surrogate's Court on Dec. 12.

The estate over which the family has come to a bitter disagreement is in this city, but its ownership has been transferred in a will just filed to the Duke of Choiseul. Its amount is said not to be large, but the point at issue is that the property in question, largely personal, passes out of the possession of the Coudert family by the terms of the will, and the American members of the family feel that they are entitled to hold and preserve it for themselves.

They give consideration to the fact that the unmarried sister who made the will was turning over property that came to her, in large part, from her father. The chief beneficiary is the husband of another sister, instead of a person in the direct line of descent, and the fear is expressed that the Duke will be enabled, under the terms of the will, to pass highly valued family heirlooms entirely outside of the family. A lawyer representing one of the contestants said that if the property had been willed to Claire Coudert Choiseul instead of to her husband, the Duke, there would have been little, if any, objection on the part of Grace Coudert's sister, but as it was they proposed to fight.

The estate involved is said to be worth about $30,000 and was part of that of Charles Coudert, second, one of the famous law firm of Coudert Brothers, of which Frederic Rene Coudert was the head until his death in Washington, D. C., while on a diplomatic mission in 1902. The brothers in the firm were the sons of the original Charles Coudert, who fought in the battalions of the first Napoleon and fled to this country after he had been sentenced to death with other Bonapartists detected in a plot to make the Duke of Reichstadt the Emperor of France as Napoleon II.

When the law firm composed of Charles Coudert's sons was organized, in 1858, it became the legal representative of nearly all the Governments of Europe in this country. For services in this connection medals of honor and decorations were conferred upon the firm's members by the French and Italian Governments, and these possessions are now said to figure as a source of the hostilities within the family leading up to the will contest.

Among the six daughters of Charles Coudert, 2d, who received a share of his estate were Marie Aimée Coudert, who is now the wife of Baron Brenig of Germany; Grace Coudert, who died without marrying; and Mrs. Conde-Nast. They came into possession of the estate upon Charles Coudert's death in 1897.

Grace Coudert lived in this country until about two years ago, when she went to France to visit her sister, wife of the Duke, at Versailles. While there Miss Coudert died on June 4, 1909, leaving her American sisters a few tokens but turning over the larger part of her estate to her brother-in-law.

The will, which was executed in France before being filed here, caused much astonishment to Mrs. Conde Nast and the Baroness Brenig. As sisters of Grace Coudert they felt that they were entitled to much more consideration than a brother-in-law, and that undue influence must have been used in the preparation of the will.

The lawyers engaged by various interests in the case include James W. Osborne. Whom he represents will not be made public until the case is heard. A representative in his office refused yesterday to state who his clients were or to tell why Mr. Osborne had been retained.

"There is no objection to the will," Mr. Osborne's assistant said. "There will be no hearing on the matter."

The view in Mr. Osborne's office was not at all similar to that held by Lawyer Charles Le Barbier, who has also been retained.

"Yes, there is going to be a contest," Mr. Le Barbier said. "The case was to have been heard yesterday, but it was put over until the 12th. I represent one of the protestants, and we shall endeavor to prove that undue influence was used in the will's preparation, coupled with incompetence upon the part of Grace Coudert. She was ill in the Duke of Choiseul's home when she made the will, a short time before she died, and had been an invalid for some time before that. We don't stipulate who used the undue influence, which is a point that should be made clear in fairness to the Duke."

Robert T. Varnum of 62 William Street and Harry T. Bottome of 141 Broadway have also been retained in connection with the case. At his home, 10 East Fifty-eighth Street, Mr. Varnum said last night that he represented John V. Bouvier, the executor named in the will, who had asked him to see that it was entered for probate here.

Some of the important law cases figuring in the amassing of the Coudert fortune became internationally famous. The firm acted as legal adviser to the United States Government in the Venesuelan boundary case in 1896, and pleaded the Government's case before the Bering Sea tribunal at Paris in 1905. Frederick R. Coudert, who succeeded to the firm's business on the death of its original founders, acted as attorney for Anna Gould in her suit for divorce against Count Boni de Castellane.

ETCHINGS SALE BRINGS $4,574

A Rembrandt, "The Annunciation to Shepherds," Sold for $240.

The sale of engravings and etchings of Dr. Charles Hitchcock closed at the American Art Galleries last evening, bringing $2,453.50 for the second half of the collection, making a total of $4,574. A Rembrandt brought the highest price of the evening, "The Annunciation to the Shepherds" going to Meder, a dealer, for $240. The Keppels paid $50 for "Jesus Christ Preaching," $45 for "Ecce Homo," $90 for the "Three Crosses," and $120 for "Faustus." $70 for "Utenbogaerd, the Gold Weigher," and $120 for "The Mill." Max Williams gave $160 for "Jan Six."

"Tourelle, Rue de la Tixeranderie," by Charles Meryon, went to E. S. Benjamin for $120. "St. Etienne du Mont," by the same artist, brought $50, and "La Morgue" $65. "The Gleaners" brought the highest price among the Millets, $70. An etching by Whistler, "Landscape with the Horse," began at a small figure and ran up slowly to $37.50. "Rosa Corder," after Whistler, mezzotint engraved by Richard Josey, signed by Whistler and with the Whistler butterfly, framed in black and gold, went to A. K. Kuhn for $35. Anders L. Zorn's "La Grand Brasserie" went to Robert Scoville for $95. The highest price for etchings by J. Alden Weir was $7 for a portrait of the artist. Ten etchings by seven different American artists, Stephen, Parrish, Smillie, Thomas Moran, and others brought $12. One and two etchings of different kinds sold together for as low as $1.

The last of the Hirschberg collection of ivory carvings, jade, &c., was sold in the afternoon, bringing for the second day $4,993 and for the entire lot $8,190. Two large cloisonné vases sold yesterday for $200, going to Lanthier; Charles A. Christman paid $100 for a large signed Satsuma vase; a pair of Buddhistic figures, shrine ornaments, brought $200 for the pair; a gray-white jade teapot, the handle in the form of a dragon and the spout in the form of a phoenix, with carvings on either side, sold for $87.50, and a round white jade teapot, highly polished, brought $47.50. R. M. Voorhis and Dr. Ottinger were among the purchasers.

HUDSON DESERTS SMITH.

Wilson Said to Have Won Over Assemblymen to Martine for Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—While the storm of to-day conspired to keep most of the politicians of both the Republican and Democratic Parties away from the Governor's day confab at the State House, it did not prevent the drifting down from Jersey City of the news that Gov.-elect Woodrow Wilson has won over all of the Hudson County Assemblymen from the camp of ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., the Democratic boss, thereby insuring his defeat for the United States Senate.

It was also declared here to-day that Dr. Wilson will to-morrow or next day issue a statement indorsing James E. Martine for the Senatorship, in conformity with Mr. Martine's indorsement for the place at the September primaries. It is said that Dr. Wilson will first see ex-Senator Smith and ask him to withdraw from the contest, for the sake of Democratic harmony. It is also said that the Martine statement will follow whether Smith gets out of the way or not, and it is likewise said that Smith will not withdraw. If Smith stays in the race and Wilson indorses Martine, it will insure a mighty lively contest in the coming Legislature.

BRAVES SEA TO SAVE MATES.

Sailor Rows Ashore for Help when Schooner Hits Rocks in the Storm.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Dec. 6.—The heroism of one of the five men who made up the crew of the little fishing schooner W. Tal Dodge of Noank, Conn., in fighting his way through the surf in a dory after the vessel had been driven ashore in the blinding snowstorm to-night, was all that saved the lives of the others.

The Dodge had been fishing off Nantucket Shoals and was endeavoring to make shelter when she struck on Grove Point at the northeast end of Block Island. Realizing that their only hope lay in getting assistance from shore, one of the sailors volunteered to try.

The wind was blowing a fifty-mile gale when he pulled away in the little boat and disappeared in the darkness. He reached the beach after a hard struggle. When he found the Sandy Point Life Saving Station a crew from that station went to the rescue and brought the other men ashore. It is thought the schooner cannot hold together more than a few hours.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 6.—Fire early to-day in the H. Fendrich cigar factory on Main Street did damage of $750,000 and threatened to destroy the entire business district. Snow on the roofs is all that saved the district.

DEPEW, N. Y., Dec. 6.—A new brick building which was to have been occupied to-day by the New York Central Railroad Company's engine repair works was burned early to-day. The loss is $100,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

MARION, Ohio, Dec. 6.—Fire destroyed the Grand Opera House to-day, and as the water pressure was very low there seemed for a time danger of the flames spreading to the adjoining buildings of the Y. M. C. A., the Marion Star, and The Marion Mirror. The loss is estimated at about $75,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
3:50–830-832	Pearl St.; O. K. Bookbindery Co. and others	$10,000
4:15–204	Broome mfwy mfwyp mfwyp p upu	
4:15–58	West 45th St.; Anna Dardney	$1,500
5:45–204	Broome St.; Max. Rosenberg.	Trifling
7:10–435	West 54th St.; James Fahey	$500
9:30–2	West 126th St.; Louis Newman.	Trifling
10:30–309	Rivington St.; Isaac Silverfine	Trifling
11:00–445	East 52d St.; Swiss Magnolith	$10
11:10–424	East 188th St.; Frank Davis	$10
P. M.		Loss.
1:00–318	Rivington St.; Isaac Peters.	Trifling
1:35–90	Sheriff St.; Annie Kellar	$20
2:50–360	East 141st S.; Catherine Pfeifer	$10
4:30–541	West 132d St.; Kaufman & Smith	Trifling
5:10–330	East 100th St.; unknown	Trifling
5:24–328	East 118th St.; Tony Meca	$100
5:40–990	6th Av.; Philip Walter	$25
5:45–828	Park Av.; Consolidated Gas Co.	$50
9:20–51	Lewis St.; unknown	Trifling
9:20–251	Pearl St.; Bradley & Smith	$50,000
9:30–440	Greenwich St.; Chattanooga Roofing and Foundry Co.	$800
10:50–806	West 43d St.; Guest & Co.	Trifling

SHOOTS WATCHMAN IN ELEVATED CARS

Supposed Thief Springs Out of the Dark and Attacks Employe Passing Through Train.

ASSAILANT MAKES ESCAPE

Thought to Have Got Out of Elevated Yards by Climbing Down a Pillar —Watchman Likely to Die.

Alfred Baik of 586 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, a watchman for the Second Avenue elevated road, who nightly inspects the dark and empty cars lined on the middle track after the service has been discontinued at midnight, entered the first train just south of Ninety-ninth Street station just after midnight. Swinging his lantern before him he walked through the cars, noting wherever a window was opened or a seat turned the wrong way and preparing the car for the first trip in the morning.

As he reached the middle car of the train a stockily built young man in a gray suit and short overcoat, but without a hat, sprang up from a cross seat.

"What did you do with my father and mother?" he shouted.

Baik fell back. Then, thinking the young man must be insane, he determined to humor him till help could arrive.

"They got off at the station," he said.

With a jerk the stranger whipped a revolver from his pocket and, pressing it to Baik's chest, just above the heart, fired.

The watchman staggered toward the door, crying for help. As he reached the door the man fired a second shot, striking him in the back, above the right hip.

The shots were heard by Frank Davis, the ticket agent at the Ninety-ninth Street Station, who rushed to the end of the platform and boarded the line of empty cars, making his way to where the light of the fallen lantern showed Baik, fallen across the railing of the car platform. Baik, still barely conscious, told as best he could what had happened, and described his assailant in uncertain terms.

Davis telephoned to the East 104th Street Police Station and to the Harlem Hospital, and soon Policeman McGrade and an ambulance surgeon were at the station. Baik was now unconscious and in a serious condition. At the hospital he was not expected to live through the night.

Davis told the police that he had $400 in the station and that the so-called "cash train," which collects the money each night, was due at 1 o'clock. He thought Baik's assailant had lain concealed in the empty car, awaiting his chance to get to the station before the cash train arrived, and to rob the agent.

A careful search of the cars and the elevated structure failed to show the slightest trace of the assailant. The police say he must have clambered out of the car and down the elevated structure before Davis reached the train. Baik described him to be about 25 years old, 5 feet and 5 inches tall, weighing about 135 pounds, and wearing a dark gray suit, light overcoat, no hat, and dark hair.

On the elevated structure near the train a discarded soft brown hat, and a dark overcoat were found early this morning. In one pocket of the overcoat was a memorandum book containing the words:

"I am Simon Bryant of 3,106 West Colfax Avenue, Denver, Col."

In the coat, too, was found a bottle of medicine, bearing a label marked: "National Hebrew Hospital, Denver, Col."

WALDO WARNS OF SWINDLERS

No One May Solicit Subscriptions for Fire Department, He Says.

Concerning a swindle said to have been perpetrated on the public by men who represented themselves as collecting money for the benefit of the Fire Department Pension Fund, Commissioner Waldo gave out this statement yesterday:

The attention of the Fire Commissioner has been called to the soliciting of subscriptions to publications, advertisements, and donations by the so-called "New York Fire Department Benevolent Association" and other organizations of like character. These organizations have no connection with the Fire Department of the City of New York. Any representations made by their agents or canvassers for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to publications, advertisements, or donations alleging that the funds so collected are to be used to aid the pension fund of this department are false and made with intent to obtain money under false pretenses.

Citizens solicited by canvassers or agents using the name of the Fire Department for the purpose of obtaining funds should cause the immediate arrest of such persons.

The City of New York provides an adequate pension for all retired members of the Fire Department and for their widows and minor children.

R. WALDO,
Fire Commissioner.

The Commissioner's attention was called to the matter by Milton Weil, a manufacturer at 77 Wooster Street.

CALLS CORPORATIONS TOOLS

Have No More Rights Than a Dull Axe, Says Delos F. Wilcox.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6.—"In my judgment corporations, as such, have no rights whatever," said Delos F. Wilcox, Chief of the Bureau of Franchises of the Public Service Commission for the First District, New York, in an address to-night before the Economic Club. Mr. Wilcox had been invited to discuss "Corporations in Relation to Politics."

In opening he declared that he found himself unable to accede to an assertion of Gifford Pinchot that "corporations have certain rights that should be respected." Mr. Wilcox, however, qualified his statement by saying that corporations may have rights in a "metaphorical sense, as we might say tthe woodman's axe has a right to be sharpened or that a lady's bonnet has a right to be retrimmed."

"A corporation is a mere tool," he continued, "to be used in the furtherance of human welfare. So long as it is useful or may be made useful by improvements we should be wise to use it. But it has no rights whatever. We have the rights. A man and a corporation are not in the same category at all."

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Overcoats

HERE is a splendid warm Ulster, the best all-around coat we know of.
Made in a multitude of different cold-proof fabrics; some are rainproof too.
And in these Ulsters, as in all our Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes, Value stands pre-eminent.
At $22.50 and $25 they can hardly be equalled by those sold at $28 and $30 otherwhere.
You'll realize the truth of that statement once you see them.
Other Overcoats at from $15 to $65 and each of a value unordinary.
Come and See them.

Suits $18 to $50 Overcoats $15 to $65

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 199d St. (Open Evenings) | 1195 Broadway (Just below 29th St.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

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So Thin, So Light, So HANDY

Bills Slip In or Out—Quickly—Easily—Without Fumbling!

Give him a Handy Bill Fold for Christmas—and get one for yourself. The nicest thing you ever saw—and the HANDIEST POSSIBLE way to carry your bills.

Patented Aug. 24, '09

HANDY BILL FOLD

Patented Aug. 24, '09

Men who used to carry their bills in a clumsy wallet—others who tucked their bills in a small cardcase—and men who simply carried a loose "roll"—are now using the Handy Bill Fold. They all say there is nothing so simple, so HANDY! Bills go in or out in a second—no trouble, no fussing, no fumbling.

86 Stores in Greater New York sell Handy Bill Folds—ALL the Big Dept. Stores, and the Leading Stationers and Leather Goods Dealers.

Something new—Handy Bill Fold with COIN POCKET. Especially popular for ladies' use. Fourteen Different Leathers 50c to $3

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Italian Laces and Embroideries copied from old designs and adapted to modern uses, worked by the young women of the Italian colony of New York.

Beautiful Christmas Gifts from 50c. to $250.00

Florentina Fobs, Dante Hoods, Beatrice Bags, Bambino Shoes, Abruzzi Mantles, Bridge Scores, Tea Cloths, Table Sets, Linen Jewelry, etc., etc.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN HIS FAMOUS PLAYS. WILLIAM GILLETTE. THIS WEEK Sherlock Holmes. ONLY IN NEXT WEEK in THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:30. THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST. With A. E. MATTHEWS. By OSCAR WILDE.

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. THE SPECKLED BAND: AN ADVENTURE OF SHERLOCK HOLMES by A. CONAN DOYLE. Dec. 20—ANNIE RUSSELL in "The Impostor."

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Saturday, 2. JULIA NEILSON FRED TERRY. Next Week The Last HENRY OF NAVARRE

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents Blanche Bates in NOBODY'S WIDOW.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:15. 132nd TIME THE COMMUTERS By JAMES FORBES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. 50c.-$1.50. Lina Abarbanell with Ralph Herz in MADAME SHERRY. NEXT SUN. NIGHT 8:15 | IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COURT BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday only, 2:15. MLLE. EMMA TRENTINI in NAUGHTY MARIETTA. By Victor Herbert & Rida Johnson Young. With ORVILLE HARROLD.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST. EVGS. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15. COHAN'S BIGGEST HIT GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. 117th TIME Best Comedy in Town THE COUNTRY BOY By Edgar Selwyn.

BIJOU 30th St., B'way. At 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2:20. ZELDA SEARS IN The Nest Egg | THE MOST REMARKABLE SUCCESS IN RECENT YEARS.

ALMA Joe Weber's. B'way & 29th. KITTY GORDON in WHERE DO YOU LIVE with JOHN McCLOSKEY.

GRAND 23d St.-8th Av. Mat. TO-DAY. GENEE "The Bachelor Belles."

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE Broadway 46th St. Evenings at 8 sharp. Matinees at 2. Matinees Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. MME. SARAH BERNHARDT. THIS AFTERNOON .....L'AIGLON. TO-NIGHT .....CAMILLE

A Special Performance for the Benefit of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association Will be Given at the Metropolitan Opera House on the Evening of Tuesday, December Twentieth, 1910. Mme. Olive Fremstad will appear in Concert Mme. Anna Pawlowa and Mr. Mikail Mordkin with their entire Ballet and Orchestra in their Famous Russian Dances.

Tickets on sale at the Metropolitan Opera House at Box Office prices. May also be obtained upon receipt of check from

Mrs. William Einstein, 121 East 57th St.; Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Hotel St. Regis; Mrs. Joseph E. Hoffman, 59 East 80th St.; Mrs. Isidor Lewi, 219 West 79th St.; Mrs. Leon Kamaiky, 9 West 120th St.

Boxes may be obtained from

Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, 925 Fifth Av.; Mrs. Julius G. Kugelman, 15 West 53d St.; Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 310 West 73d St.

Orchestra Seats, $5.00; Dress Circle Seats, $3.00; Balcony, $2.50 and $2.00; Family Circle, $1.50 and $1.00. Boxes—Parterre, $60.00; Grand Tier, $40.00; Stalls, $25.00.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. This Evening at 8. DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Weidt, Morena, Wickham; MM. Burrian, Soomer, Hinckley, Cond., Hertz. Thurs. Evg. at 8:15. LA BOHEME. Mmes. Farrar Alten; MM. Jadlowker, Scotti, de Segurola, Didur, Pini-Corsi, Audisio. Cond., Toscanini. Fri. Evg. at 7:45. LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Fremstad, Homer; MM. Slezak, Goritz, Hinckley, Hinshaw. Cond., Hertz. Sat. Mat. at 2. FAUST. Mmes. Farrar, Fornia, Mattfeld; MM. Jadlowker, Rothier (debut), Gilly, Begue. Cond., Podesti. Special.—Sat. Evg., Dec. 10, at 8. Premiere of Bucci's latest opera, "THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST." Double Prices will prevail for this performance. Box office sale begins This Morning at 9. Next Week: Mon. Evg., LA TRAVIATA. Mmes. Melba, Maubourg; MM. McCormack, Amato, Rossi. Cond., Podesti. Wed. Evg., BUTTERFLY. Mmes. Farrar, Mattfeld; MM. Jadlowker, Scotti, Bada, Rossi, Bourgeois. Cond., Toscanini. WEBER PIANO USED.

MANHATTAN OPERA. 34th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Daily Mat. 25c-50c. Gus Edwards' Song Revue and 15 Big Acts.

Hammerstein's VICTORIA. 42d St. Evs. 25c to $1.00. Daily Mat. 25c & 50c. Mlle. Dazie, Moran-Nelson Pictures, 12 others.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. Mon., Tues., Thurs. & Fri. Next Week. THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COURT BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA. Prices $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c. Seats Selling. 4 Special Matinees RUTH ST. DENIS

Keith & Proctor's 5TH AVE 28th St. B'way. Daily Mat. 25&50c. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN and Company of 60. Charlotte Parry, Raymond & Caverly, Kelly & Kent, others.

CITY KYRLE BELLEW THEATRE. E. 14th St. Evs. at 8:16. Mats. To-day and Saturday, 2:15. IN "RAFFLES."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Evs. 8:15. Last Four Perf'ces of Jarno's operetta (The Musician's Girl) "DAS MUSIKANTENMADEL." Sat. Mat., 2:15, "Der Veilchenfresser."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. Launching Olympia. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour Extra Attraction, THE WHITE YOGI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 10, 20 & 30. Mat. Daily. THE ENSIGN

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Matinee To-day. Queens of the Jardin de Paris.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Pop. Mat. To-day, 15c, 25c, 50c. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1. Smoking.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evs. 8:15. Burlesque—THE QUEEN OF BOHEMIA.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW THEATRE Cent. Pk. W. | Phone. 62d-63d Sts. | 3800 Col. To-night, 8:15. Matinees To-day and Sat., 2. By arrangement with The New Theatre. Until Dec. 18. Liebler & Co.'s Production of Masterlinck's Latest Drama, MARY MAGDALENE with OLGA NETHERSOLE. Music by Russian Symphony Orchestra of 60. | Modest Altschuler, Conductor.

MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Evgs. 8:30. Res. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2; Sat. 2:15. Maurice Masterlinck's "The Blue Bird for Happiness." THE BLUE BIRD With New Theatre's Management. Original Cast.

Tickets for Shubert Theatres, in this group, Not Sold through Tyson's or McBride's.

HIPPODROME. Entire Block, 6th Av., 43-44th Sts. Evs. at 8. Daily Matinees at 2. Best Seats $1.00. The International Cup | Ballet of Niagara | The Earthquake | 12 New Circus Acts

BROADWAY B'way & 41st. TO-NIGHT, AT 8 SHARP. Prices 50c. to $1.50—No Higher. Mat. Sat. Only. SOTHERN-MARLOWE. THIS WEEK: MACBETH. Louis de Foe, World: "Finest Production of this Great Play by Native Actors wins its audience's high esteem." NEXT WEEK: Mon., Tues., & Wed. Evgs., AS YOU LIKE IT; Thurs. & Fri. Evgs. & Sat. Mat., ROMEO AND JULIET; Sat. Night, HAMLET.

HACKETT Thes. 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow, 2:15. ALBERT CHEVALIER. In Liebler & Co.'s Production of DADDY DUFARD. A New Character Comedy in 3 Acts.

William Collier's Comedy Thea., 41st, bet. B'way & 6 av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:20. The House Where the Laughs Come From. WILLIAM COLLIER. UNTIL TO-MORROW NIGHT. with WALLACE EDDINGER. New farcical comedy by Jas. Montgomery.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs., 8. $1.50 Matinee To-day at 2:15. Mrs. LESLIE CARTER in "TWO WOMEN." By Rupert Hughes. Better Than "Zaza" or "Du Barry."

Lew Fields' HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day, 2:15. LULU GLASER. The Operatic Treat of the Year. in THE GIRL AND THE KAISER.

Maxine Elliott's Thea. 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:30. Charles Klein's New Play THE GAMBLERS with George Nash.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:30. "Best Farce in ten years."—Evs. Mail. BABY MINE

Nazimova's 39th St. Thes. 39th, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:15. MME. TROUBADOUR with Marietta Olly. Van Rensselaer Wheeler.

CASINO B'way and 39th. Evenings, 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:15. SAM BERNARD. In He Came from Milwaukee.

CIRCLE, B'way & 60th. Mat. To-day, 50c.-$1.50. Direct from 3 Months' Run at Hackett Theatre. MOTHER

WEST END, 125th, W. of 8th Av. $1.00 Mat. To-day. Max Rogers THE SUMMER WIDOWERS Kolb. C. William

PHILHARMONIC —SOCIETY OF NEW YORK— GUSTAV MAHLER, Conductor. A Cycle Within the Regular Series. AT CARNEGIE HALL. Dec. 13-16—All-Beethoven—Scharwenka. Dec. 27-30—All-Tschaikowsky—Dethier. Jan. 3-6—All-French—Clement. Jan. 10-13—All-Wagner—Gadski. Jan. 17-20—All-Modern, Mahler's 4th Symp. Series Tickets $2 to $7.50. Now on Sale. Write Leudon Charlton, Carnegie Hall, for prospectus.

CARNEGIE HALL. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Max Fiedler, Conductor. Thurs. Ev., Dec. 8, at 8:15. Soloist, Josef Hofmann. Sat. Aft., Dec. 10, at 2:30. Soloist, Josef Hofmann. Res. Seats at box office and Tyson's.

Mendelssohn Hall, Thursday Aft., Dec. 8th, at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL. Mme. Maria Cuellar, the Spanish Pianist, Direction Marc Lagen. Tickets $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c., on sale at box office.

ASTOR OPENING POSTPONED THE AVIATOR with WALLACE EDDINGER. New farcical comedy by Jas. Montgomery. B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Wed. Mat. 50c., $1.50.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Popular Matinee To-day, 50c. to $1.50. Last 2 Weeks MAY IRWIN. In the Best Vehicle She Ever Had. ALWAYS A SUCCESS! GETTING A POLISH

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. NAT M. WILLS, WM. H. THOMPSON & CO., Homer Miles & Co., Gene Green, others.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. The Man From the Sea, New Planophiend Minstrels, Eddie Leonard, others.

BRONX 149th St. 3d Ave. Daily Mat. 25c. BALDINA & KOSLOFF, Lillian Shaw, Edwin Holt & Co., others.

BELASCO 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. THE NEW COMEDY "THE CONCERT"

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day and Saturday, 2:15. REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM

AMERICAN 22 ALL STAR ACTS. 42d St., nr. B'way. DAILY MAT. 25c. Curtain rises at 1:30 & 7:30 P. M. sharp. COUNT DE BEAUFORT, "The Stolen Story," "The Wow Wows," Wish Wynne, Apache Dance, others.

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Silk & Wool 2-piece Garments, $1.19 each; worth $2 each.

Storm Russets, $3.98 pair.

A Smart Waterproof Shoe, Elsewhere $6.00.

Arch Prop Shoes $4.00 & $5.50

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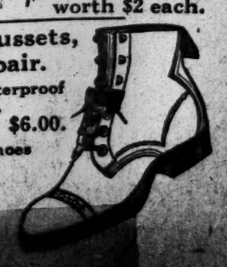

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THE PURE FOOD LAW—A MAGNIFICENT VICTORY

Never was such a law more needed than in this country, nor more welcome than to us, who have suffered enormously from the fraudulent imitation of popular labels. This law, some years ago, would have saved us hundreds of thousands of dollars. Yet, to our amazement, a law designed to protect honest manufacturers no less than the public, was immediately made the pretext for an attack upon our world-wide and previously unimpeached reputation. After a costly contest, lasting four years, we have gained a signal and complete victory: in doing which, we have also shown that the law is the just measure it was intended to be.

We have not, as the public has been led to believe, obstructed the PURE FOOD LAW nor opposed the views of the GOVERNMENT. We have simply resisted a mere Bureau's usurpation of authority, and its novel and preposterous theories, submission to which would have driven us out of the American market.

The story is almost incredible, and difficult to tell briefly; yet, in justice to ourselves, and to the patrons who have remained so splendidly loyal to us, we must outline the facts.

For generations, the one universally recognized impurity of Whisky has been FUSEL OIL, which we have always removed by distillation. The Bureau referred to, as late as 1904, insisted that to be "good for consumption" Whisky must have practically no FUSEL OIL.

Kentucky "Straight Whisky," when new, is rank with FUSEL OIL, but the makers always assured consumers that this noxious impurity was transformed by age into delightful ethers, etc. A few years ago it was found that age makes no change in the FUSEL OIL except to remove its vile odor. The Kentucky distillers, knowing well the aversion to FUSEL OIL, were in desperate straits; so they boldly declared that REAL Whisky new or old, must contain all the FUSEL OIL, and denounced all REFINED WHISKY as a base imitation. And the Bureau backed them up.

This is no pleasantry, but sober fact. CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY was condemned, solely because it contains practically no FUSEL OIL.

Some months ago, President Taft, after a searching investigation by the Solicitor-General, overruled the Bureau completely. Now the Attorney-General has decided that the PURE FOOD LAW does not require our label to be changed by a single letter.

At the WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION in 1893, Dr. H. W. Wiley, then, as now, Chief of the Bureau referred to, reported CANADIAN CLUB to be "pure and fully up to the examination required," and, by authority of Congress, it received an award for "Fine aroma, very pleasant taste, thorough maturity, purity and absence of alien matter," which expresses every excellence any whisky can possess. CANADIAN CLUB is the same now as then.

If any consumers really want FUSEL OIL in their whisky, they should use Kentucky "Straight Whisky:" CANADIAN CLUB will not suit them. All who desire that the PURE FOOD LAW shall be rationally administered, and not as the weapon of any one man, should send for our History of this remarkable case. Please name this paper.

HIRAM WA[redacted]